"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair; fresh northwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,805. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

'GOLD BRICK PEACE' NOT FOR AMERICA, MITCHEL DECLARES

Garden Crowd of Thousands Cheer Demands That War Go On to Victory.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE MAYOR

Credited with Making New York the Nation's Best Prepared and Most Patriotic City.

ROOSEVELT INDICTS KAISER

Quotes from Text of German Writings to Prove Nation's Militant Brutality.

A demand that America take no part in promoting a "gold-brick" peace was voiced last night at a patriotic meeting in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, at which Colonel Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel led a demonstation that came to a climax when Captain R. Hugh Knyvett of the Australian Army, who has been wounded twenty times, asked where he could find a pacifist, because, he said, "I want to ask him what he ever did for peace that he should prate so much about it."

Speaking after the demonsration with which Mayor Mitchel's speech was received, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I want to see you shoot the way you shout," and there was prolonged applause when he referred to "that gallant gentleman, John Purroy Mitchel." The Colonel assailed the Socialist Party here as "the tool of German autocracy," and said that the demand in this country for peace had been bought with German money. He said German money had been spent in this country to bribe newspapers, both foreign language and English newspapers, and in financing pacifist organizations.

"I don't mean," he said, "that all pacifist organizations are financed by German money. Some of them didn't have to be financed by anybody to go wrong."

Colonel Roosevelt said that after the war everything possible should be done by treaties to make peace safe, but declared against disarmament, arguing that America should at once adopt universal compulsory military training and be forever prepared to punish the wrongdoers among nations. There was applause when he told how, in 1907, after the establishment of the first Hague tribunal, pacifists had urged him to stop building up the navy, but he had refused, and sent the navy on a trip around the world, which he called "the greatest provocative for peace."

W. S. Kies of the Liberty Loan Committee made an urgent appeal for every American to buy a Liberty bond.

Cheers for the Mayor.

When Mayor Mitchel entered he was cheered for several minutes. In introducing him Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, said that the Mayor had not only given New York a good business administration, but that he had stirred up a spirit of loyalty in New York City that no other city in the country had.

"I hope," he said, "that those words 'Somewhere in France' will be changed to 'Somewhere in Germany' before John Purroy Mitchel ceases to be the Mayor of the City of New York."

The Mayor began by saying that the meeting had been called "to reiterate our determination that there shall be no let-up in our efforts as citizens of the United States or as citizens of New York to carry on this war until the day comes when victory is won and the world has in good truth been made safe for democracy for all time."

The Mayor praised the work of the Committee on National Defense and said: "I am happy to say that, partly because of the work of this committee and partly because of the work of the great Police Department of your city, but chiefly because of the unswerving patriotism of the people of the City of New York, this great community has led the whole nation in point of preparedness either in spirit or in practice, under the City Government under which you live."

There were prolonged cheers when the Mayor declared: "For every peaceful merchant ship sent to the bottom of the Atlantic by a submarine, the United States will send out two fighting ships to keep our flag upon the seas. For every law-abiding citizen going on his legitimate and peaceful course upon the seas, sent to the bottom by the submarines of a treacherous power with whom we were still supposed to be at peace, the United States will send to the other side 10,000 fighting men to vindicate the majesty of the American nation.

"But to do this and be effective," continued the Mayor, "we must be loyal at home, loyal all the time, and, in addition to fighting for democracy abroad, a part of that loyalty will consist in preserving democracy at home through justice. We cannot permit any man or any group or any interest to profit itself at the cost of the just and fair demands of labor. We cannot permit any interest to profit by extorting from our people unjust profits for the necessaries of life. We therefore approve any effort to reduce excess profits out of the war. The contractor who uses the occasion for undermining labor standards in his own financial interest is a traitor to the cause of democracy. The operator or middleman who in these days attempts to create fictitious prices for the necessaries of life is striking at the vitals of the nation."

The Mayor then urged that every man and woman in New York buy at least one Liberty bond of some denomination.

America's Fateful Blow.

"And under that loyalty," he said, "we must strike down, not individually, but through the constituted agencies of

Continued on Page 3.

Sweden Makes a Protest Against Seizure of Ships

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's, Ltd., from Stockholm says:

"The Swedish Ministers in Paris and London have been instructed to protest respectively to the French and British Governments against the seizure of Swedish steamers. The Swedish Government points out that the right to make use of neutral ships during war is regarded by a majority of the authorities on international law as out of date.

"The French have seized eight and the British two Swedish steamers."

FIGHT ON BENNETT IN ALL BOROUGHS

Mitchel Leaders Hope to Prevent His Indorsement by Republicans.

BROOKLYN MAY BLOCK PLAN

Hearst and Murphy, Says Buckner, Will Run City Hall if Hylan Wins.

The supporters of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for re-election, expressed satisfaction yesterday over the action of the New York Republican County Committee in refusing to indorse William M. Bennett, although he obtained a majority of votes in the Republican primary on Sept. 19. Republican leaders in Manhattan predicted yesterday that the County Committees in the other boroughs would follow suit and either refuse to go on record as between Mr. Bennett and the Mayor or come out flatly in favor of Mr. Mitchel.

The Bennett forces admitted yesterday that they were wholly upset by the action of the New York Committee. At the worst they expected that the resolution indorsing Mr. Bennett would be tabled. The show of Mitchel strength caused an entire rearrangement of their plans. When the question of indorsement comes up before the other County Committees the Bennett forces plan to make a better showing of strength. In Kings County, where Bennett polled some 7,000 more votes than Mitchel, it is expected by the Bennett forces that any resolution indorsing Mr. Bennett will be carried.

On the other hand, Republican leaders said yesterday that the Mitchel strength was sufficient to block any attempt to put over an indorsement of Bennett. It is the plan of the Mitchel men to have every County Committee in the city either indorse Mitchel or refuse an indorsement to either candidate. The Mitchel men in Manhattan insisted yesterday that at the next meeting of the New York County Committee a resolution indorsing Mayor Mitchel would be carried. As a way out of the embarrassing situation the Republican leaders hope that the Mitchel resolution will not be forced to an issue, but that all the County Committees will simply go on record as opposing both Mitchel and Bennett.

The Kings County situation is giving the Mitchel supporters considerable trouble. In that county Mr. Bennett won in the primaries over Mr. Mitchel; and the Republican County leader, Jacob A. Livingston, said yesterday that he wanted a showdown on the Mitchel-Bennett proposition. Mr. Livingston has issued a call for a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee for Oct. 16. He said yesterday that there was not the slightest disposition on the part of his organization to withhold its support from any of the candidates nominated at the official Republican primaries. This was taken to mean that the Livingston forces would try to block any attempt to have Mayor Mitchel indorsed.

The same situation prevails in Bronx and Queens Counties. County Chairman John J. Knewitz of the Bronx is willing to have his organization pass a resolution favoring Mr. Bennett, but the Mitchel forces there are as strong as the Bennett forces, and it is expected that when the County Committee meets neither candidate will be indorsed. Richard W. Lawrence, a member of the Fusion Committee of the Bronx, will be in charge of the Mitchel campaign there. He is an organization Republican and was a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Fusion ticket. His advocacy of Mayor Mitchel at this stage of the proceedings was taken to mean that the Mitchel forces in the Bronx had sufficient influence to block any indorsement of Bennett. The situation in the five counties of the city was summed up by a Republican leader as follows:

"The primary vote showed the strength of Mitchel. He won in Manhattan, but was defeated in Brooklyn. The Manhattan Republicans want him as their candidate. Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond are opposed to him, while the Bronx stands 'fifty-fifty.' The Republicans of all boroughs feel that there is not the slightest chance of Mr. Bennett winning in the election, whereas an indorsement of Mayor Mitchel at this time will split the party wide open. The disposition of all the County Committees is to follow New York's example and indorse neither Bennett nor Mitchel. This will leave the matter entirely up to the voters. Under this plan the enrolled Republicans will be left free to choose between the candidates."

Bennett Makes a Statement.

Ex-Senator William M. Bennett gave out the following statement:

"I see by the papers this morning that the Executive Committee of the New York County Republican Committee at a meeting held prior to the general meeting of the committee refused to indorse Mitchel by a vote of 27 to 9 and also voted not to indorse me by a vote of 26 to 9. With regard to the meeting of the full committee, the first thing that strikes me is that they failed in their attempt to repeal the direct primary law.

"The second is the fact that the meeting was under the control of persons with some special interest to serve,

Continued on Page 4.

CLOSING CONGRESS HAS APPROPRIATED OVER 21 BILLIONS

Includes Largest Amount Ever Made for War in Such a Brief Time.

$7,000,000,000 FOR ALLIES

$13,000,000,000 to Equip the Nation's Forces and Establish Merchant Marine.

NORMAL EXPENSES A BILLION

Senator Martin and Representative Fitzgerald Laud the Achievements of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A total of $21,390,730,940 was appropriated by the extraordinary war session of Congress, which will adjourn at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Of this amount $7,000,000,000 is being loaned to our allies and about $1,000,000,000 is appropriated for normal expenses of the Government. All the rest is to put the United States in a position to do her part in defeating the Central Powers.

No nation has appropriated so much for war in so short a time as was authorized by the present session. The appropriations of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress were $1,977,210,200. These were authorized before the declaration of war. The appropriations for the present session aggregate $16,901,966,814.91. Authorizations for the current fiscal year are $2,511,553,925.

Approximately $13,000,000,000 represents the amount which this country will spend in the current fiscal year to equip its huge war machine. This includes more than $1,000,000,000 to be spent on the merchant marine.

While the $7,000,000,000 which will be loaned to the Allies is included in the grand total, this amount is not to be considered part of the expenses of the United States. The Allies give this country their own bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, as security for the loans. One of the conditions exacted in the loans to the Allies is that the money shall be spent in this country.

The Appropriations Committees, through their Chairmen, Senator Martin and Representative Fitzgerald, made the figures public today, coupling with them the statement that Congress had done its work effectively. The Senator's statement is as follows:

"Statement showing by acts the appropriations for the fiscal year 1918, made during the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, (including appropriations made by the Army, Military Academy, Rivers and Harbors, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency acts passed during the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session):

Agriculture	$25,929,113.00
Army	278,046,322.50
Diplomatic and consular	5,082,746.66
District of Columbia	14,172,997.80
Fortification	51,396,596.00
Indian	11,589,736.67
Legislative, executive, and judicial	39,804,392.42
Military Academy	1,344,866.18
Naval	517,273,802.08
Pension	160,000,000.00
Post Office	331,851,170.00
River and harbor	27,826,150.00
Sundry civil	147,361,928.77
Total	$1,608,832,049.13
General deficiency	163,841,400.52
Urgent deficiency	4,578,250.00
Miscellaneous	41,093,670.08
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations	145,864,830.32
Total	$1,962,210,200.05
Increased compensation of 5 and 10 per cent. to certain employes, (estimated)	15,000,000.00
Total	$1,977,210,200.05

"Appropriations for the fiscal year 1918, made during the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, (exclusive of Army, Military Academy, River and Harbor, Suundry Civil, and General Deficiency acts:),

Expenses incident to the Sixty-fifth Congress, last session	$68,020.00
Loans to the Allies under act of April 24, 1917	3,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness under act of April 24, 1917	7,063,945.46
Bureau of War Risk Insurance, cost of insuring vessels and their cargoes	45,150,000.00
Urgent Deficiency act for the military and naval establishments	3,281,094,541.60
Increase of Signal Corps of the Army, including purchase, operation, &c., of airships	640,000,000.00
Expenses under act to encourage production, conserve the supply, and control distribution of food products and fuel	162,500,000.00
Expenses under the act to stimulate agriculture and facilitate distribution of agricultural products	11,346,400.00
Additional loans to the Allies, under act of Sept. 24, 1917	4,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds certificated of indebtedness and war-saving certificates	21,377,880.02
Expenses under the act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy	450,000.00
Expenses under the act establishing a military and naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families	176,250,000.00
Urgent Deficiency act for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years, on account of war expenses	5,856,666,016.93
Interest on bonds and certificates, (estimated)	200,000,000.00
Total	$16,501,966,814.91
Total appropriations for fiscal year 1918	18,479,177,014.96

"Contract authorizations by acts in addition to appropriations heretofore made, to be met by future appropria-

Continued on Page 6.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Adv.

America Has Resources to Force a Victory, Says Pershing, Denouncing 'Stalemate' Talk

AMERICAN TRAINING QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 5, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing, the American commander, in an interview today took exception to the statement which, according to information received here, is being spread throughout America by means of German propaganda, to the effect that the war on the western front will result in a stalemate. He denounced this as an effort to weaken American initiative.

"America has resources in men and material, once they are prepared, to add weight to the Allies which must force a military decision against Germany," said the General. He added that the American troops were imbued with the spirit of aggressiveness and victory.

The American Ambassador to France, William G. Sharp, visited the American training camp yesterday. He said on leaving:

"As I watched our splendid young soldiers at their drill, cheerful and determined, I could have no doubt of their victory, with the united nation behind them. In the faces of these splendid soldiers I saw the spirit of resolute America.

LA FOLLETTE FACES EXPULSION INQUIRY

Senate Yields to Many Demands to Investigate His Utterances at St. Paul.

OPENS HIS DEFENSE TODAY

Has Three Hours in Which to Explain — Committee to Report at December Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Senate today decided to make a preliminary inquiry into the alleged disloyal utterances of Senator Robert M. La Follette through a subcommittee of five members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Wisconsin Senator announced that tomorrow morning he would reply on the floor to the numerous demands for his expulsion. Senator Kellogg of Minnesota will argue for expulsion. Thus, on the closing day of this memorable session one of the greatest debates of the year will be staged.

In executive session the Senate adopted without debate a formal resolution empowering a sub-committee to proceed with an investigation of the La Follette speech at St. Paul. The inquiry is limited solely to the accuracy of the reported speech and to substantiation of Senator La Follette's statements of fact therein. The report will be made when Congress convenes in December.

A report from the committee against investigation of like disloyalty reflections upon Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was similarly adopted. The report stated that the communications filed imputing disloyalty to the Missouri Senator were not sufficient basis for an inquiry.

Senator La Follette will have three hours tomorrow in which to present his case and explain his alleged disloyal speech, which was delivered before the Non-Partisan League in St. Paul on Sept. 20. Since the speech, which has created such a wave of protest through the country, the Senate has been flooded with resolutions urging expulsion of the Wisconsin Senator on the ground that he was disloyal and that his utterances bordered on treason.

While the original protest came from a neighboring State, being instituted by the Minnesota Public Safety Committee, the uprising against Senator La Follette's position has been strengthened by a more forcible demand for his unseating by the Republican Committee of his own State. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections early accepted the protests in a more or less perfunctory manner, but they came so fast after the first flush that action could no longer be delayed.

Clamor Forces Inquiry.

At its meeting today the committee decided to conduct a preliminary investigation through a sub-committee of five to be appointed tomorrow. This committee will sit during the recess of Congress, and probably will hold hearings in St. Paul. It will have power to take testimony, administer oaths, summon witnesses from any part of the United States, and sit in the recess of Congress. The decision to begin the investigation followed a long session of the committee today, in which letters and petitions for the expulsion of Mr. La Follette were reviewed. The committee had before it what purported to be a copy of the objectionable speech, but this Senator La Follette declared was inaccurate, and he promised to furnish his exact words, which probably will be embodied in his formal defense tomorrow.

After the committee adjourned Senator Pomerene, the Chairman, sent the following letter to Senator La Follette:

By direction of the Committee on Privileges and Elections I hand you herewith a copy of a speech purporting to have been made by you in St. Paul under the auspices of the Non-partisan League on the 20th day of September, 1917.

I am also requested to ask you whether or not this is a correct copy of the speech made by you, and if it is not a correct copy will you kindly state wherein it is not correct, and give us a correct statement thereof. If you feel free to comply with this request at your earliest convenience it will be greatly appreciated by the committee.

By the returning messenger Senator La Follette transmitted his reply. In it he said:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, trnasmitting a purported copy of a speech delivered by me at St. Paul on the 20th day of September, 1917, upon the invitation of the Non-Partisan League.

The matter which you enclose is not a correct copy of the speech, but I will not, at this time, undertake to state wherein it was not correct. I will, however, do so just as soon as I can secure a transcript of the speech which is accurate.

At least two copies addressed to me have been transmitted from St. Paul within the last week, neither of which has been received. I am wiring for copies again today.

Fear He May Talk All Day.

The fear that Senator La Follette would occupy the entire time in the last day of the session for his defense induced the Senate leaders to withhold the agreement to adjourn at 3 o'clock tomorrow until some understanding had been reached between Senator La Follette and Senator Kellogg as to the time

Continued on Page 6.

LOAN TOTAL SOARS TO $225,000,000

Metropolitan Life Leads Day with $10,500,000 — Equitable Takes $10,000,000.

REGULAR ARMY TO AID

District Still Below Daily Average of $62,500,000 Needed to Complete $1,500,000,000.

More subscriptions to the three-billion-dollar Liberty Loan were filed in this district yesterday than on any day since the opening of the campaign on Monday morning. The estimated total for the five days is $225,000,000. This figure includes the $193,000,000 of subscriptions regarding which the subscribers or their banks have given publicity, the balance being an approximation of applications made, but which have not yet been reported. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had actually tabulated subscriptions totaling $88,689,000—a very incomplete record in view of the fact that about two-thirds of the 1,273 banks in this district have not sent in any report whatever.

The New York Federal Reserve district is expected to furnish subscriptions totaling $1,500,000,000 on the basis of $5,000,000,000 for the whole country. Figuring twenty-four week days to the campaign, which closes Oct. 27, the daily average is $62,500,000. Thus far the applications received have been below this figure, but it is expected that the returns will gradually increase. The effects of the canvassing and advertising work of the various committees is cumulative and much better results can therefore be relied upon for the near future. At the same time the committees are urging everybody to file his subscription as early as possible, and particular emphasis is placed on the desirability of having the widest possible distribution of the bonds.

Some of Larger Subscriptions.

Following are some of the larger subscriptions reported yesterday:

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (through the Metropolitan Bank)	$10,500,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society	10,000,000
Chase National Bank (for customers)	5,818,000
Chatham and Phenix National Bank	5,000,000
National Park Bank	5,000,000
Metropolitan Trust Company	2,500,000
International Mercantile Marine Company	2,000,000
Lazard Freres (through First National Bank)	1,000,000
Union Trust Company	1,000,000
W. R. Grace & Co.	1,000,000
Wells Fargo & Co. (through Kuhn, Loeb & Co.)	1,000,000
Willcox, Peck & Hughes	600,000
Millett, Roe & Hagen (through Mechanics and Metals National)	500,000
Minerals Separation North American Corporation	250,000
The Central Foundry Company	250,000
Federal Sugar Refining Company	250,000
American Trading Company	150,000
F. H. Lane & Co.	100,000
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	100,000
Shawmut Steamship Company	100,000
Cerro Gordo Mines Company	100,000
Crocker Brothers (through Guaranty Trust Company)	100,000

The various trade committees are turning in subscriptions in large number and amount. The clothing trades group reports a total of $920,000; the Shipping, Import, and Export Trades Committee has filed applications for more than $2,000,000; the jewelry trades, $1,408,550, and the cigar and tobacco trades, $1,500,000.

Smaller Cities Show Activity.

Some of the smaller cities in the New York Reserve district have made a good showing, according to figures compiled yesterday. These show, for instance, that Stamford, Conn., has subscribed 44 per cent. of its full quota, that Newark, N. J., and Bridgehampton, N. Y., have sent subscriptions amounting to 23 per cent. of their respective quotas, while Ramsey, N. J., has a record of 35 per cent. and Ballston Spa, N. Y., a record of 24 per cent.

The Liberty Loan recruiting parties that toured the city on Thursday night obtained subscriptions amounting to more than $26,000. At Times Square, in response to a speech by J. L. Peyser, President of the Commercial Savings Bank of Washington, T. C. Hadley subscribed for a $1,000 bond.

It was announced yesterday that all banks in this city had agreed to use the partial payment plan for helping wage earners to subscribe to the Liberty Loan bonds. Commenting upon the plan, Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, said:

"I think it will work out very well. The card system recommended by the Liberty Loan Committee is simplicity itself and will go far to solve the difficulties experienced by those charged with the administrative work in the previous loan. Under the system devised the subscriber buying a $50 bond will receive a card which will indicate his initial payment. This card is to be presented at the office at which the first payment is made and the card issued.

"The bank teller will punch on the card a record of the subsequent payments. The bank has a duplicate card, so that putting together the two cards and punching the record involves a single operation, and the bank can

Continued on Page 7.

SHOW BERNSTORFF INSPIRED BOLO'S PEACE PLOT HERE

Five Dispatches Made Public by Lansing Disclose Envoy's Appeals to Berlin.

PRESSED JAGOW TO HELP

German Foreign Minister Agreed in Three Days to Provide $1,700,000.

BIG DEUTSCHE BANK FUND

Inquiry Shows $100,000,000 Was Held Here—Mystery in Payment of $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Direct evidence that Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, who sought from his Government $50,000 with which to try to influence Congress for peace, engineered the deal with the Berlin Foreign Office for the $1,700,000 Bolo Pacha plot to buy up French newspapers for pacifist purposes, was made public tonight by Secretary of State Lansing.

Five cable dispatches were made public by Mr. Lansing clinching the proof that Bernstorff was the master mind behind the plot. These messages, which were exchanged during the Spring of 1916 between Count Bernstorff and Herr von Jagow, who was then German Minister for Foreign Relations, show that it was Bernstorff who put up the proposition to his Government for the expenditure of $1,700,000 for this projected fraud on the French people, and that it took the Berlin Government just three days from the time Bernstorff made his cabled appeal to agree to the loan of the money.

After Berlin had agreed to the scheme Bernstorff cabled asking that his Government instruct the Deutsche Bank to hold nine million marks at disposal of Hugo Schmidt. The affair is very promising. Further particulars follow.

BERNSTORFF.

Number 692, March 20th. With reference to telegram Number 685, please advise our Minister in Berne that some one will call on him who will give him the passport Sanct Regis and who wishes to establish relations with the Foreign Office. Intermediary further requests that influence may be brought to bear upon our press to pass over the change in the inner political situation in France so far as possible in silence, in order that things may not be spoiled by German approval. BERNSTORFF.

Number 206, May 31st. The person announced in Telegram 692 of March 20th has not yet reported himself at the Legation at Berne. Is there any more news on your side of Bolo?

JAGOW.

Messages Subtly Worded.

No aliases were used in Bernstorff's messages. They bear his signature and those of the Foreign Minister bear the signature of von Jagow. But the messages were subtly worded and only one of those made public contains the name of Bolo, although previous disclosures in New York and Paris make it exceedingly easy to read between the lines of these dispatches.

They were evidently sent in code, and the ease with which Secretary Lansing was able to reach into his German plot dossier and fish out theese messages for communication to the press at the proper psychological moment bespeaks the ease with which this Government is now able to disclose what it knows, when it wants to do so, regarding the intensive campaign conducted by Ger-

Continued on Page 2.

Peru's Senate and Chamber Vote for Break with Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Saturday, Oct. 6.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session last night approved almost unanimously—by 105 to 6 votes—a motion presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

A dispatch from Lima, dated last Wednesday, stated that the Peruvian Congress was considering the question of relations with Germany. It added that the Foreign Minister and the Minister of War had been summoned to give information.

KITCHIN AUTHOR OF 8 PER CENT. TAX

Defends His Action in Exempting Salaries of Congressmen from the Impost.

REPEAL MOVEMENT STARTED

But It Cannot Be Accomplished at This Session—Hull Angry and Wants Action Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It was Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the House contingent in the joint Conference Committee on the War Revenue bill, who was responsible for writing into the measure behind closed doors the legislative joker providing for an 8 per cent. excess profits tax on salaries and the earnings of professional and business men in excess of $6,000 a year, excepting the salaries of Senaters, Representatives, and Government officials.

This information came today from Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, a member of the Conference Committee. According to Mr. Penrose members of the joint conference were obliged to accept Mr. Kitchin's proposal to prevent a deadlock that might have caused the failure of this important piece of legislation.

Representative Kitchin today defended his course in having the 8 per cent. tax put on earnings into the bill. He admitted that the provision exempted the salaries of members of Congress and defended his position in that respect. He had no sympathy, he said, with the proposed movement to lift the exemption on Congressional salaries. Mr. Kitchin left no doubt that he intended his joker to apply to salaries—except the salaries of members of Congress and others drawing pay from the Government.

"That excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on incomes of individuals, mind you," said Mr. Kitchin, "is a tax on excess profits. It is a tax on money derived from a business. The Government is not a business institution and no salary therefrom is a business income. Officials don't work for profits. Personally I am in Congress at a loss."

Although members of the House believe the 8 per cent. tax will work a hardship and a discrimination in many instances, they are unusually worried about the political future of the member who voted for a revenue measure which contains a double joker. This joker, as has been explained, is that the 8 per cent. excess profits tax is to be applied to all of an occupational income above $6,000—but Government officials, including Congressmen, are exempted from this tax.

Representative Kitchin further said:

"No government in the world (and I mean that) places an excess profits tax upon the salaries of its officials. The tax we imposed is a tax upon business; not upon governments. Governments are not business concerns, and are not producing dividends.

"If it should come about that men are in Government positions for a profit, then I would advise a very heavy tax upon their salaries. But few men are working for a profit in Congress or in any official position.

"This whole protest against the excess profits tax on individual incomes arises from the disinclination of New York lawyers to pay any taxes. Lawyers who were down here lobbying against this very bill at an enormous cost to their clients are the men who will be caught most heavily under this tax; and they are the men who started the protest."

In amplifying his statement that Representative Kitchin was responsible for including in the bill, after it had been passed upon by the Senate and the House, the provision affecting salaries and earnings, Senator Penrose said:

"The 8 per cent. tax on occupations netting in excess of $6,000 was a proposition emanating from the House conference. It has been described as a joker, but, as a matter of fact, it was fully discussed in conference and on the floor of the Senate. I raised the point in the committee and again on the floor that no distinction was made between an earned income and an invested income. The latter pays only a tax under the income tax section, while the earned income pays a double tax—under the income provision and the 8 per cent., or occupational, clause.

"The same objection was also made by Senator Wadsworth of New York on the floor when the report of the conference was under discussion. The purpose of the amendment was along the policy to place every one on an equality and on this theory the proposition was pressed. Of course, the result of this plan, intended to place every one on an equality so far as the profit tax is concerned, has resulted in a more inequitable distinction between earned and invested income. It is an illustration of the thought that the scales cannot be held absolutely even in a country so large with over 100,000,000 people.

"I stated on the floor of the Senate when the conference report was up for consideration that there were many objectionable features in the Revenue bill which I was unable and unwilling to publicly defend. This is one. Many con-

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HAIG HOLDS GAINS OF YPRES VICTORY; HAS 4,446 PRISONERS

British Consolidate Their Positions on Ridge After Beating Off German Attacks.

FIERCE NIGHT BOMBARDMENT

Six Captured Villages Occupied by Victors, Who Also Have a Grip on Poelcapelle.

KING SENDS HIS THANKS

Congratulates Commander on His Leadership and the Bravery and Efficiency of His Men.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—After their great victory of yesterday, Field Marshal Haig's forces on the Ypres front spent today in consolidating the positions they had won. Comparative quiet, says tonight's official report, prevailed today. The British have taken 4,446 prisoners, 114 of them officers, since the beginning of yesterday's offensive:

The King has telegraphed congratulations to Field Marshal Haig on his leadership and the efficiency and courage of his troops.

The Germans maintained an intense artillery fire on the newly won positions during the night, but attempted no further counterattacks.

In a dispatch from the British front in France and Belgium The Associated Press correspondent says:

"The sun this morning [Friday] was shining down through the crisp October air on an unwavering line of victorious troops along the new defenses which they reached in yesterday's great drive. The night had brought virtually no change in the situation, and the British were rapidly consolidating the positions that were the fruit of one of the most important conquests of the war. The night was comparatively calm as far as infantry action was concerned.

"The enemy, however, concentrated an intense artillery fire on the entire battle front, and during yesterday afternoon and evening they massed their shattered troops at various places for counterattacks. These were attempts born of desperation, and in almost every case the onrushing waves of German infantry were caught in a heavy artillery, machine gun and rifle fire, and crushed before they reached their objectives.

"The German artillery fire was particularly heavy up to midnight along the section just north of the Menin road, in the vicinity of Polderhoek. In the afternoon and evening the enemy launched no less than five counterattacks in this sector of the front, but each time were driven back with heavy losses.

"A little further north, in the neighborhood of Reutel, the Germans met with little more success. Twice they essayed to press back the British troops, and twice they were hurled back."

"Countless Thousands" of Dead.

The Associated Press correspondent at the British front in France and Belgium, telegraping yesterday, said:

"From a point near the Ypres-Staden Railway on the north to the Ypres-Menin highway on the south, the men of the British Empire have surged forward with an irresistible force which at some places carried them to a depth of 2,500 yards over still more of the German keystone positions in the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt Ridge system of defenses. On the northern [illegible] of the advance the British have reached Poelcapelle and Gravenstafel, and have overrun most of the Gravenstafel ridge, which juts out to the west from the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge. South of the Ypres-Roulers Railway the troops are reported to be overlooking the eastern slopes of the main ridge, and in some places to have pushed on into the valley below.

"As the attacking troops went out in quest of a great adventure over the mist-shrouded slopes, their vast protective artillery barrage caught in its merciless swirl large numbers of the enemy, who, by coincidence had also been massing for an early morning attack along a wide front extending from the neighborhood of Zonnebeke to Polygon Wood. Some five divisions of German troops were involved, three of these having been rushed up in reserve to support their comrades in the front lines when the German attacks should begin.

"A solid wall of breaking shells plowed through them in a hurricane of death, and they lie in countless thousands amid the devastation that the barrage left in its wake. Part of these ill-fated troops were the famous Guardsmen in whom the German Emperor had taken such pride in the days gone by. But these massed troops were not the only ones to suffer, for reports from prisoners all along the line indicate that the Germans lost heavily throughout the territory involved.

Tanks Did Excellent Service.

"On the left of the advance the ground in the region of Poelcapelle was not in bad condition, except along the Strombeek River, where it was very marshy, necessitating a slow advance. The tanks operating with the troops here did excellent service, reducing a number of strong redoubts and concrete 'pillboxes.' Poelcapelle was well garrisoned, but apparently did not offer strong resistance. The British were within reach of the town by 10:30 o'clock.

"Meantime others were making their way over Abraham Heights, near Gravenstafel. There was some cellar fighting here, but it was brief. The main trouble was encountered near the fort, where the Germans had eight strong concrete redoubts. Sharp fighting followed, but

the Germans finally were forced, with rifles and bombs, to surrender. Both Poelcapelle and Gravenstafel are masses of ruins. The latest reports show the British have swarmed over virtually all of Gravenstafel ridge.

"South of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, which cuts the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge where the Gravenstafel arm joins it, the British were on the crest of the ridge or beyond it throughout the remainder of its length. They had little trouble in reaching it. There was a brief battle near Molenaarelsthoek crossroads, which were fortified. Just north of here the Germans held a farm, from which they poured heavy machine gun fire into the British ranks until the place was subdued.

"Prisoners were taken in Polderhoek, and the château near there was carried after sharp fighting. Joist Farm, near the southeastern edge of Polygon Wood, which had been a sore spot to the British for days, still held out at the latest reports, although the British had pushed beyond it on both sides. This was the only snag of the kind encountered so far as is known.

"Broodseinde, which lies on the ridge, was the approximate centre of the day's attack, and here was the deepest point of the advance. From this village the line tapered off gradually to the north and the south.

"The southern extremity of the new battle front—the section extending from the Ypres-Menin highway northward by Polderhoek, Cameron Covert, and Ruetel—today continued to be the position to which the Germans were devoting most attention. This sector has been under an extremely heavy enemy artillery fire since the British push started yesterday and it seemed certain that the Germans would not let the last word rest with the series of counterattacks they delivered, or attempted to deliver, against this front yesterday afternoon and evening.

"Today the British were holding strongly to all the positions secured yesterday, with the exception of a few advanced posts in a very small area of the Reutel region, where they drew back slightly after a third German counterthrust. The Germans massed for several other attacks, but all these were nipped in the bud by artillery and machine gun fire.

Whole British Line Well Dug In.

"The entire British line was remarkably well dug in by morning, despite the difficulties raised by the flurries of rain yesterday. The latest reports indicate that they have been little troubled by the enemy infantry, although a heavy bombardment is being kept up by the German guns.

"Late details confirm earlier reports that the Germans did not fight well in most sections. In many places they ran. The total prisoners thus surrendered is great. On one sector of the Anzac front alone they amounted to more than 2,000. The Australians captured seven officers, including a battalion commander, in one shell hole, and the Anzacs at one point took two other battalion leaders. At a point not far from the Ypres-Roulers Railway an Australian officer, single-handed, took thirty-one Germans from a blockhouse.

Drive Nets 4,446 Prisoners.

Tonight's official report says:

No important infantry fight occurred on the battle front today. Our troops have consolidated their positions. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning amounts to 4,446, including 114 officers.

The text of the British report issued this afternoon follows:

Our new positions east of Ypres were heavily shelled by the enemy during the night, but no further counterattacks were made. Our troops have been engaged with organizing the captured positions.

A hostile raiding party endeavored to enter our trenches last night north of Gouzeaucourt, but was driven off with loss by rifle and machine-gun fire. Three other raids were attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Lens. All three were repulsed, in one case after stiff fighting.

Berlin Minimizes Losses.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (via London.)—The gain of the British in yesterday's attack east of Ypres, the War Office states, was restricted to a strip of land one to one and one-half kilometers (two-thirds of a mile to one mile) deep, running from Poelcapelle via the eastern spur of Zonnebeke and along the road to Beoelaere. The latter village and the hotly contested village of Gheluvelt, the announcement adds, remain completely in the possession of the Germans.

The announcement says that yesterday's battle was of unusual intensity, but that the Fourth Army succeeded in withstanding the British attack. Advancing on a front of fifteen kilometers, the statement adds, the British pushed forward temporarily, but could not hold their ground.

The British used at least eleven divisions, and their losses are reported to have been large. The British thrust broke down before reaching its objectives which, the announcement continues, were not, as will be stated, a short distance away but doubtless very far distant. The German troops in Flanders are praised for their heroism.

The text of the official report from General Headquarters follows:

Western Theatre—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Yesterday was a day of battle of unusual intensity for the leaders and the troops of the Fourth Army. It has been withstood. From early morning until into the night the struggle was continued by repeated English attacks let loose again and again from the region north of Langemarck to south of the Menin-Ypres road—fifteen kilometers [about nine and one-third miles].

On the terrain on which this bitter, fluctuating fighting of infantry took place, massed artillery, machine gun and gun, worked uninterruptedly at their maximum effort. The hottest points of the battle were at Poelcappelle, the isolated farms three kilometers west of Passchendaele, the roads crossing east and southeast of Zonnebeke, portions of the wood west of Becelaere nd the Village of Gheluvelt.

Admits Loss on Six-Mile Front.

Over this line the enemy was able temporarily to push forward, but under the pressure of our counterattacks he could not hold his ground, although until late evening fresh forces were continually brought into the fray. The English gain was restricted to a strip of land of from one to one and a half kilometers in depth, running from Poelcapelle by the way of the eastern spur of Zonnebeke and thence along the road leading to Becelaere. This last named village also was hotly contested. The village of Gheluvelt remains completely in our possession.

The sanguinary losses of the English divisions—at least eleven were engaged on the battlefront in the early attack alone—are reported as very high. The effective co-operation of all our arms also caused this powerful thrust of the English to break down before reaching its objective, which on this occasion was not, as will be stated, a short distance away, but was doubtless very far distant. The heroism of the German troops in Flanders is not to be outdone.

The British gains which are admitted in the foregoing German statement, by the terms of the statement itself, consist of a strip of high ground rather more than six miles long and from two-thirds of a mile to one mile wide.

40,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.

Belgians Give Figures of Havoc and Refute German Charges.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 4, (delayed.)—The Belgian Government has issued a Gray Book refuting allegations against Belgian civilians contained in the German White Book of May, 1915, in which it was said that Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war, and that the measures adopted by the Germans were necessary in the interest of the preservation of the German Army.

According to the Gray Book, between 40,000 and 50,000 houses were destroyed by the Germans. It gives the approximate number by provinces as follows:

Antwerp, 3,583; Brabant, 5,833; West Flanders, 16,000; East Flanders, 2,500; Hainaut, 3,500; Liége, 3,444; Limbourg, 325; Luxembourg, 3,000; Namur, 5,248.

In the City of Ypres 3,700 houses were destroyed, the Gray Book says, and in Louvain 1,190.

LOSERS AT YPRES FOUGHT GAMELY

But the Teuton Defense Was Thoroughly Disorganized by British Barrage.

TOLL OF DEAD WAS HEAVY

Men of Six German Battalions Were Killed or Taken Prisoners Near Poelcapelle.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 5.—The British who were fighting in the great battle yesterday and, after the capture of many strong positions, held their ground last night in spite of many German counterattacks and heavy fire, tell grim tales which all go to build up the general picture of the most smashing defeat they have inflicted upon the enemy.

On one section of the front where English country troops fought up to Poelcapelle and its surrounding blockhouses, six enemy battalions in the front line were either taken or killed. The men themselves do not know those figures; they only know that they passed over great numbers of dead, and that they took many prisoners. The New Zealanders and Australians on their right, fighting up Abraham Heights, took over 2,000 prisoners and say they have never seen so many dead as those who lay shapeless in the tracks.

Other Australians, fighting for Broodseinde cross roads, have counted 960 dead Germans on their way.

The full tale of German dead will never be counted. They lie on this battleground buried and half buried in the shell-torn earth holes, in blockhouses blown on top of them and in dugouts that become their tombs. They fought bravely in some places, with despairing courage, in or about some of the blockhouses which still gave them a chance of resistance, and sometimes worked their machine guns to the last.

Men lying in shell craters, still alive among all their dead, used their rifles and sniped the advancing British, knowing that they would have to pay for their shots with their lives. That is courage; and the New Zealanders and the English lads I met today were fair to the enemy, and said Fritz showed some pluck when he had a dog's chance, though many of the Germans ran when their assailants got close to them behind the barrage. It was the barrage that made them break. The Fourth Guards Division seems to have fought well on the line of the British first objective, though after that they would not stand firm and ran or surrendered like the others.

Germans' Defense Disorganized.

Owing to the coincidence of simultaneous attacks from both sides yesterday morning and the complete overthrow of the German assault divisions who were about to advance on the British, there seems no doubt that some confusion prevailed behind the German lines, and on the left and centre of the British attack all their attempts at counterthrusts were badly planned and led to further disaster. They did not advance in orderly formation, but straggled up from local reserves and supports and were smashed in detail by the artillery.

So it happened with two battalions which came down the road to Poelcapelle, but withered away. The Lancashires in that region say the thing was laughable, though it is a comedy of war and not mirthful in the usual sense. Small groups of Germans wandered up in an aimless way and were shot down by machine guns and rifle fire.

On the right of the battle front the enemy's attacks were more serious, and they fought with grim persistence. After the advance of the British on Broodseinde and its château by the Gheluvelt spur of Passchendaele ridge some of the Surreys and other South Country troops swung around the stream and marshlands of Reutel and accounted for many of the enemy in close and fierce fighting. The West Country men were astride of the stream, and, working north of it, attacked the slope called Juniper Spur.

In Poldenhoek was a nest of machine guns which fired out of the ruins of the château, and for some time the British had much trouble with the enemy work. This was the worst against the boys who were facing the château grounds; but they dug in and made some cover, while behind the prisoners—about 500 of them—were getting back to the safety of the British lines.

Six Counterattacks Smashed.

It was in the afternoon that the enemy sent a very strong counterattack down the slopes of Gheluvelt Spur. Six times through the afternoon masses of men appeared, and they tried to force their way forward, but each time they were caught under rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire. It was at 7 o'clock that the heaviest attack came under cover of savage shelling, and the British had to fall back a little on the ground beyond Cameeron House, which was the scene of the enemy's fierce attacks on Sept. 25, when they were for some little time a serious menace to the British. This morning the enemy drove in a wedge into the British line in this neighborhood, and it is quite possible he will deliver other blows in the same direction. Last night he made no great endeavor to get back the ground.

It was a dirty night for the men who have been fighting all day. Rain fell heavily and filled the shell holes, turning all the broken ground of the battle field into the same old bog which made so much misery in Inverness Copse and Gloucorse Wood and the other positions attacked on July 31 and afterward.

One little party came down when the fire was fiercestt and took cover in a shell hole close beside some Warwickshire boys, who were crouching in another hole until the storm of shells had passed. Suddenly they heard the howl of a monstrous shell—an eight-inch, or even a twelve-inch, by the noise of it. It fell and burst right inside the shell crater, where the stretcher bearers were huddled with their wounded men, and they were blown out of it, yards high, so that their bodies were tossed like straws in a fierce wind. I met many men who worked their way down under a fire like that, and some who had been wounded again, while some of the comrades who had trudged with them had been killed.

Fought All Through the Day.

The English troops on the left of the New Zealanders had some very hard fighting, lasting all through the day, which concluded with an attack on a position called Terrier Farm, above the "pillboxes" of Wellington House and Winchester House, which they had captured after some bad quarters of an hour.

Among these were some Midland lads who had started with great luck. In spite of the German shelling they had got away to their first objective with only three casualties. They went through the first line of blockhouses without much trouble, picking up prisoners on the way in most of them.

Their first trouble came from one of those concrete places called Wellington House. Machine-gun fire came crackling from it, and bullets, also, sweeping the ground from hidden emplacements. After twenty minutes' struggle Wellington House fell and the flanks on either side closed and went forward.

The Midlanders were helped on the right by a body of New Zealand men.

In a dugout on the battlefield I talked with some of them and they were cheery lads, full of confidence in the coming battle. They wanted to go as far as the wedge of pocket in the line.

The attack against Terrier Farm was done by other Midland lads, who after a long day under fire were for all their spirit, tired and cold. They had stood almost knee deep in the mud and they were wet to the skin, as it is now raining steadily.

To a tank came up to help them and drew close enough to Terrier Farm to fire broadsides at the concrete and machine gun. A white rag, thrust through a hole in the wall, was a sign of surrender, but conditions were too bad for any greater progress and the men dug in for the night while brother tank crawled back.

All the tanks used in the battle did well, in spite of the bad going, and helped reduce several of the blockhouses. They had only two casualties among their crews and most of them got back to their hiding places without damage from the German shells.

Bold Deeds of an Airman.

It was astounding that the German counterattacks were so quickly signalled to the guns, for the light all day was bad and the weather dead against the work of the flying men. They did their best by flying low and risking the enemy's fire. There one pilot who is the talk of Australians today. They watched that English youth doing most amazing stunts over the fighting lines. He was out all day swooping low, so that his planes seemed just to skim over the craters. The Germans tried to get him by any manner of means. They turned the "archies" on him and also their machine guns, and they tried to bring him down with rifle fire.

Haig Forestalled German Attack.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Thursday, Oct. 4, (Delayed.)—Another great battle opened today, and in a wide attack from the ground the British captured on Sept. 10, north and south of the Polygon Wood crest, Field Marshal Haig's troops have advanced upon Passchendaele Ridge, have apparently reached Gravenstafel and Abraham Heights, which crown a western spur of the ridge, and Broodseinde, which is the high point and the keystone of Zonnebeke. South of that they are fighting with good successes between Cameron Covert and Becelaere, across the Reutelbeek, and down beyond Polderhoek.

To the south of the Menin road this morning I saw hundreds of prisoners trailing back across the battlefield and crowds of them within the barbed wire inclosures set apart for them behind the British lines. The slightly wounded British are coming down the tracks for walking. They speak, in spite of their blood and bandages, of the smashing blow dealt against the enemy and of the complete victory.

'We Have Him Beat,' Tommies Say.

"We have him beat," the men say, and they are sure of this, sure of his enormous losses and of his broken spirit, although the fighting has been hard because of the great gunfire through which the British have had to pass.

It has been a strange and terrible battle—terrible, I mean, in its great conflict of guns and men—and the enemy, if all goes as well with the British as it is now going, may have to remember it as a turning point in the history of this war—a point that has turned against him with a sharp and deadly edge. For, realizing his great peril if the British strengthened their hold on Passchendaele Ridge, and knowing that they intended to do so, (all the signs showed him that, and all our pressure on these positions,) he prepared an attack against them in great strength in order to regain the ground he lost on Sept. 26, or if not that, then so to damage them that their advance would be checked until the weather choked them in mud again.

His small counterattacks, or rather his local counterattacks—for they were not weak—had failed; even his persistent hammering at the right wing by Cameron House, below Polygon Wood, had failed to bite deeply into the British line, though for a time, on Sept. 25, it had been a cause of anxiety to them and made the battle next day more difficult and critical. But these attacks had failed in their purpose, and now the German high command decided for a big blow, which was to be delivered at 7 o'clock this morning.

German Barrage Came Too Late.

It was a day and an hour too late. The British battle was fixed for an hour before his, and so it happened that the British troops, in order to follow their own barrage, had to pass through that of the Germans, which fell upon them before they leaped up to the assault; and it happened also, most terribly for the enemy, that the British were not stopped, but went through that zone of fire with-out disorder, and on the other side, behind their own barrage, swept over the German assault troops and annihilated their plan of attack.

The Germans did not attack. Their defense even was broken. As the British lines of fire crept forward they reached and broke the second and third waves of men who had been ordered to attack and caught them in their support and reserve positions. One can only guess what the slaughter has been. Five German divisions were involved in it.

This battle looks like one of the greatest victories the British have had in the war. Preparations on a big scale were started as soon as the last battle was fought and won. No words of mine can give more than a hint of what those preparations meant in the scene of war. Everywhere there has been a fever of work—Tommies, Chinkies, and colored men piling up mountains of ammunition to feed the guns. Under shellfire bracketing the lorry roads on which they worked, the engineers carried on.

Tracks were put down, new lengths of "duckboard" laid, and new rails. The enemy's shells came howling over to search out all this work, which had been observed by airplanes, and on night flocks of the latter came out in the light of the moon to drop bombs on the men and the works. Now and again they made lucky hits—got a dump and sent it flaming up in a great torch, killed horses in the wagon lines labboring up with transport, laid out a group of men, smashed a train or truck—but the work went on, never checked, never stopping in its steady flow of energy up to the lines, and the valor of all these laborers was great and steady in preparing the victory. Knowing the purpose of it all filled one with a kind of fear; it was so prodigious, so vastly schemed.

I passed a dump yesterday, and again today, in the waste ground on the old battle field of Ypres, and saw the new shells for the field batteries being unloaded. There were thousands of them, brand new from the British factories, all bright and glistening and laid out in piles. The guns were greedy; here was food for their monstrous appetite.

Rain Threatens the Attack.

We watched all this—the faces of the men going up, so bright-eyed, so splendid in their youth, so gay, and all these shells and guns and materials of war, and all this movement which surged about us and caught us up like straws in its tide—and then we looked at the sky and smelled the wind and studied the milky ring which had formed about the moon. Rain was coming. If only it would come lightly or hold off another day or two—one night, at least.

A little rain fell yesterday, and the ground was sticky when I went to see some boys getting ready for the show today and to watch the beginning of the great bombardment. Curse the rain! It would make all the difference to the fighting men—the difference, perhaps, between a great success and a half failure, and the difference between life and death to many of those boys who looked steadily toward the German lines which they were asked to take. What damnable luck it would be if the rain fell heavily! Last night the moon was hidden, and the rain fell, but not very hard, though the wind went howling across the flats of Flanders; and this morning, when the men rose from the shellholes and battered trenches and fields of upheaved earth to make this great attack, the rain fell still, but softly, so that the ground was only sticky and sludgy, but not a bog. Rain was glistening on their steel helmets, and the faces of the fighting men were wet when they went forward. They had passed already through a great ordeal, and some of them—a few here and there—could not rise to go with their comrades, they lay dead on the ground.

Germans Shift Their Artillery.

Along the lines of these thousands of men the stretcherbearers were already busy in the dark, because the enemy put over a heavy barrage at 5:30 and elsewhere later—the prelude to the attack he had planned. His old methods of defense and counterattack had broken down in two battles. The spell of the "pill-box," which had worked well for a time, was broken so utterly that those concrete blockhouses were fearful as death-traps by the men who had held them.

The German high command hurried to prepare a new plan, guessing that of the British, and moved their guns to be ready for the next attack, registered on their own trenches, which they knew they might lose, and assembled their best troops, ready for a heavy blow to wind the British before they started and smash their lines so that the advance would be a thousand times harder. The barrage which the Germans sent over was the beginning of a new plan. It failed because of the great courage of the British troops, first of all, and because the German infantry attack was timed an hour too late. If it had come two hours earlier it might have led to the undoing of Haig's men—might, at least, have prevented anything like a real victory today; but the fortune of war was on the side of the British, and the wheel turned around to crush the enemy.

The main force of his attack, which was to have been made by the Fourth Guards Division, with two others, I am told, in support, was ready to assault the centre of the British battlefront in the direction of Polygon Wood and down from Broodseinde Crossroads. It was the British, however, who fought the German assault divisions at Broodseinde Crossroads and took many prisoners from them before they had time to advance very far. The enemy's shelling had been heavy about the ground of Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, where a week or so ago I saw frightful heaps of German dead, and spread over a wide area of the British line of battle along Polygon Wood Heights and the low ground in front of Zonnebeke. The men tell me that it did not do them as much harm as they expected. The shells plunged deep in the soft ground, bursting upward in tall columns, and their killing effect was not widespread. Many of them also missed the British waves altogether.

So, half an hour later, the British attacking troops went away behind their own barrage, which was enormous and annihilating. Wet mist lay heavily over the field, and it was almost dark except for a pale glimmer behind the rain clouds, which brightened as each quarter hour passed, with the men tramping forward slowly to their first objective.

Germans Rush to Surrender.

The shell craters on the German side were linked together here and there to form a kind of trench system, but many of these had been blown out by other shell bursts, and German soldiers lay dead in them. From others men and boys—many boys of 18—rose with arms upstretched, as white in the face as dead men, but living and afraid. Across these frightful fields men came running toward the British line. They did not come to fight, but to escape from the shellfire which tossed up the earth about them, and to surrender. Many of them were streaming with blood, wounded about the head and face, or with broken and bleeding arms. So I saw them early this morning when they came down the tracks which led away from that long line of flaming gunfire.

The scene of the battle in those early hours was a great and terrible picture. It will be etched as long as life lasts on the minds of the men who saw it. The ruins of Ypres were vague and blurred in the mist as I passed them on the way up, but as the moments passed the ragged stump of the Cloth Hall, the wild wreckage of the asylum, and the fretted outline of all this chaos of masonry which was so fair a city once crept out in the light which flashed redly and passed.

So it was all the long way to the old German lines. Bits of villages still stand enough to show that buildings were once there, and isolated ruins of barns and farm houses lie in heaps of timber and brickwork, about great piles of greenish sandbags and battered earthworks.

Hundreds of Guns Volleying.

The British guns were everywhere in the low, concealing mist, so that one could not walk anywhere to avoid the blast of their fire. They made a fury of fire. Flashes leaped from them with only a pause of a second or two, while they were reloaded. There was never a moment within my own range of vision when hundreds of great guns were not firing together. They were eating up the shells which I had seen going up to them, and the roads and fields across which I walked were littered with shells. The wet mist was like one great damp fire with ten miles or more of smoke rising in white vapor, through which tongues of flame leaped up stirred by some fierce wind.

The noise was terrifying in its violence. Passing one of those big-bellied howitzers was to me an agony. It rose like a beast stretching out its neck, and there came from it a roar which almost split one's eardrums and shook one's body with the long tremor of the concussion. These things were all firing at their hardest pace and the earth was shaken with their blasts of fire. The enemy was answering, but with no great threat to the British guns. His shells came whining and howling through all this greater noise and burst with a crash on either side of the mule tracks and over the bits of ruin near by and in the fields on each side of the paths down which German prisoners came staggering with their wounded.

Fresh shellholes, enormously deep and thickly grouped, showed that the German guns had plastered this ground fiercely, but later in the morning their shelling eased off, and the guns had other work to do over there, where the British infantry was advancing—other work, unless the guns lay smashed with their teams lying dead around them, killed by the British counterbattery work with high explosives and gas; for in the night the British smothered the Germans with gas and tried to keep them quiet for this battle and all others.

We went eastward and mounted a pile of rubbish and timber, all blown into shapelessness and reeking with foul odors, and from that shelter looked across to Passchendaele Ridge and Hill 40, on the west of Zonnebeke and the line of the ridge that goes round to Polygon Wood. It was all blurred so that I could not see the white ruins of Zonnebeke or the broken church tower of Passchendaele. It was all veiled in smoke and mist, through which the ridge loomed darkly with a black hump where Broodseinde stood; but clearly through the gloom were seen the white and yellow cloudbursts of the British shellfire and the flame of the shell-bursts.

Ridge a Row of Volcanoes.

It was the most terrible bombardment I had ever seen, and I saw the fire of the Somme and of Vimy and Arras and Messines. Those were not like this, great as they were in frightfulness. The whole of Passchendaele crest was like a series of volcanoes belching up pillars of earth and fire.

"It seemed to us," said man after man who came down from those slopes, "as if no mortal man could live in it. Yet there were many who lived, despite all the dead."

I saw the living men. Below the big pile of timber and muck on which I stood was a winding path, with other tracks on each side of it between deep shell craters, and down those ways came batches of prisoners and the trail of the British walking wounded. It was a tragic sight, in spite of its proof of the victory and valor of the British and the spirit of the British wounded, who bore pain with stoic patience and said, when I spoke to them: "It's been a good day; we're doing fine, I think."

Haggard German Prisoners.

The Germans were haggard and white-faced men, thin and worn, and weary and frightened, many of them. The greater number were wounded. Some of them had masks of dry blood on their faces, and some of them wet blood all down their tunics. They held broken arms, from which the sleeves had been cut away, and hobbled painfully on wounded legs.

It was a procession down that winding path which a painter should have seen, to put down a true picture of one side of war. Shoulder-high, the stretcher bearers, swaying a little to the swing of the stretchers, carried the German and British wounded. I saw a German officer on one of the stretchers. He had a cloak over him, and his head drooped over the side of the pole. I think he was already dead. Another man died as they carried him. His head flopped first to one side and then to the other, and then his body was shaken with a great rigor, and he lay still. A young soldier had been blinded. All the top of his face was covered with a bloody rag, and he walked stiffly, with an Englishman on either side of him, guiding his footsteps over the rough ground. They passed and passed, these men—platoons of Germans marching together with one or two British soldiers with fixed bayonets beside them, and single figures, not guarded at all, but making their way slowly and painfully across the fields in the same direction as the British wounded. There were many boys among them—boys with shaven heads without caps or helmets; wizened white-faced boys, whose shrapnel helmets were like extinguishers, and lazy boys, with great spectacles on their noses.

But they were not in the majority. Most of the men I saw—and I saw hundreds of them—were men between 20 and 30, and big, strong, and tough. After this battle their skin was gray, and their eyes stared out of deep sockets. They shrank when some of their own shells came overhead and burst near them on the way down to safety, and they looked with dazed eyes at the English soldiers and at the ambulances and wagons further on. It had been a great defeat for them, and they did not hide their despair. They did not fight stubbornly for a moment part, but one way or the other as soon as the British barrage passed and revealed their assailants. The British gunfire had overwhelmed them.

In the blockhouses were groups of men who gasped out words of surrender. Here and there they refused to come out till bombs burst outside their steeled doors, and here and there they got machine guns to work and checked the British advance for a time, as at Joist Farm, on the right of the attack, and at a château near Polderhoek, where there had been severe fighting. There was heavy machine-gun fire from a fortified ruined farm to the north of Broodseinde, and again from Kronprinz Farm, on the extreme left. The enemy also put down a heavy machine-gun barrage from positions around Passchendaele, but nothing has stopped the British seriously so far. They swept up and beyond Cravenstafel and Abraham Heights, went through and past the ruins of Zonnebeke Village, and with great heroism gained the high ground about Broodseinde, a dominating position giving observation of all the enemy's side of the country.

It has been a wonderful battle in the fullness of its success, and if the British can keep what they have gained it will be the biggest victory of the war on the British front.

The weather is bad now, and the rain heavier, with a savage wind blowing; but that is not good for the enemy's plans, and may be in favor of the British, now that the day has gone well with them. The English troops share the honor of the day with the Anzacs, and all were splendid.

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CHECK GERMANS ON THE AISNE

French Also Scatter Enemy Concentrations on the Verdun Front.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—French troops today repulsed surprise attacks on the Aisne front. Last night similar assaults in Champagne and in Upper Alsace failed, according to the official statement from the War Office. There was violent artillery activity along the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region last night, and today the French fire scattered enemy concentrations.

The afternoon report follows:

The enemy attempted without success several surprise attacks during the night, especially in Champagne east of the Butte de Souain and in Upper Alsace, near Machelbach.

There were violent artillery actions on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Bézonvaux and Hill 344.

The following official communication was issued this evening:

On the front of the Aisne, to the southeast of Chevreux, and to the east of Cerny, we repulsed two surprise attacks.

In Champagne, to the west of Navarin Farm, and in the region of the Monts, there was reciprocal artillery activity.

On the right bank of the Meuse our artillery caught under its fire and scattered in the region of the Bois des Caurières enemy assemblages.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 5.—A strong French attack upon German positions on Hill 344, on the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) was repulsed almost everywhere last evening, according to the report from General Headquarters, which follows:

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Eastern Bank of the Meuse the French during the evening made a fresh, strong attack, the twelfth within three days, on the northern slope of Hill 344, east of Samogneux. All day a vigorous fire had been kept up, which before the attack increased to drumfire. The storming attack of the French forces almost everywhere was repulsed by the experienced fighting of the Württembergers. At some points counterattacks were necessary, and these resulted in numerous prisoners falling into our hands.

ROB HAGUE BREAD CARTS.

Persons Who Had Exhausted Their Supplies Try to Get Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—Bread delivery carts were pillaged today by persons whose bread cards had run out.

They could obtain no further supplies until the issue of new cards tomorrow.

'GOLD BRICK PEACE,' NOT FOR AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

Government, sedition wherever it shows itself, and overcome the influences of obstruction and counteract the insidious propaganda for a gold-brick peace. We are all for peace, but we want no peace bought at the price of national dishonor. We want no peace that is offered to us merely to permit our enemy to gather his resources and become strong in order to strike us again."

The Mayor concluded by saying that it seemed predestined that America should "strike the blow that shall preserve liberty for the world, establish the integrity of small nations, win liberty for such as Poland, Palestine, Ireland, and Bohemia, and shall protect the peace and democracy of Russia, and make for the future a safe peace for those who love peace and liberty and desire to live in amity beside their neighbors."

Colonel Roosevelt departed from his prepared speech to say that he hoped one result of the war would be to remove the only bar to the unity of the British Empire. He said he meant by that that after the war all English colonies should have home rule.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"To those who question what Germany has done, who feel that there is exaggeration or misrepresentation as to the German's actions, I earnestly suggest that they read the book just issued, called 'Out of Their Own Mouths,' with an introduction by Professor William Roscoe Thayer. Turn to page 159 of the book and read the statement by one of the leading German Generals, "It is better to let a hundred women and children belonging to the enemy die of hunger than to let a single German soldier suffer.'

"Read that, men and women of America. Contrast it with the attitude taken in the civil war both by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, and then turn with scorn and indignation from the creatures who cry for a peace which would leave unpunished the nation and the Government and Kultur responsible for such doctrine.

"Turn to the pages following 208. Read the contemptuous references to Americans; and especially to Irish-Americans up to the day when the Germans believed that a political alliance could be formed between the German-Americans who loved Germany more than they loved the United States, and the Irish-Americans who hated England more than they loved the United States. Read the extracts from the pamphlet by Baron Edelsheim, published for the Army and Navy Club of Berlin, in which he maps out a successful war of invasion against the United States; in which he speaks of our helplessness, and states that having taken our seaboard cities, 'they will be penalized by our levying upon them heavy war contributions.'

"Read the statement of a German professor in 1915, long before we went to war with Germany, in which he says 'by the right of victory and on grounds of justice we shall have a claim for indemnity at the cost of the United States.'

"Read the dispatch of Secretary of State Zimmermann in which he proposes to Mexico that she should join with Germany and Japan to dismember the United States. After you have read these extracts you may well wonder how a single public man or the editor of a single paper in the United States can fail to understand that this is America's war and that we have to deal with an opponent long plotting our overthrow. Turn to Pages 123 to 137 and you will see the way in which the great German capitalists and captains of industry advocate the war by Germany with the perfectly frank purpose of capitalistic expansion."

"Here tonight we have listened to as fine and straightforward an address on behalf of Americanism and patriotism as any human being could wish to hear, delivered by that gallant gentleman, the Mayor of New York, John Purroy Mitchel. Mr. Mitchel's father and mother were born in Ireland, but Mr. Mitchel is American and nothing else; an American of the best type; an American of the type that renders the best service to this country, both in war and in peace, alike from the standpoint of Americanism and from the standpoint of good citizenship. I congratulate our people that we can present to our young men as a type of straight and clean and fearless Americanism and good citizenship a fighting Mayor of a fighting race—John Purroy Mitchel."

Commenting for a moment on the disclosures of the Bolo Pasha scandal, Colonel Roosevelt continued:

"Continually we hear rumors of peace. I think the circulation of such rumors is injurious to America and to the cause of decency and democracy. We should make it clearly understood that the conduct of Germany has been such that every friend or enemy of mankind all people who would strive to bring about a peace based upon treating Germany, Austria, and Turkey on the one hand, and the Allies on the other as standing on a footing of equality. The only peace that will make the world safe for democracy is a peace based upon the complete overthrow of Germany and the dissolution of Austria and Turkey.

"Unless we have used the phrase in a hypocritical and insincere manner this is the way to make the world safe for democracy, and the only way, and this means that the only peace we can accept is the peace of overwhelming victory.

"There is but one permanent method of securing safety for this nation, and that is by treating the coming time of peace, by preparedness, and the only effective preparedness must rest on a system of universal obligatory military training for all our young men—a training which is against war, for it will render it most unlikely that there ever will be war—a training which will also immeasurably increase the self-respect and patriotism and the moral and physical fitness of young men for the tasks of peace."

John Mitchell, head of the new State Food Commission, made a plea for the support of the people of the State for the commission, and pledged the workingmen of the country to the greatest efforts to win the war.

"Now is the solemn duty of the workingman to do his full share," he said. "And I say to you that every bona fide workingman in the United States will do his full share to carry the war to a successful conclusion."

A Plea for Sacrifice.

Making a plea to the newspapers to tell his message he said:

"I would ask the people of the State of New York to give the Food Commission their confidence, support and co-operation. We must, if the war is to be won, conserve our food supply. We must not only feed ourselves, but our allies.

"We know now that the Central Powers are depending on starving the Allies to win the war. They know they cannot defeat our armies. They hope to defeat the Allies by starving the women and children of the soldiers. Surely we in America can sacrifice luxuries, and even some necessities, that these women and children do not starve."

Captain Kynvett made a vigorous plea against a premature peace. "Peace without victory would be no peace at all," he said. "The only peace must be one that will destroy the German power for all time. We must clip Germany's claws and draw her fangs."

Just before the close of the program, while Colonel Roosevelt was speaking, fifteen members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in uniform, entered the Garden and were escorted to the platform. As the veterans took up a position behind the Colonel he paid them a glowing tribute for having stood behind Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and fought the battle which made this a unified nation. He commended their example to the young men of America.

The Mayor's Committee had application for tickets from more than twice the number of persons to fill the Garden. But because of the rain not all of the 16,000 who received tickets were present and the galleries were not filled.

More than 300 civic and patriotic organizations were represented in the celebration of "National Service Night."

65 Cents
Neckwear Of
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THESE are splendid scarfs for the money, or even for a little more money. The patterns are of that *original character* for which I have something of a reputation.

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FIGHT FOR GABRIELE RAGES FIERCELY

Austrians Make Constant Attacks in Effort to Retake Vital Stronghold.

FAIL TO GAIN AN INCH

Italians Have Identified 61 Enemy Battalions Engaged—Prisoners a Motley Crowd.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Oct. 4.—Eventually, of course, the Italians will have San Gabriele, just as eventually the Allies will win this war of ours; but at the moment nobody has it, neither the Italians nor the Austrians. It is a strategic thorn thrust into the flank of the Austrian resistance on the Isonzo line.

A whole Tower of Babel which populates Galicia and Transylvania has passed through Italian hands lately since the Austrian Army, wrecked during the last offensive, was reconstituted out of the pentecostal crew which had hitherto held the line of the eastern front. Ruthenians, Transylvanians, Austrian Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Magyards, all turned up among the daily harvest of prisoners.

"The whole effective Austrian army is fighting on the Italian front," said a Brigadier General, and he went on to cite the testimony of a captured officer that his command, the Tarnopol band, had been holding by itself fifty kilometers of line. On Tuesday evening they started operations against their lost lines on the tragic slopes of Monte San Gabriele. Again attack after attack came across those spaces of calcined earth where for weeks during the last great offensive some 40,000 shells a day burst.

"It is not alone incessant shelling which makes of the bald mountain a volcano in violent eruption. Death has taken this area for its own. Stretcher bearers sheltering under steep slopes below the western spur told me of conditions up above. The ground up there, they said, was carpeted with dead. Weeks of intensive battle had strewed it like a thrashing floor with corpses. Along the length of captured trench there were long stretches where dull gray bodies of Austrians blocked the way.

I have alluded before to the general star shape of San Gabriele Mountain, consisting of a central bulk and three spurs, beside a slope toward that pit among the mountains which is called the Conca di Gargaro. Of these the Italians held effectively and completely only one spur, that on the north toward Monte Santo, called Veniki Crib, though they also had a firm footing on the south spur toward Gorizia, called Monte San Caterina, and on the slope to Conca di Gargaro. I may also recall the fact that the Italians have several times driven the Austrians off the summit itself, but found the summit untenable in view of artillery conditions. Their present line wraps the summit in a dozen loops and curves, and it is against this network that the last Austrian attacks developed.

Their battle patrols came along the still wooded kloof on the Conca di Gargaro side to meet the Italian patrols of the Arditi and various infantry who never failed to stop them dead. I have ascertained definite facts concerning thirteen attacks and there were many others besides, for Gabriele means to the Austrians much the same as Lille would to the Germans.

They first came forward always with bombs and bayonets, followed by parties with flame throwers and men for consolidation of positions which they did not take. Every attack failed. Machine guns and double barreled Fiat machine pistols, which are the most rapid firing firearms in the

KERENSKY FORMS COALITION CABINET

Includes Three Constitutional Democrats, Despite Opposition of Democratic Congress.

DIRECTORY MEMBERS STAY

Premier Inclined to Agree to Provisional Parliament of a Consultative Character.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Delayed.)—Disregarding a demand of the Democratic Congress that no step be taken toward naming a Cabinet without its sanction, Premier Kerensky has formed a coalition Ministry with Constitutional Democrats in it.

The Premier's action followed right upon the adoption by the Congress last night by a vote of 839 to 106 of a resolution declaring that it was indispensable to constitute a strong revolutionary authority which would follow the program of the Moscow Conference of last August, and carry out an active policy tending to the realization of a general peace, and directing the Main Committee to choose five of its members to draft a scheme for forming such authority.

After a lengthy session of the present Cabinet and the others scheduled to occupy portfolios in the new one, the following unofficial slate was announced:

Premier—A. F. KERENSKY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. I. TERESTCHENKO.
Minister of the Interior—M. NIKITIN.
Minister of Agriculture—M. MASLOFF.
Minister of Labor—M. SKOBELEFF.
Minister of Supplies—M. PROKOPOVITCH.
Minister of Finance—M. BERNATZKY.
Minister of Religion—M. KARTASHEFF.
Minister of Public Welfare—M. KISHKIN.
Minister of Trade and Industry—A. I. KONOVALOFF.
State Controller—M. SMYRNOFF.
Minister of Justice—M. MALYANTOVITCH.
Minister of Education—M. SALASKIN.
President of the Ecumenical Council—M. TRETYAKOFF.
Minister of War—General VERKHOVSKY.
Minister of Marine—Admiral VERDERVSKI.

The Constitutional Democratic Party, against which the Democratic Congress has been in opposition, is represented by Kishkin, Konovaloff and Smyrnoff. The portfolios of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Interior remain unchanged.

This afternoon the members of the Main Committee of the Congress visited Premier Kerensky and explained last night's action of the Congress, and assured him that they were in favor of the Government naming a Cabinet which, in their opinion, should be a coalition body.

A resolution adopted providing for a preliminary Parliament secondly met the approval of the Premier, who insisted only that it should include all elements of the population. While Kerensky favors the preliminary Parliament idea, he believes it should have power only to initiate legislation, but the Cabinet shall have final jurisdiction. The Government itself has worked out a plan for such a Parliament which would consist of 231 members, including all the elements represented in the Congress and in addition the Constitutional Democrats.

The Premier today talked with the representatives of the Moscow Government, over the telephone, and assured them of the certainty of the inclusion of the Moscow members, M. Kishkin, Konovaloff, Tretiakoff and Smirnoff, in the Cabinet. The Moscow members are coming to Petrograd on a special train.

The Duma, however, is opposed to the plan of a Parliament, declaring it to be a measure of self-deception that may result in the postponement of a constituent assembly, and because of the incomplete representation in its formation.

The evening newspapers say that the preliminary Parliament which the Democratic Congress has decided to set up will be a provisional body of a consultative, not legislative, character. It will be empowered, however, to consider questions of foreign policy. It will consist of 231 members, of which 110 will represent the Zemstvos and towns. The Government is to supply it periodically with all information concerning the situation in the country.

The dispute between the Ministry of Marine and the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet has been settled by the intervention of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd. Admiral Verdevvski, Minister of Marine, has sent a circular letter to the crews of the warships asking them to maintain good order on their vessels because the Provisional Government had received information that the Germans, wishing to take advantage of the dispute, were preparing for a sudden foray into the Baltic. The Fleet Committee answered that the dispute had nothing to do with fighting orders, all of which would be obeyed.

The Government has declared a state of war in Turkestan, where revolutionary movement broke out early this week. The situation appeared to be becoming normal, when it suddenly flared up again. As a protest against the sending of a punitive expedition, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Tashkent, the capital, has proclaimed a general strike.

RUSSIAN CONGRESS SADDENS OBSERVER

Bitter Fruits of Reckless Demagogy Seen in Participants and Debates.

SOME SOLID ELEMENTS

Representative of the Great Co-operative Organizations Tells the Assembly Some Truths.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Oct. 1, (Delayed.)—I spent a short time yesterday at the Democratic Conference. The Cooperatives were speaking. The great cooperative organizations of Russia are absolutely democratic. They existed before the revolution. They will exist when the flames of the revolution have died down. They do not merely organize. They do not hold all-night meetings and engage in complex theoretical disputes. They do not denounce and declaim and defy and demonstrate. They do not interfere in other people's business. They hardly ever touch politics. They simply work, and through their work they have laid the basis of a new life in the Russian villages. In Central Russia and Siberia, in the south and in the east the provinces are studded with co-operative societies, and these societies are linked up in powerful unions, which have their centre and bank in Moscow.

In no country has co-operation been so directly and rapidly successful as in Russia. It has created a new type of enlightened and progressive peasant. It is the one solid instance of democratic achievement in Russia. These practical democrats sent their delegates to the conference with many misgivings. They did not believe in the conference. They considered that if any conference were necessary it should be national and should be called by the Government. But in the end they did send their delegates, and yesterday their leaders spoke.

I listened to Birkenheim, the most prominent and capable of the cooperative leaders. He said very sound things. He spoke bitter home truths. He said the revolution was a political and not a social revolution, and that all the fatal errors of the last few months proved this beyond doubt. He said the revolutionary democracy was incapable of governing Russian without the help of the middle class, that whatever was said or done, sooner or later the power would come into the hands of the bourgeoisie, and that it was folly to expect anything else. He insisted that Russia must now face the consequences of all her revolutionary excesses. The workers, he said, must make up their minds to suffer hunger and cold—whereat the Left booed and snorted and jeered. The war must be carried on, he said, side by side with the allied democracies, and at this there was feeble applause from the Right.

Incredible things are happening in Russia just now. The night before an ignorant and self-satisfied sailor had boasted of the fine revolutionary quality of the Baltic fleet. The audience cheered him. Yet there are thousands in Russia who cannot think of the Baltic fleet without bitter pain. The thought of the Petropaviovsk is a nightmare—the Petropaviovsk whose sailors a fortnight ago tied down all their officers on deck and then, because four of them, plucky, high-spirited youths, refused to sign a revolutionary manifesto, proceeded in cold blood to torture and murder them. They thrust bayonets into their cheeks, beat them with the butt ends of rifles, and tortured the boys in the presence of their bound brother officers until they died. Yet the sailor who boasted of the Baltic fleet was cheered at the conference. It is true that some one proposed that the conference should rise out of respect to the memory of these victims of lynch law, and that the conference did so, but where was the real horror, the flaming indignation?

Reckless demagogy is bearing its bitter fruit, and those who sowed the seed are now using hackneyed phrases about "saving Russia." The very Bolsheviks are beginning to talk of the need for national defense. I looked again at the apathetic faces of the audience and felt as though I were looking at the dying embers of the revolution. Those two young soldiers in front of me with their stupid, heavy faces—what notion had they of statesmanship? And that young officer with flabby cheeks and silly, empty eyes who ostentatiously read Lenine's paper while the co-operators were speaking—how was he saving Russia? What are the Germans doing while these men are playing with politics?

I went away with a feeling of intense depression. I suppose the conference will in the end pass some kind of resolution. It will say on the one hand this and on the other hand that, and in view of this and in view of that, and notwithstanding this and notwithstanding that, it is necessary to form a coalition Government with certain provisos and with certain guarantees, and possibly even the Cadets will be admitted to the Government if they promise to be good.

But after all it matters little what resolutions are passed. The fate of Russia is not to be decided here. Other forces are at work—real, stern, inexorable—which are guiding Russia to what destinies who, in this bitter and tragical time, can foresee or foretell?

TWO ARMIES MENACE TURKS AT MOSUL

Russian Column 50 Miles North of City as British Advance Up the Tigris.

VILLAGE TAKEN BY ASSAULT

May Attempt to Cut the Bagdad Railroad In Rear of Foe.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—Army Headquarters today issued the following:

On the Caucasian front, in the Kikatsh-Amadia sector, fifty miles north of Mosul, our detachments took by assault the village of Nereman, sixteen miles southwest of Oromaru.

The fact that the Russian column of the Caucasus army operating south from its base at Bitlis has reached a point within fifty miles of Mosul, taken in connection with the recent British victory at Ramadie on the Euphrates, sixty miles northeast of Bagdad, and the known position of the British army above Samara, eighty-five miles south of Mosul, shows the probability that Mosul, the most important inland city now held by a Turkish garrison, will soon be invested by the allied armies.

When General Townshend surrendered Kut-el-Amara in April, 1916, and the Germans supposed that the campaign against Bagdad had been given up they toiled to complete the Bagdad Railway. Last Spring when Sir Stanley Maude reopened the campaign, recapturing Kut on Feb. 24 and occupying Bagdad on March 11, they had already carried the Aleppo end of the railway from Nisibin, a distance of 120 miles to Mosul, where it met the Tigris while from Bagdad they had laid rails up stream 125 miles to Samara, leaving about eighty-five miles unlaid.

On April 18 the British annihilated the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps at Islabulet, near Samara, and on the 30th the Thirteenth Corps was defeated in the gorge of Shatt-el-Adham, in the Jebel Hamrin hills. These victories had cleared the way to Mosul, when the hot season stopped the campaign.

The Russians had a plan to meet the British at Bagdad by way of the Persian frontier; they captured Khanikin, on the frontier, on April 4, and linked up with the British a few days later on the Diala, an eastern tributary of the Tigris. They even penetrated to within 100 miles of Mosul. But the Russian revolution, the advent of the hot season, and revolts in Persia caused them to retire to the frontier. They gave up Khanikin on July 15, but continued to hold the high ground on the left bank of the Diala.

What forces the Turks have been able to assemble at Mosul via the Bagdad Railway is unknown. But it is quite likely that the Russian Caucasus Army now on the line Nereman-Oromaru, fifty miles to the north, will first attempt to cut the railway from which the distance is less than fifty miles via the highway west, which crosses the Tigris at Djezeret, forty miles above Mosul.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY ON RUMANIAN FRONT

Dense Waves of Teutons Break Under Russian Fire—Bulgars Fail to Hold Gains.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—Heavy fighting occurred yesterday on the Rumanian front, the War Office reports. Near Radautz an attack was checked by the Russian artillery. In the Buzeu region Bulgarians made an advance, but later were driven back. On the Caucasian front the Russians captured a bridge near Oromaru. The announcement reads:

On the northern, western, and southwestern fronts there were fusillades and scouting operations.

On the Rumanian front, in the Seletin region south of Radautz, the enemy attacked in dense waves, but was stopped by our artillery.

In the Buzeu region the enemy shelled our positions near the village of Mackemeni, north of the mouth of the Buzeu River, for half an hour. Bulgarian infantry then attacked our positions and occupied several advanced trenches. Our position was restored by a counterattack.

On Thursday our aviators bombed enemy camps in the region of Smorgon.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Russian and Rumanian fronts:

Eastern Theatre—No fighting operations of importance occurred here.

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Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

Furs Our Principal Business

Here, Furs are not a department of the business. Our undivided efforts are concentrated upon Furs not only throughout the season, but throughout the year.

GO OVER THE TOP IN STYLE

A spruce military carriage is chiefly a matter of Hand-Tailoring—if you have a military bearing to begin with, Hand-Tailoring will show it to advantage if, on the contrary, you are built on purely civilian lines, Hand-Tailoring will spruce you up and send you over the top in style.

In Fall and Winter Weights

Officers' Serge Uniforms	$39 to $53
Officers' Melton Uniforms	$42
Officers' Army Overcoats	$65
Officers' Khaki Uniforms	$16

Shirts, Hats, Caps, Puttees, Boots, Raincoats, Wrist Watches, Toilet Kits, Blankets, and every Military Requisite, including Complete Stock of Insignia.

Sam Browne Officers' Belt hand-stitched	$14
Munson Army Shoes in tan or black	$650
Doughboy Army Shoes in tan or black	$1150

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Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburgh, N. Y. today and tomorrow, October 6th and 7th respectively.

SHOW BERNSTORFF INSPIRED BOLO PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

man diplomatic intriguers in this country during the Bernstorff régime.

How the United States Government obtained these messages is not disclosed, but there appears to be further proof that this Government has in its possession a German secret cipher code, with which it has been able to translate any of the Bernstorff messages, as well as those of other German diplomats.

Bernstorff was supposed to have difficulty in communicating with his Government. This is what he tried to make the State Department believe when he arranged several times for the transmission of messages. These and other revelations make it plain that, as a matter of fact, Bernstorff was easily able to communicate with his Government, although there were many things he preferred to submit to Berlin through the mouths of trusted confidential messengers.

The May 31 message of von Jagow to Bernstorff, given out last night by Secretary Lansing, shows that Bolo was known to both Bernstorff and the then Foreign Minister, during the period when Bernstorff, acting under orders from Jagow, was financing Bolo's plot.

"Pavenstedt, the intimate friend of Bernstroff, in his sworn testimony before Attorney General Lewis said that Bernstorff did not know the name of the Frenchman, (meaning Bolo,) to whom he was handing the $1,700,000. He also swore that not until Bernstorff had been dismissed, last Spring, did the Ambassador know who Bolo was. Pavenstedt swore that he enlightened him for the first time just as he was about to leave the United States and in order to make it easy for Bernstorff to remember Bolo's name, said he told him, think of "polo player" with polo spelled with a 'B'."

GREAT GERMAN FUND WAS IN BANKS HERE

Estimated at Fully $100,000,000—Hugo Schmidt Tells of Payment to Bernstorff.

During the period which intervened between the outbreak of the European war and the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the funds held in this country in the name of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin totaled probably as much as $100,000,000, about half of this huge fund being in easily negotiable securities and the rest in cash. This statement was made yesterday by Perley Morse, public accountant, who directed the investigation of the Bernstorff-Bolo conspiracy to debauch the press of France, deceive the French people as to the real issues at stake in the war, and, this accomplished, to bring about a separate peace between Germany and France on terms favorable to the Kaiser.

When under examination on Thursday Hugo Schmidt, the New York agent of the Deutsche Bank, named banks and trust companies, all of them among the most prominent in New York, in which the great German institution held large accounts between the beginning of the war and the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

He told at the continuation of the inquiry, conducted yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Becker at the Murray Hill Hotel, of a mysterious $250,000 which he was ordered to place to the credit of Bernstorff in the Corn Exchange Bank, and named Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who was the fiscal agent of the German Government in this country, as having been in his opinion the paymaster of the von Igel plots. No money was deposited, as far as he knew, in von Igel's name, he said. Until three weeks ago, Schmidt swore, he did not know the purpose for which the $1,700,000 advanced to Bolo Pacha was to be used.

Bank Connections Here.

The banks mentioned by Schmidt as those with which the Deutsche Bank transacted much of its great business in this country were the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, the National Park Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, Speyer & Co., and Shearson, Hammell & Co. The private banks of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were not included in the list; neither was the Royal Bank of Canada, the institution in which the money intended to bring about a separate peace between Germany and France was deposited.

In the course of his examination on Thursday and again yesterday Schmidt described himself as an "alternate manager" of the Deutsche Bank.

"I got orders from Berlin," Schmidt said, "which I executed, and I also had special powers with some banks here in New York, which authorized me to give orders in the name of the banks. These banks were the Guaranty Trust Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the National Park, the Chase National, and Speyer & Co. I think that is about all. You know, the bank had written a letter to these institutions saying that 'Mr. Schmidt was authorized to give orders in the name of the Deutsche Bank.'"

"You mean to transfer funds of the Deutsche Bank?" Mr. Becker asked.

"It was in a general way to follow my instructions, and that the bank would be responsible for the orders I had given."

Schmidt said that the Deutsche Bank had never had an agent, in the real meaning of that word, in the United States.

"The bank has had, however, an American agent for a number of years, has it not?" was asked.

"Yes. Some gentlemen who acted on behalf of it looked after the interests of the bank here. For instance, such an agent, as you will call it, or representative as he called himself, was Edward D. Adams of 71 Broadway, but he had nothing whatever to do, for instance, with any general business of the bank."

Mr. Adams, Schmidt explained, did only a certain kind of business for the bank, and that business had to do almost entirely with railroad securities. He added that Adams had no power of attorney to dispose of funds.

Schmidt next referred to the payments made to Bolo, by order of Bernstorff, the details of which were published in THE TIMES yesterday.

Pavenstedt Close to Envoy.

"Can you state any reason why Pavenstedt should not have confided in you, as a loyal German, the real nature of these transactions?" Mr. Becker asked.

"Well, I knew Mr. Pavenstedt was very intimate with the Ambassador. That is all I knew. I was not—"

Mr. Pavenstedt was well known to be a close friend of von Bernstorff, was he?"

"Yes, at least he was very often with him."

"And as I understand you the Ambassador directed you personally to place these sums at the disposal of Mr. Pavenstedt?"

"Yes."

"And did he direct you to comply with Mr. Pavenstedt's request as to the manner of payment and so forth?"

"Yes. He said, 'Follow the instructions of Mr. Pavenstedt.'"

"So you were controlled by Mr. Pavenstedt as to the manner of carrying out the transaction?"

"He told me, 'Mr. Schmidt, tomorrow I want $300,000.' Then I paid him and he paid to Amsinck. It might interest you to hear that I made more payments for Count Bernstorff."

"If you wish to be frank about that? Yes?"

"Yes. Certainly, I had only one other payment."

"It is a little outside of the scope of the immediate inquiry."

"Yes. You see I am personally interested. Don't get the impression I am political. I had nothing to do whatever with politics and took very great care to remain outside, and it was not so very easy for me to do it. Besides this payment, I paid once, in 1916, $250,000 to the Corn Exchange Bank for Count Bernstorff or for the German Embassy."

"Do you know how the moneys deposited with the Corn Exchange Bank were disposed of?"

"I have not the slighest idea."

"Did you ever make any payments to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which were in any way connected with the German Embassy directly or indirectly?"

"No, certainly not."

"Did you ever make any payments to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. by order of your Direktion, which were for a purpose not disclosed to you?"

"Certainly not, nothing. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were not one of the regular connections of the Deutsche Bank. You compare the account with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. with the others, and it is insignificant. For everything I did with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. I had a good commercial explanation to make."

Mysterious Payment in Paterson.

"Then you say that you had a good commercial explanation for every payment that you ever made from the Deutsche Bank fund at your disposal in this country, except the payments for the account of Count Bernstorff?"

"I think so. I want to be quite frank and open to you. There once were two payments of $5,000 or $6,000 to a man in Paterson. I can't think of his name now. And they attracted a little attention of mine, and I found it very strange that the bank should order me to make these payments, but such very insignificant things, and for all other things, I think I can say I have a sufficient explanation."

"Who was the man?"

"Really, I cannot—I think Kramer."

"Your books will show?"

"I have no books, but I have some records I can find if you wish them. I voluntarily make this statement, and I would thank you not to make use of that. I only want to show you."

"About what date was this?"

"Oh, a year and a half or two years ago."

"Did you ever have any account in your own name or that of any one that you represented in the Riggs National Bank of Washington?"

"No, not in these times."

"There is, as I understand it, a payment that was made through a check to a certain person connected with a magazine known as 'Fair Play,' which checks is signed 'Schmidt.'"

"It must be another Schmidt. Fair Play, is not that the Hungarian Jew?"

"Yes. Where are your records at present?"

"In my office, 165 Broadway."

"Where do you keep your private bank account now?"

"I have a small account with the Transatlantic Trust Company. I buy very little, you know. I have my old German ideas. I buy mostly in cash. I am not quite, in that respect, an American yet. My securities are with Heidgarten & Co. I have about $50,000, or something like that, and with Speyer & Co. I have $5,000."

"Did you ever go to Washington to see Bernstorff? Is Mr. Pavenstedt related to you?"

"No. I am from Berlin, Pavenstedt is from Hamburg. I was sent over to look after the business of my bank, and I did my best not to be drawn into any other circles."

Schmidt, in answer to several questions, repeated that he did not know the identity of the man "Kramer" to whom he paid $5,000 or $6,000 at the order of Bernstorff. One of the anarchists recently convicted in New York for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law was Louis Kramer, a lieutenant of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

Amazed at Bolo's Boldness.

When the deaf was consummated by which Bernstorff ordered the transfer of $1,700,000 to Bolo Pacha, and Pavenstedt went to Bolo to inform him that everything had been arranged as planned, Pavenstedt, according to his own testimony, said to Bolo:

"You know, Bolo, that this is a very extraordinary thing. You come over here, you stay a few weeks, and you get away with ten million francs, and there has hardly been any hitch."

Bolo replied, according to Pavenstedt:

"Yes, and you will see that this thing will smooth up to the finish."

After the dinner which Bolo gave to a few persons at Sherry's, which dinner, according to Pavenstedt, was given immediately following the closing of the deal with Bernstorff, Bolo made the following remark to Pavenstedt, the quotations being from the stenographic report of Pavenstedt's examination.

"I don't think," said Bolo, "that such a dinner has ever before been given at Sherry's. And you know I had there the famous poet of France. I had the leading newspaper editor of America, and I had the intimate friend of the Ambassador."

"The intimate friend of the Ambassador was me," added Pavenstedt. "The leading newspaper editor of America was Mr. Hearst."

Pavenstedt also made the remarkable statement that Bernstorff never knew until within a few minutes of his departure from the United States, following his dismissal by Secretary Lansing, who the man was to whom he had given $1,700,000 to corrupt the French press and people.

"Just before the Count left, I said to him," testified Pavenstedt, "that this man for whom I had been acting was named Bolo." In order to make it certain that Bernstorff would not forget the name of the traitor to whom he had advanced so huge a sum of money, Pavenstedt said, he remarked during his last conference with Bernstorff, "Think of playing polo with a B."

Trail in Bank Transactions.

Mr. Morse was busy yesterday afternoon completing his report of the examination of the Bolo and Bernstorff financial transaction. When asked to state the amount of money which the Deutsche Bank had in this country when the United States was at peace, he replied:

"We have uncovered a number of very interesting transactions to which the Deutsche Bank was a party. I am now convinced that the Government should institute a most rigid investigation to determine the source and disposal of a large amount of these funds. We have found traces of millions of dollars' worth of securities and a great many millions in cash. If an investigation is ordered and pushed to completion I believe that the United States can reach the very fountain head of the German conspiracies in this country, and that it will be possible to name the men responsible for the numerous outrages which the Germans have committed, such as blowing up munition plants."

Mr. Morse declined to state the value of the securities and the amount of cash he had traced, but admitted that in each instance the item exceeded $50,000,000.

Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of New York, who directed the investigation of the Bernstorff-Bolo conspiracy, left for Albany yesterday afternoon. He said that the inquiry was about ended, and that the complete report of it was being compiled for the French Government.

Referring to the statement made by William Randolph Hearst in which Mr. Hearst said he would sue the Attorney General for libel, Mr. Lewis remarked that he had never intimated in any way that Mr. Hearst had any knowledge of Bolo's real mission to this country. Mr. Lewis said that two representatives of Mr. Hearst, one of them W. A. De Ford, Mr. Hearst's lawyer, called on him Thursday morning. They had, Mr. Lewis said, a prepared statement of some kind which they wanted him to sign, but which he refused to sign.

"I gave them," said the Attorney General, "a statement of my own, but it did not appear in this morning's American."

It was said last night that an investigation of a certain Italian who is reported to have been on friendly terms with Bolo will probably be one of the developments of the exposure. The name of the Italian was not disclosed.

Recalls Bolo Luncheon.

Stephen H. Voorhees, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, whose name was mentioned by Pavenstedt, said yesterday that he did not recall meeting Bolo Pacha until a report of the testimony printed in the newspapers was directed to his attention. Mr. Voorhees said he had a faint recollection of having taken luncheon with Pavenstedt and "some Frenchman" at the Down Town Association. He said that Pavenstedt, whom he had known in a business way for nearly twenty years, had called him on the telephone and had invited him to luncheon.

"I hesitated to go," said Mr. Voorhees, "because Pavenstedt told me that I could meet a friend of his who spoke no English, but Pavenstedt promised to act as interpreter, and consequently I went. As far as I can remember, Pavenstedt did most of the talking at the luncheon. Bolo Pacha did not make any kind of impression upon me, and I would not recognize him if I saw him."

Mr. Voorhees had a search made of the books of the bank to find if the institution ever had any dealings with Bolo. The investigation showed that Bolo had never transacted any business there.

At the request of several newspapers, C. V. Van Anda, managing editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, supplied this statement of his recollection of the dinner at Sherry's:

"Some time in the Spring of 1916 C. F. Bertelli, who, five or six years ago, was the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, invited me to dine with him at Sherry's. I went on the appointed evening, and found among the other guests Mr. Hearst, M. Jules Bois, and a Frenchman whose name I did not catch when the introductions were made.

"The dinner was served in the public dining room, and afterward the entire party went to a theatre. It was apparently merely a pleasant entertainment, and if anything of the slightest public interest was said or done during the entire evening it escaped my observation.

"I do not remember Bolo Pacha or Mr. Pavenstedt, and it was not until after the names of some of the other guests at the Bolo dinner were published that I recognized it as the dinner to which I had been invited by Mr. Bertelli."

BOLO PACHA.

INNOCENT OF WRONG, SAYS PROF. JULES BOIS

French Lecturer Tells of Acquaintance with Bolo, Who Avowed Great Interest in France.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Professor Jules Bois, the French lecturer, today issued a statement in regard to his relations with Bolo Pacha. He said:

"When I met Bolo Pacha he was a prominent personality in Paris, recognized by all and received everywhere as a most honorable man. It was in Paris in a newspaper office that I met Bolo Pacha. I had just returned from New York. Having learned of my arrival from the United States, where I had gone in order toexpress the gratitude of France for the generosity of America, he said to me:

"'It would not surprise me if we should meet again one of these days in the United States, if you return there, for I count on going there myself. I have interests there, my wife is an American.'

"He spoke then about my books, saying that he had read several of them, and that he was interested in French literature, French newspapers, &c. The conversation ended there.

"Early in 1916 I was again in New York when one morning at my hotel the phone rang. It was Bolo Pacha. He recalled our conversation in the newspaper office and arranged a meeting with me.

"We met a few days afterward, he seemed very amiable, and this is the substance of his conversation:

"'I have come to New York on business, to buy paper for printing. You know, there is a paper famine in Paris, and the Journal, in which I am very much interested, needs paper, for its circulation is enormous. You know, I like to encourage the press. I am very rich, I have no children, I am not a gambler, I live modestly, and again I put aside a part of my fortune to help sustain the newspapers and to patronize the literary men.

"'Listen. Since you are here to expound French ideas and since undoubtedly you have not too much on hand for this patriotic work, allow me to contribute to this good cause. Let me place to your credit with the Royal Bank of Canada $5,000 to carry on your work. In exchange I ask nothing from you. Still I should be grateful to you if you would kindly give a lecture, the proceeds to go to the fund for the blind of war. One of my friends since his marvelous escape from the Lusitania is deeply interested in the blind of the war. I want very much to please him and assist him, too.'

"I gave the lecture as requested. It was a great success. According to the account in the newspapers, the proceeds amounted to over $10,000, given entirely to this fund. Bolo Pacha thanked me. He confided in me that his great desire was to see Mr. Hearst take up the cause of the Allies. He assured me that already he had been given the promise that the Hearst Syndicate would never attack France, and that on all occasions the eulogy of our country would be made. He felt sure of succeeding. Naturally, knowing the influence of Mr. Hearst's newspapers throughout the United States, I encouraged him, and was very pleased with the communication he had just made to me. I thought it my duty to advise the French Government of this, and, accordingly, I sent a letter to the Foreign Office of France, in which I spoke of the conversation I had had with Bolo Pacha.

"A few days afterward Bolo Pacha invited me to a large dinner in Mr. Hearst's honor. I accepted the invitation. This was, if I remember rightly, in the month of March, 1916. At this dinner there were a number of guests. He introduced me to Mr. Hearst, with whom I could not exchange even two words, for at that time I spoke very little English.

"This dinner has the last few days been spoken of as an extraordinary event, whereas it was given at Sherry's in the public dining room. It was very ceremonious, as are all dinners of that kind. I was seated between two ladies. The conversation was general.

"It has been mentioned that at this dinner there were present Boy-Ed and von Papen, the former the Naval, the latter the Military Attaché at the German Embassy. No, they were no more there than William or the Crown Prince. I remember, however, that there were present many society people. My presence at this dinner, after what I have just stated, must appear quite natural.

"Moreover, who at this date could have suspected the accusation that later on would be made against Bolo Pacha, he a man who was received everywhere in Paris, who passed for a loyal good Frenchman, who was the friend and sleeping partner of Senator Charles Humbert on the Journal? M. Charles Humbert was at the head of the well-known patriotic campaign, 'Cannons and Munitions.'

"Paul Bolo also counted among his friends politicians and even members of the Government. On my part I demanded personal references both in Paris and at Marseilles. These references were of the best. Bolo frequented everywhere in the society of the highest and most esteemed personages, and his brother is one of our most distinguished prelates.

"I am deeply distressed at what has happened, but, as is easily judged, I could not foresee what was to happen later. My conscience is untroubled. My interviews, my conferences, the lectures that I have been called upon to give, whether in the universities or in the American colleges, all attest my patriotism and the constant direction of my campaign to the continuation of the war till the decisive victory of France and her Allies.

"I await the definitive judgment which will pass its decree of justice on the case of Bolo. If he is guilty, although I have always acted in good faith, according to the dictates of my conscience as proved by facts, I shall by my work get together in full the $5,000 voluntarily given to me in order to facilitate my patriotic work and employed to this effect and I shall donate this same amount to some French war fund."

FRENCH SEIZE PAPER THAT ACCUSED MALVY

Briand Defends Ex-Minister in Hot Debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Today's edition of L'Action Francaise has been seized by the Government. Its editor is Leon Daudet, whose charges against Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

In denying the charges in the Chamber yesterday M. Malvy said he had been slanderously accused of abusing his position as Minister to betray the country. Daudet, he said, had called on André Maginot, then Minister for the Colonies, and accused Malvy, in the presence of Maginot, of going every week to Vaucresson, a suburb of Paris, to meet a German agent. M. Malvy asserted that he never had gone to Vaucresson.

M. Maginot arose and explained that when Daudet visited him he had declared himself absolutely sure of the information he produced.

Declaring that he wished to put an end to the "Almereyda legend," M. Malvy said that he had never been on intimate terms with the editor of the Bonnet Rouge. He explained that as Minister of the Interior he was anxious to preserve order without resorting to violence. For that purpose he obtained the co-operation of the Bonnet Rouge, which seemed to exert some influence in certain circles. A year later, he said, his suspicions were aroused regarding the Bonnet Rouge and he reported the matter to M. Briand, who was then Premier.

M. Briand arose and said that toward the end of 1916 he noticed symptoms of a peace campaign in certain newspapers. He used the censorship in acting against them and gave M. Malvy certain information he had on the new tendencies of the Bonnet Rouge. He said he charged M. Malvy to watch the men connected with the Bonnet Rouge.

"I know he had them watched," said the former Premier. "I must declare that M. Malvy, far from hesitating, gave orders to smite with the greatest severity."

M. Malvy defended his conduct during the strikes in May and June amid noisy confusion, and accused the press of the Right of campaigning against him. He concluded:

"My conscience tells me I have done all my duty. I shall continue my task in the ranks of my friends."

Premier Painlevé asked the Chamber to let justice accomplish its duty. He promised the Chamber that M. Daudet would have to prove his charges contained in the letter to President Poincaré. The Chamber then voted confidence in the Government.

Further action in the case is awaited eagerly by the French public.

PLOTS LIKE BOLO'S IN ITALY.

Action Taken by Government to Suppress Pacifist Agitators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 5.—The markedly democratic trend of Italian jurisprudence has rendered it necessary to enact exceptional measures for safeguarding the country against the machinations of unpatriotic anarchy in the present stage of the war. Hence a decree promulgated today punishing with terms of five to ten years' imprisonment, together with fines ranging from $1,000 to $2,000, any acts or incitement to acts that tend to depress the public spirit, weaken the forces of resistance, or otherwise prejudice the internal or international situation of the Italian State.

The normal leniency of the Italian penal code has made it impossible lately to proceed against the ultra clerical campaign for thwarting at any cost another Winter in the trenches, as also against the anti-war Socialist group headed by Signor Lazzari, which was secretly canvassing all the Socialist Mayors and communes throughout the peninsula with the intention of provoking simultaneous corporate resignations as a mark of political pretest against continuance of the war.

The national press generally is favorable to the decree. The Idea Nazionale remarks that while untold mischief already has been wrought through lack of such a measure the latter reveals the condition of impotence to which the country has been reduced in the midst of its unparalleled struggle.

New Revenue Act

We are now prepared to distribute our pamphlet covering the new Revenue Act, as signed by the President.

The booklet contains:

(1) The text of the new War Income Tax Law.
(2) The text of the 1916 Income Tax Law, AS AMENDED BY THIS ACT.
(3) Digest of the changes made in the 1916 Law, and of the provisions of the 1917 Law.
(4) The text of the War Excess Profits Tax Law.
(5) Digest of the War Excess Profits Tax Law.
(6) The text of the miscellaneous War Tax Laws, including the Stamp Tax.

It has been our endeavor to arrange the pamphlet so that our friends may find, in convenient form, information regarding whatever provisions may be of interest to them.

Copies may be had on application.

Our friends are invited to consult us on questions relating to this Act.

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JUDGE HYLAN SILENT ON MITCHEL QUERIES

Democratic Nominee Fails to Tell of Relations with W. R. Hearst.

MANAGERS AWAIT EDITOR

Believe His Aid Is the Only Thing That Can Put Life Into Lagging Campaign.

Judge John F. Hylan, joint Tammany-Democratic Fusion candidate for Mayor, did not make a reply yesterday to the questions propounded by Mayor Mitchel at a meeting in Judge Hylan's home borough of Brooklyn on Thursday night. The questions had to do with the relations of Judge Hylan to William R. Hearst.

Mayor Mitchel asked Judge Hylan if he approved of the "sinister and unpatriotic activities" of Mr. Hearst; if he considered Mr. Hearst a patriotic American; if he approved of Mr. Hearst printing the American flag on the front page of his newspapers and "stabbing his country on the editorial page," and whether he thought Mr. Hearst was right in 1905, when he declared the leaders of Tammany Hall a "brutal lot of private speculators and public plunderers," and said that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy ought to be put in jail.

Judge Hylan, according to his spokesmen at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee, will have nothing to say to reporters representing "unfriendly" newspapers from now until Election Day. Judge Hylan was at the headquarters of the committee yesterday afternoon, but would not see newspaper men.

The men who are responsible for the conduct of Judge Hylan's campaign are looking forward to the return of William R. Hearst from California. Mr. Hearst, in the letter declining to be a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the Democratic primaries, hinted that he would get into the campaign for Judge Hylan when he got back. It could not be learned yesterday from Judge Hylan whether he would welcome the help of Mr. Hearst or not, but Judge Hylan's campaign managers look on the possibly forthcoming aid of the former Independence League leader as the only thing that can put some life into the lagging Hylan campaign.

An attack on the Gary system was the feature of the only speech delivered by Judge Hylan last night. This was at a meeting held under the auspices of the Teachers' Welfare League at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place and Nostrand Avenue. About two hundred persons, mostly women, attended the meeting. Frederick Z. Lewis, President of the league, presided.

"The tendency of the so-called Gary system," said Judge Hylan, "is to give the children of the poor one kind of education and those of the rich who can afford to send their children to private school another kind of education. Those who are able to pay will not tolerate this system, but will send their children to private schools.

"The Gary system is a perpetual motion system which exhausts the child, saps its vitality, enervates both body and brain, and leaves the little one unfit for either mental or physical activity. The man who has filled the office of City Superintendent of Schools so long and so faithfully, Dr. William H. Maxwell, is against the Gary system, has an international reputation as one of the greatest educators in the world, and he is the avowed opponent of the Gary system. The opinion of such a man should be enough to damn the Gary system beyond redemption."

At this point Judge Hylan referred to the Rockaway Park, Dreamland, Marginal Railway, and Court House site real estate deals.

"These sites are useless to the city, but have provided enormous profits for individuals, private individuals who are personal friends of some of our high public officials," said Judge Hylan. "Our children suffer most from the result of these real estate scandals. The attempt to make a financial showing to the taxpayers and offset the money wasted in the purchase of useless real estate at the sacrifice of the children of the city is an attempt at economy, bordering on criminality.

"Our public schools are today out of the hands of the people and in control of the Rockefeller interests. The Mayor has surrendered the control of our public schools to the Rockefeller interests and bended his official and social knee to the money power.

"I say to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Rockefeller Foundation, and to any other private interests—hands off our public schools. I say, Mr. Mayor, our boys and girls must have the best possible education and under decent and honest conditions. I say to you, Mr. Mayor, the people of the city will not stand for the extension of the infamous system of education that you are foisting on the public schools. I say to you, Mr. Mayor, our boys and girls shall have an opportunity to become doctors, lawyers, clergymen, musicians, artists, orators, poets, or men of letters, notwithstanding the views of the Rockefeller Education Board.

"I say to you that the special privilege seeking interests shall not stifle the minds of our children by controlling our public schools. Nor shall they be permitted to lessen their opportunities in after life or destroy their ambition."

Judge Hylan received and briefly addressed a large delegation of labor organization men headed by James P. H. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee yesterday afternoon. The meeting between the Judge and the labor men was behind closed doors. After the conference it was said that they had pledged their support to Judge Hylan. The callers were either officers or business agents of labor unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union and the building trades. Judge Hylan was warmly applauded when he told the labor men that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SEEK POLITICAL LEADER FOR PRIMARY FRAUD

Prosecutor's Assistants Say Indicted Inspector Implicated "a Big Man."

Evidence which Assistant District Attorneys Wallace and Olcott, in charge of the election fraud cases, believe will aid in the discovery of the identity of the politician, they assert, gave the word at a certain hour on primary day to "knife" William M. Bennett and give the Republican indorsement to Mayor Mitchel was obtained yesterday, they say, from four witnesses, whose names, except in one instance, were not divulged.

According to Mr. Olcott, Adolph Calmbacher of 212 East Eighty-first Street, a Democratic Inspector in the Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District, under indictment together with twenty-two other Inspectors for election frauds, made a statement yesterday implicating several men. Calmbacher said that about 6 o'clock in the evening of primary day an automobile drove up to the polling place where he was stationed, and several men who he said he knew were Republicans alighted and entered the building.

"I heard one of them say, 'The big guy's outside,'" Calmbacher said, according to Mr. Olcott. "Then the Republican district Captain went out to the automobile and talked to the occupant. When he came back he held a consultation with the Republican member of the board."

While this Republican Captain was on his way to the police station with the ballot boxes after the polls had closed, the witness declared to the Assistant District Attorney, he asked how long the ballot boxes were kept and who was in charge of them. Assistant District Attorney Olcott said he regarded this statement as significant in view of the fact that the recent recount showed that many of the ballots in that district had apparently been changed.

All of the twenty-two men indicted for frauds have surrendered with the exception of one man, who is a private at Camp Upton, L. I. The District Attorney has communicated with General Bell in regard to the man's return. Those who appeared yesterday were Harry Goldblatt of 26 East 109th Street and Abraham Silberlust of 63 East 106th Street, both Democrats of the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District; Dr. Marcus Buchholtz of 31 West Eleventh Street, and Samuel Krisberg of 16 West 117th Street, Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District; Adolph Calmbacher of 212 East Eighty-first Street, and Benjamin Harrison, both Democrats of the Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and Emanuel Krulewitch of 1,586 Madison Avenue, Republican of the Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The defendants were released in $2,500 bail and will be arraigned in General Sessions for pleading on Monday.

The District Attorney will on Monday present evidence to the Grand Jury of election irregularities in the First, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts.

URGE UNITY FOR THE WAR.

Suffrage Leaders Demand "Whole-hearted Allegiance" to the Country.

The official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, at a meeting at the headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, yesterday adopted a resolution urging whole-hearted allegiance to the country, with no pseudo patriotism to insure the success of the war. The resolution assailed as un-American "those discriminations and injustices that set class against class, race against race, sex against sex, and furnish opportunity for insidious alien propaganda that trades upon them to the internal disturbance of our country; maintains that all Americans, men or women, white or black, in the trenches or in the home and the factory, who are giving their lives to uphold the ideals of democracy shall share equally in the privileges and protection of democracy; and deplores all lawlessness based on race or sex or class prejudice."

It also asked for a broad stand for American democracy "that knows no bias on the ground of race, color, creed, or sex."

A letter was received announcing the resignation of a member of the board, Miss Heloise Meyer of Washington, sister of former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, who goes to France for canteen work with the Y. M. C. A.

MAYOR TAKES FIGHT TO THE EAST SIDE

Replies to Tammany Charge That Rich Control His Administration.

REVIEWS RECENT STRIKES

Tells Foreign Born How the Mayor's Committee Settled the Garment Workers' Conflict.

Speaking last night at two meetings conducted by the Mitchel League of Foreign-born Americans in the east side, Mayor Mitchel gave answer before workers of the charge that his administration had been conducted in the interests of the rich, and in the course of both talks he held up Judge Hylan as the candidate of Murphy and of Hearst, "the friend of Bolo Pasha, who handled the Kaiser's slush fund."

Mayor Mitchel arrived at the meeting at 281 Grand Street in a pouring rain, and the crowd that had been impatiently waiting for his coming arose and cheered for several minutes as he walked down the narrow aisle to the platform.

"I am glad to get down in the east side to correct some of the false impressions that have been disseminated by lying statements of those representing Hearst and Tammany on its ticket," he said. "They have said that I have no concern for the ordinary citizen, but for those guarded by special interest, those who control capital. Why, any one who says I was influenced by anything except the welfare of the city is saying that which is false. No influence, political, financial, or social, has been exercised at the City Hall, and it will not be as long as I am Mayor. I have had, and I still have, only one purpose—to make the city a better place in which to work and live."

As proof that the so-called capitalistic class was not in control of the city administration the Mayor recited the work he had done to bring about a fair and just settlement of the garment and the street car strikes. It was through his efforts, he said, that in the garment strike the protocol was drawn and the Council of Conciliation formed. He had stood, through the garment strike, he said, for equal justice to both the employers and the employes.

"That would show that I was not serving capital, but was asking justice for the men employed," he continued. "During the street car strike, when I was urged under threat to go to the Governor and override the men, to use the police to keep the men off the streets, and to beat them off the cars, you know what I did. I used the police to protect both the companies and the men; to protect the companies against violence and the destruction of property, and the men in their constitutional right of peaceful picketing and persuasion. When the public interests are involved I am ready to stand up against all the interests of capital if need be."

Continuing, he told of what had been done to safeguard life in the establishment of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and through factory inspection.

"As long as I am in office," he added, "I am going to keep at it to wipe out the evils of the sweat shop system."

In telling of the decrease in the death rate during his term of office the Mayor brought it down to terms of babies saved. There were nine babies saved this year over last year, and though Tammany might not be interested in saving babies, he said he knew what it meant to the fathers and mothers whose babies had been saved because of the efforts of the Health Department in seeing that they had good milk, good food, and sanitary surroundings. The Police Department, he said, had been lifted out of politics and the partnership with crime broken.

He had long fought, he added, to have a law by which he could establish a market commission, and be able to buy and sell foods for the benefit of the poor. "Now," he added, emphatically, "I have such a law."

"I propose to use that power to break the monopoly prices of food in this town," he said. "I don't propose to let that group of food monopolists, who have gone to Albany to defeat legislation, stand in the way."

After speaking of remedied conditions in the Childs Hospital on Randall's Island, Mr. Mitchel said that the public should consider the kind of man selected by the other ticket.

"That man was selected by another man, a man who is engaged in preaching the doctrine of autocracy and the Hohenzollerns while he is printing the Star-Spangled Banner on the front page to camouflage the people."

The Mayor mentioned Hearst and Bolo Pasha in both his speeches.

"I propose to meet the issues raised by Mr. Hearst's and Mr. Murphy's candidate for Mayor," he continued. "I am governed by no group or interest except to make the city a better place in which to live. Try the candidate on the other ticket by the men who stand behind him. In 1905 Mr. Hearst said of Mr. Murphy that he would like to put him in jail, and he pictured him as a Colossus of graft standing on the Brooklyn Bridge with one pocket filled with contracts and the other with his puppet Mayor, and he said of his district leaders that they were plunderers seeking to exploit the people for private interests. Today Murphy is his partner for the election of Judge Hylan. Today he is willing to associate with the man he called a plunderer.

"Let us judge him by his friends. The Kaiser's newspapers said in 1914 that Bernstorff had won to his cause the greatest friend the Kaiser had in the United States—Hearst, the intimate friend of Bolo Pasha, the German spy, who administered the Kaiser's slush fund to corrupt the loyalty of French and American newspapers. Hearst and Murphy offer this man to administer the City Government."

U. S. OFFICIAL INDICTED.

Georgia Court Clerk and a Banker Held on Embezzlement Charge.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 5.—Cook Clayton, Clerk of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Georgia, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today on charges of embezzling $15,000 of Government funds. Seymour B. Byrom, President of the National Bank of Byromville, a relative of Clayton, was indicted for manipulating the books of the bank so as to aid Clayton in making a false statement of his accounts.

ASKS BENNETT TO QUIT RACE

"Old-Time Republican" Urges Him to Think of His Political Future.

David Homer Bates of Willcox & Gibbs, who was telegrapher for President Lincoln in the civil war and one of the oldest Republicans in New York City, sent the following letter yesterday to William M. Bennett, asking him for the good of the party to withdraw from the Mayoralty race and make certain the re-election of Mayor Mitchel:

Oct. 4, 1917.

Hon. William M. Bennett, Candidate for Mayor on the Republican Ticket, New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: You are an old-time Republican, and so am I, my first vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln in November, 1864. Since then I have always voted the straight Republican ticket, with one exception—1884—when, because of necessary absence from the city, I paired with a Democrat, who afterward told me, with evident satisfaction to himself, that he had voted for Cleveland. I feel free, therefore, to make this appeal to your loyalty to both party and country.

It is almost unbelievable to a well-informed Republican, and probably to yourself as well, that either you or Mitchel can be elected on Nov. 6 if you both remain in the race. The alternative will be, without doubt, the return of Tammany to political power, with all that that implies, not only to the great City of New York, but to your own further career, and also, without doubt, in the giving of aid and comfort to Germany, with whom we are at bitter war. You may think otherwise as to one or all of these features, but that does not alter the facts.

It is inconceivable to me that you can hope for good results of any kind by remaining in the field. Will you not sink all personal questions in favor of the immensely greater ones involved?

Lincoln once remarked, in effect, that it was not well to swap horses while crossing a stream. You can avoid the evil consequences of a change in the New York City Government by withdrawing from an otherwise hopeless contest. Respectfully submitted,

DAVIS HOMER BATES.

Mr. Bates is the author of a biography of President Lincoln.

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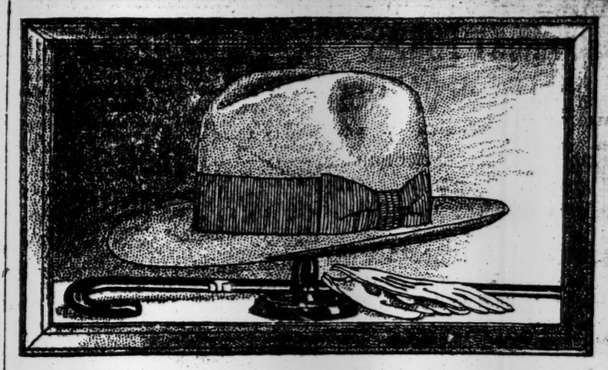

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The Carpenter and the Rich Man—*Edward B. White*	1.17	
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FIGHT ON BENNETT IN ALL BOROUGHS

Continued from Page 1.

either special counsel to the Mayor or officeholders or representatives of large financial interests. The fight was led by Mr. Hedges, who stated that he was not a believer in the direct primary. When Mr. Hedges ran in the direct primary for Governor in 1914 he received throughout the whole State only a few more votes than I received this year in the City of New York alone. No wonder he does not believe in the direct primary.

"The man who really dominated the situation, however, and who was in complete control of the leaders was ex-Senator Ogden L. Mills, who advertised some time ago that he had gone to France to serve in the army. Apparently a hurry call from the New York Central interests caused his return. It is essential that the New York Central Railroad Company should have the present administration re-elected. If elected Mayor I shall see that the necessary changes are made in the New York Central tracks on the west side to do away with all danger and to provide against inadequate terminal facilities for the city, and while these changes will be made with justice to the railroad, they will not be accompanied by a gift of the city's Hudson River waterfront, but will be on terms dictated by the city.

"We now have proceeding in this city two investigations of the acts of this administration. One is being conducted by the District Attorney and the other by an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court. Both were ordered by Governor Whitman. We have a situation where the Mayor and the Controller have been called upon to appear before the Grand Jury and explain certain peculiar transactions which they caused the city to enter into with a gang of real-estate speculators. The city has not been compelled to submit to such a humiliating experience since the days of Van Wyck and the Grand Jury investigation into his connection with the Ice Trust."

Mitchel Men Jubilant.

The Mitchel campaign managers were jubilant yesterday over the result of the action of the New York Republican County Committee in refusing to indorse Bennett. Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel Campaign Committee, said:

"The most important thing in the campaign so far is the action of the New York Republicans in refusing a Bennett indorsement. The Republican Committee took the only action it could to correct the primary fluke which was really the result of over confidence. The overwhelming majority against Bennett in the New York Committee after he had won in the primaries shows what the result of the primaries would have been if the Republican Party had realized the situation as they did last night.

In answer to Mr. Bennett's statement, Mr. Buckner said: "The Mitchel administration has been indorsed by the Governor of the State, the Controller of the State, and by the Republicans of three boroughs, and how can Bennett expect these people to be for him when he says that the Mitchel administration has been corrupt? There is this to say about Mr. Bennett. He says that the New York County Committee will not indorse Mitchel at the meeting to be held on Oct. 18. If that be true, we have the Republican Party coming out for Fusion before the primaries and repudiating Bennett after the primaries. Therefore, who will be the Fusion candidate if not Mitchel?"

In commenting on Judge Hylan's opening campaign speech, Mr. Buckner said: "The issue is not whether Hylan is loyal to the Government, but whether Hearst is loyal. The issue is not whether Hylan is for clean government, but whether Murphy is for clean government. If Hylan is elected he will be the doorman at the City Hall and will usher the visitors into the Mayor's office, where Hearst will be found, or into the Board of Estimate Chamber, where Murphy will be found, according to the wishes of the callers. Hearst wants the Mayor's office for its prestige, publicity, and paltry patronage, because he is not interested in anything else. The business end will go to Murphy, who is not interested in anything else. This accounts for the fact that Hearst and Murphy, who have fought each other for years, have united on a candidate who will make the housing arrangements at the City Hall in the manner I have described."

Mr. Untermyer Repeats Denial.

Chairman Buckner made public an affidavit made by George D. Morris, a reporter employed by The Evening Telegram, who asserted that Samuel Untermyer did give out the interview last April which Mr. Untermyer on Thursday denied had ever taken place. Mr. Untermyer gave out a statement last night in reply to this affidavit in which he said:

"I have just had read to me what purports to be a letter from Louis Miller to me in relation to the Warheit. I have not as yet received any such letter. I have also had read to me an affidavit made by one Morris concerning an alleged interview with him in Albany about 2 o'clock on the morning of April 4, 1917.

"I regret to have to repeat that I made no such statement, and never until Mayor Mitchel referred to the interview on Wednesday had I knowledge that any such thing had been published. The views there attributed to me are contrary to my repeatedly expressed views and speeches. This is the first time in my experience that I have had to repudiate a published interview, and I do so with great regret."

The organizations in every Assembly and election district are well under way on a Fusion-nonpartisan basis," said Mr. Buckner. "People who have no political affiliation are going to vote the Fusion ticket, as well as many Democrats. We invite all these people to visit the Fusion Committee headquarters in whatever part of the city they may be and make suggestions for the campaign."

Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, which is fighting Charles F. Murphy's control of Tammany Hall, made this statement last night:

"If Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCooey can muzzle Hylan before election, what can they do to him after election? Has he ever said anything or written anything that shows any knowledge of city affairs? Does any one stand for him or behind him except those who wish the offices which he could give? What public sentiment demanded his nomination? He does not even see the indelicacy and impropriety of remaining a Judge while he runs about in the city as a partisan candidate for Mayor."

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, who asked Mr. Mitchel to permit him to make a political speech on the steps of the City Hall, which request was refused, sent this letter to the Mayor yesterday:

"I must confess I am still unable to see a distinction in principle between a public meeting in the City Hall Park in favor of your candidacy and one in support of your political opponents. In my conception the City Hall is not the Mayor's official 'residence' but his place of business for administering the affairs of the city, and it seems to me that the candidacy of the present incumbent for re-election is no more a concern of the city than the candidacy of the nominee of the Socialist Party. The fact remains that you have permitted the use of the City Hall Park for your own campaign purposes and that you have refused similar privileges to one of your rivals in the Mayoralty race. The people of the city will judge whether this is a fair and impartial administration of city property."

It was announced at the Union League Club last night that a meeting would be held there on Oct. 11 to indorse Mayor Mitchel and his associates on the Fusion ticket, "in order that honest non-partisan municipal administration may be continued and that the City of New York may be aligned in unquestionable support of the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war."

At a meeting of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District, held last night at the Manhattan Republican Club, 201 West 139th Street, a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion ticket. Moses M. McKee, leader of the district, presided. The resolution was seconded and speeches made by Deputy Excise Commissioner John C. McNeill and Deputy Attorney General Robert S. Conklin.

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DENIES DAIRYMEN MAKE BIG PROFITS

President of League Says Farmers Clear Only Two-tenths of a Cent on Each Quart.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS ON

Witnesses Sent from Mayor's Committee Hearing to the District Attorney.

The officers of the Dairymen's League were yesterday under the fire of District Attorney Swann and Commissioner Leonard M. Wallstein, investigator of the Mayor's Milk Committee, both of whom are trying to discover why the price of milk to the consumers went up to 14 cents a quart on Oct. 1. In pursuit of these official investigations the officials of the Dairymen's League, headed by its President, R. D. Cooper, were shunted between the Department of Health Building in Center Street, where the Mayor's Committee sat, to the Criminal Court Building, where Mr. Swann has his office. At sunset they had come to rest in the library of the District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith was endeavoring to extract more information from them.

The public hearing into the high cost of milk by the Mayor's Committee lasted nearly all day. It was presided over by Dr. Charles E. North. The only witness examined was President Cooper, and once during the course of questioning he flared up and wanted to know whether the hearings were prosecution or persecution. Mr. Cooper furnished some illuminating figures upon the cost to the farmers of producing milk. The league, he said, had not been the cause of the increase in milk prices. He said it acts only as an agent or broker and sells milk to the co-operative creameries. The league, he explained, found a market for the farmers. Its work was increased now that the dealers had shut down about 100 of their creameries, or receiving stations, and the league was, he said, endevoring to find a market for the farmers in the districts affected by the closing down of these plants.

Less Milk Consumed.

There was no doubt that people had cut down their milk, Mr. Cooper said, but in his opinion the main reason for the decrease was the publication of a pamphlet by the Department of Agriculture showing substitutes for staple foods which should be conserved. He thought that the committee should not lose sight of the increased cost of food and labor as a factor in the high price of milk.

"The cost of producing milk in the last year was greater than the prices paid to the farmers," Mr. Cooper said. "I don't believe that for ten years the farmer got for his milk what it actually cost to produce it."

He was then asked to submit data on which he based the cost of production of milk. He first submitted figures which he said were compiled by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. These were for the cost of 6,000 pounds, the estimated yield of a cow for a year, and were as follows:

1 ton of grain	$54.60
4 tons silage	32.00
1 ton hay	12.00
185 hours of labor	49.50
25% miscellaneous costs, such as insurance, horse labor, &c.	37.02
Total	$185.12

His testimony was that the price charged by the farmers for this was $186 for the 6,000 pounds, a profit of only 88 cents on 6,000 pounds of milk.

This cost table, however, Mr. Cooper said, was not the one used by the farmers, the one they used being for 100 pounds of milk produced. He gave this as follows:

Thirty pounds of grain	$0.819
Three hours' labor at 30 cents	.900
Sixty pounds of hay	.900
One hundred and ten lbs. of silage	.440
Ten per cent. miscellaneous	.453
Total	$2.972

On this basis the farmer selling at $3.10 a 100 pounds, the October price, made 12.8 cents, or about two tenths of a cent a quart, there being forty-seven quarts figured to each 100 pounds of milk.

Mr. Cooper said he took the figures of the Cornell Agricultural Department on faith and believed they were correct. He said further that he believed that as an average cost for milk production they probably were low, because the statistics from which they were taken were probably obtained from the better and more profitable farms, where the cost of production was less than on the smaller farms.

Only Producers Hold Stock.

The questioning of Mr. Cooper was first directed to finding out about the Dairymen's League. Commissioner Wallstein brought out that only milk producers could hold stock in the league, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The capital stock, Mr. Cooper said, was 40,000 shares, at a par value of $2.50. These shares are divided into one-tenth shares, at a par value of 25 cents. The owner of one cow can own one of these minimum shares, and no more. If he owns ten cows he can own one share of stock. The stockholders agree to have the league act as their agent and to pay into the league treasury 1 cent for every 100 pounds of milk sold for him. The stock, he said, had been oversubscribed. The league has never paid a dividend, but has money in the bank.

Mr. Cooper said that there was no connection between the league and the Co-operative Milk Producers Marketing Association, though, it was brought out by Commissioner Wallstein that Mr. Cooper was the President of both organizations. When asked to tell what salaries the Dairymen's League paid he said he received $5,200 a year and expenses; the Secretary, $3,000 and expenses, and the Treasurer, $2,000 a year and expenses. He said the members of the Executive Committee received $10 a day while sitting.

To questions as to the difference between the co-operative association and the league and what functions one performed that the other could not perform, Mr. Cooper replied:

"They differ in this respect: The Dairymen's League handles an indefinite amount of milk while the Marketing Association deals with the details of handling the milk."

He admitted that possibly the Dairymen's League could do the marketing, too. At this point, when pressed for the real difference between the league and the Marketing Association, he said:

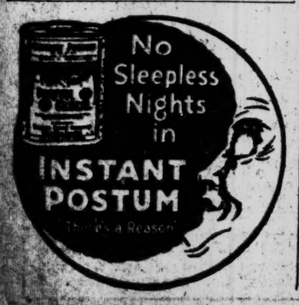
"It seems to me as if you are trying to tangle me up here between these two organizations. I may be mistaken, but this looks more like a prosecution than an investigation."

Dr. North and Commissioner Wallstein hastened to assure Mr. Cooper that they were only trying to get at the truth, and were going to look into the dealer's part in the cost to the consumer also.

Just before recess was taken Mr. Cooper made this statement:

"The Dairymen's League doesn't receive or ship any milk. It merely fixes prices between producer and dealer."

The hearing will be continued today.



The United States Food Administration
suggests that every American should not eat between meals. By standing behind the Administration you help our Allies, now so nobly fighting *your* battle for freedom.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Today's Best "Buy," a
U. S. Liberty Bond
You cannot invest your money to better advantage. Pays you 4% interest, and at the same time you are helping your brothers in khaki to win *your* fight for *liberty*.

Women's Fur-Trimmed and Plain Tailored Suits at $25 and $35

At these two prices we shall feature today a wonderful assortment of the most delightful women's suits for Fall and Winter to be seen in any first grade shop. The styles are skilful reproductions of expensive imported models, fashioned of

Wool Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Oxford, English Mixtures, Twills, Gabardines or Wool Jersey

in every modish color. Each Suit beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Suits for Stout Women at $35 to $85

All made especially for the woman of extra size, in models that have all the chic and originality shown in regular size suits. Tailored in a splendid variety of the most desired fabrics. Sizes 38½ to 52½.
Fourth Floor.

FURS of fashion

in the most charming and exclusive of Autumn Fashions will be offered on the Sixth Floor today at prices which are the lowest quoted anywhere. A few of the many attractive values:

Wolf Scarfs in animal effect, lined with Silk; Taupe or Battleship Grey...$19.50
Wolf Sets—Scarf and muff.....$35.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs, $15.00
Natural Raccoon Muffs, $12.50
Hudson Seal Stoles—two yards long.....$35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs to match.....$12.50
Skunk Stoles of choice skins.....$75.00
Skunk Muffs to match, $35.00
Beaver Scarfs.....$32.50
Beaver Muffs to match, $25.00
Selected Fox Sets in Taupe or Kamchatka....$52.50

Trig Suits for Misses at $35

Suits that are superior in every little detail to any others shown at $35 this season, exhibiting many delightful effects in collars and belts.

The model *illustrated* is developed in soft Silvertone, large buckled collar and buckled belt, giving a decided individuality to this very charming suit.

Other models may be had in Lustrous Broadcloth; Plain, Heather and Oxford Velour, Burella, and Men's Wear Serge, in all the most fashionable colors.

Youthful Coats for Misses Special at $22.50

In a splendid variety of smart models, including clever belted, pleated and full shirred models, fashioned of Wool Velour, Cheviot, and Tweed Mixtures, showing large collars of self material, or trimmings of "Kerami" or Plush. Colors: Beetroot, Pekin Blue, Fawn, Taupe, Green, and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses of Unusual Charm at $22.50

For street and afternoon wear, in modified "Bustle," side draped, and tunic effects. Fashioned of Charmeuse, Satin and Georgette Crepe combined; and Serge combined with Satin. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Winter Coats at $9.95

of Wool Velour and novelty fabrics, in both practical and dressy models, with large collars trimmed with Beaver, Plush or "Kerami." Sizes 6 to 14 years. Other equally charming models may be had in Zibeline, Cheviot Broadcloth, Wool Velour, or Velveteen, at prices ranging from $10.95 to $35.00.

New Frocks for Girls, $10

One model *illustrated*. Dainty frocks in smart box-plaited model, fashioned of Navy Blue Taffeta with cuffs, belt and collar of Serge, and overcollar of White Silk. Trimmed with bone buttons. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

On the Fourth Floor Saturday, a

Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats

in the accepted modes of the day at prices most remarkably low. Sizes from 34 to 48.

At $19.50—Coats for women of all proportions in a splendid variety of models, developed in plain Velour Eponge, Cheviot, and Two-toned Velour.

At $25—Swagger Coats in new belted models made of Wool Velour or Kersey, displaying luxurious collars of Kit or Kolinsky Dyed Coney. Half lined with Satin. Obtainable in Brown, Navy Blue, Green, or Black.

At $29.50—A collection of the smartest coats introduced for Fall, copies of much higher-priced models. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Pom Pom Cloth, Cashmere Burella, or Cheviot, trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, Nutria, Seal, Kolinsky Dyed Coney, Plush, or Self Fabric. Lined with Silk and warmly interlined.

At $39.50—The season's most individual coats in belted and semi-fitted effects in every fashionable material, trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, Kolinsky-dyed Muskrat, Seal, Nutria, or Coney. Remarkable values.

Trimmed Hats for Girls and Misses, $5

We have devoted a special section to hats for Girls and Misses at this price. The styles are remarkably inclusive, and the values most extraordinary. One model *illustrated*. Sizes 6 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

We Have Arranged for Today a

Sale of Women's Man-Tailored Dresses at $25

The frock *illustrated* is a very smart, well-tailored model in Wool Velour, showing a side drapery, very high collar, short shoulder and close fitting sleeves. Obtainable in Taupe, Navy Blue, Rookie, and Beetroot. Sizes 34 to 40.

Other models are in serge with sleeves and yoke of skirt in self-color Satin, hand-embroidery on waist and pockets adding to the individuality of this stunning dress. Sizes 36 to 42.

Also included are smart tailored frocks in combinations of Plaid Serge and Plain Serge. Sizes 34 to 40.

Eight Distinct Models in Tailored Serge Dresses at $20

Strictly tailored, embroidered or braided, each a value of no little importance. Exceptionally well tailored in Wool Serge of good quality. Sizes 34 to 44.

Boys' Suits With Extra Knickers at $8

Tailored in the usual Saks' way to withstand the hardest usage. The model is in smart Norfolk effect, and there is a wide range of novelty fabrics to select from. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Also—Boys' Suits at $10

None better anywhere. Tailored in new Trench model, exclusive with Saks & Company, in a splendid variety of fancy mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Junior Overcoats for Boys $8 and $10

In the new Military effects, and practical storm models, in every wanted material. Ages 2½ to 10 years.

Boys' Mackinaws at $6

Warm Mackinaws that give the boy all the freedom of knee he desires, in a splendid selection of new plaid effects. Sizes 7 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Warm, Comfortable Sweaters for Boys and Girls at $3.75

Full-belted, shawl collar model for girls, in Rose or Copenhagen Blue, and a very smart model for boys in Maroon, Oxford, or Navy Blue. Sizes 28 to 36.

Women's Fine Quality Corduroy Skirts, Special $5

A very charming tailored model with two large patch pockets, shirred back, and detachable belt. None better for golfing, mountain or general wear at this modest price. To be had in Olive Drab, Taupe, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, or Black. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

New Fall and Winter Blouses Special at $3.95

The three blouses pictured show the unusual charm of these beautiful waists, all exact reproductions of the most expensive imported models. Some are in Crepe de Chine in smart tailored effects; others show many stunning ideas in collars and cuffs. Then there are Georgette crepe blouses, with new strip cluster tucking and collars and cuffs tucked to match. These are values which are seldom seen in blouses at $3.95. Every model, every blouse in the assortment is worth your immediate attention.

Modart Front Lace Corsets

$3.75 to $16.50

The "Modart" is the finest front-laced corset made for either Misses or Women. The new models are scientifically made, and have been designed to afford maximum comfort under all conditions. As a special feature for Saturday we shall offer

Modart Corsets
Special at
$5.50 and $7.50

From a collection of over 1000 Hats, who could fail to find a style ideally suited to their individual requirements in our display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Hats of Gold and Silver combined with Velvet and trimmed with modish furs are to be seen in this display today, tastefully designed by master milliners. Other styles include the wanted Turbans, Continentals, and medium brimmed hats for the matron, together with large hats for evening or dress wear.

Lyons Velvet, Panne Velvet and every other modish material and trimming

have been used in developing the various styles, of a quality seldom seen in hats so modestly priced. In justice to yourself, you must see these charming hats before deciding on a chapeau ANYWHERE.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Pajamas That Know No Autumn Chills

Throw open the window and take your fill of good fresh air. Clothed in a retiring suit of flannelette you can keep warm at little expense.

Men's Pajamas at $2.44

Of soft, downy flannelette, that will wear and launder as well as woven madras. Striped patterns, trimmed with plain pearl buttons. Cut full and roomy, in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

The traveling man and the stay-at-home also find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor and the like.
$4.49 to $25.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clocks, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clocks. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.,

"Lansdowne" Hats at $3.24

Your choice of gray, brown and olive green hats in the new shapes. The "Lansdowne" is made exclusively for us and measures up to the standards we set for our own merchandise.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are the first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Imported Motor Coat at $34.75

Designed along military lines, with a military collar. Double breasted, with slanting, slash pockets. Worn with or without a loose belt, though much smarter with it. Well tailored of genuine Scotch Tweeds in gray, green and heather mixtures; finished inside with silk yoke and sleeve linings.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

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Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY

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A New Novel by the Author of "Come Out of the Kitchen!"

LadiesMustLive

By Alice Duer Miller

A sort of pirate story of New York high society, reporting the thrilling contest of two beautiful buccaneers for a rich and handsome man.

"The author knows society, and is the mistress of a sparkling style."—*Boston Herald.*

"Brilliance, wit, raillery, and a keen analytical insight into human nature."—*New York Tribune.*

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Published by The Century Co., N. Y. C.

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By Colonel DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, N. G. N. Y.

Uniforms, Organizations, Arms and Equipment of the Warring Powers. Illustrated by six color plates and thirty line cuts by the author.

Do you want to know what the insignia on collars or sleeves of soldiers or sailors or officers signify—the stars or the bars or the crossed rifles or the oak leaves or the turrets? Would you like to rectify your knowledge as to the organization of the Army? Are you curious about the organization of a ship? Would you like to have at hand the essential facts concerning the National Guard, the Marine Corps, the Nurses Corps and the Foreign Armies? You will find all these with many others in this valuable handbook.

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ANECDOTES OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Biography of celebrated theatre manager just published contains stories of actors and actresses of years ago. An extended notice appears in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

ONE BRITISH AIRMAN FOUGHT TEN GOTHAS

Descended for More Ammunition After Lively Encounter, Then Returned to Attack.

WINGED TWO OF OPPONENTS

Admiralty Account Tells of Sinking of Submarines by Bombs of Seaplanes.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Further details of daring encounters between British aviators and enemy airmen and submarines are contained in the official records of the Admiralty published today.

The report of a Squadron Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service, who has been flying for the last eighteen months on the battle front, tells a thrilling story of attacking ten Gotha machines, single handed, 12,000 feet in the air. He fired one hundred rounds behind one of the enemy fliers at one hundred yards' range.

After the German machine began a slow spin, the squadron commander fired twenty-five more shots to make sure of his purpose. His gun then jammed and he became involved in a fast spin, but recovered in time to see his enemy crash on the ground.

The Britisher landed, repaired his machine gun, and went up after the remaining Gothas. At 14,000 feet he engaged the enemy machines in turn, from above and below, finally devoting his attention to one at which he fired 200 rounds, silencing both its guns and probably hitting the gunners. The British flier, now being out of ammunition, descended.

Another report tells of how two British seaplanes, patrolling above the North Sea, sighted a submarine travelling at about fourteen knots with two men in the conning tower. The seaplanes swooped down to a height of 800 feet, one dropping a bomb which burst on the starboard side of the submarine half way between the conning tower and the stern. The submarine slowly heeled to port, the bow arose and the craft began to sink.

The other seaplane then dropped a bomb which burst in front of the conning tower and as the submarine sank another bomb was dropped. The seaplanes circled the spot for a quarter hour in search of survivors, but none appeared.

On another occasion a seaplane, while on air patrol overheard a hostile wireless signal and soon after sighted a large submarine lying on the surface a mile ahead. Flying at the rate of eighty miles an hour, the seaplane darted over the enemy, who fired a round from his foremost gun. The shell burst fifty feet ahead of the seaplane, but the bomb which the British flier dropped exploded and tore a great hole in the submarine. As the enemy craft sank flames spurted up from the water.

Then three more submarines were sighted, reinforced by three hostile destroyers and two seaplanes. All opened fire on the British seaplane, which turned and flew over the spot where the stricken submarine had disappeared. A second bomb was now dropped, and its explosion brought up a quantity of wreckage.

His supply of bombs being exhausted, the British aviator returned to his base, but first took a photograph of the enemy destroyers and seaplanes.

AMERICAN AIRMEN SEEN IN LONDON

People Express Warm Welcome to the Officers, Mostly College Men.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—At this particular juncture, when the public mind is occupied by aerial raids and proposed reprisals, the people are warmly greeting numbers of American naval officers, dressed in khaki uniforms, who are to be seen on London streets. Many of these men are university students.

Added interest attaches to the aviators owing to the fact that recently there has been much newspaper discussion concerning the American air preparations. Frequently the Americans are halted on the streets with such remarks as "We're glad to see you."

LA FOLLETTE FACES EXPULSION INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

that would be required in the accusation and defense. So to prevent Senator La Follette occupying the day, the adjournment resolution was not adopted. If Mr. La Follette should occupy more than three hours, it may be necessary to postpone adjournment beyond the hour of 3 o'clock. Senator Kellogg, who presented the resolution of expulsion in behalf of the Minnesota Public Safety Committee, will make the accusation against La Follette.

The Senate will resume tomorrow at 10 o'clock, and probably all except a few minutes of the five hours before the time fixed for adjournment will be occupied in what promises to be a historic debate and fight by Senator La Follette to justify his utterances.

In the closing days of the last session Senator La Follette and a few others held the Senate in a filibuster which defeated the war emergency measure.

SLACKER SOUGHT LA FOLLETTE

Draft Dodger Under Arrest Addressed Appeals to Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—Frank A. Feldman of Sebree, Ky., was indicted today for failure to register for the draft. Feldman said he was a conscientious objector. He was arrested in Milwaukee on Aug. 8. Federal officers have possession of papers which Feldman is alleged to have dropped from the jail window in Milwaukee, and from a car window on the way to St. Louis. These papers, it is stated, were an attempt to communicate with Senator La Follette and with officers of the People's Council of Defense. Among the papers was a copy of the Gospel of St. John, on the fly leaf of which was written:

"Whoever finds this, please notify Senator La Follette, that I, Frank Feldman, have been kidnapped by Federal sleuths and am denied communication."

Under Feldman's name were the words, "Member of the I. W. W."

LABOR MEN BACK LA FOLLETTE

California Federation Calls Him a Loyal and True American.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 5.—Without discussion and without a dissenting vote, delegates to the California State Federation of Labor Convention adopted today a resolution indorsing United States Senator La Follette, asking for him the right to express the views "of an intelligent minority," and expressing confidence in his integrity and loyalty "as a true American citizen."

The resolution, offered by Daniel F. Tattanham of the San Francisco Barbers' Union, contained this statement:

"Resolved, That we convey to Senator La Follette our confidence in his integrity and loyalty as a true American citizen, even though he differ with the great majority of labor and our people on some questions of the war."

BRYAN ANSWERS LA FOLLETTE

Knew Nothing of the Lusitania's Cargo Before the Sinking.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 5.—When William J. Bryan's attention was called here today to dispatches to the effect that he would be questioned by the Senate Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will investigate utterances of Senator La Follette, he made the following statement:

"I read a statement which purported to have been made by Senator La Follette in a speech in Minnesota to the effect that four days before the sinking of the Lusitania I had notified the President that there was ammunition on board the vessel.

"When I passed through Washington last Wednesday I notified the State Deparement and also Senator La Follette that the Senator had been misinformed, and that I had not known until after the sinking of the Lusitania that it carried ammunition in its cargo."

BOND SALESMEN APPEAL.

1,000 Chicageans Ask Expulsion of La Follette and Gronna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The flying squadron of 1,000 Liberty Bond salesmen of Chicago today telegraphed to Congress a resolution commanding the immediate expulsion of Senator La Follette.

The resolution follows:

"The members of the flying squadron of 1,000 salesmen selling Liberty Bonds in Chicago, giving freely and gladly of their services to the country, all appeal to you to expel from your honorable body Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Gronna of North Dakota, whose actions and utterances have injured the cause of democracy, embarrassed the Administration, and interfered with the sale of Government bonds."

CALL MORRIS HILLQUIT THE KAISER'S SERVANT

Socialist League Denounces Pro-Germans as Traitors to Their Party.

Bitter attacks by Socialists on Morris Hillquit as a traitor to socialism and a servant of the Kaiser at a meeting of the Socialist League, which favors the war, brought on a series of disturbances at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. Adherents of Hillquit interrupted the meeting for periods of five and ten minutes by booing and hissing, and at one time crowded about the platform and threatened Jacob Cykin, Herman Simpson, and others who had denounced Hillquit, Rabbi Magnes, and others. Mr. Cykin, the first speaker, said:

"We are holding this meeting to express the views of Socialists who believe that democracy, liberty, and socialism are on the side of the Allies, and that autocracy, slavery, and militarism are on the side of Germany. Socialists who are true to the principles of socialism are compelled to hold their own meetings because the political Socialist Party, as it is organized in this country today, has become a little Germany, a crowd of pacifists of the Hillquit type."

At this point about half the audience of 2,000 began to boo and shout against the speaker, who, after order was restored, continued:

"If any of you men here don't like our meeting, you can go out."

About 200 left, and the speaker continued:

"This is not an anti-Hillquit meeting. It is not a political meeting. It is a patriotic meeting. We believe that Hillquit and Berger are the two greatest traitors to the Socialist Party. We intend to show that clearly during this campaign, in spite of shouters for Hillquit who have invaded this meeting.

"Before this country entered the war Hillquit was a pro-German, and since this country has entered it he has made a slight change into apacifist. He and his adherents are taking their arguments in this campaign straight from Potsdam. They are on the side of darkness, slavery and autocracy; they are against liberty and enlightenment. They are seeking to uphold Germany, which is trying to crush the Russian revolution. If the program of the Socialists-pacifists goes through it means a continuation of feudalism and slavery in Europe.

"It is a sad thing that in this crisis, the Socialist Party should be so lacking in great leaders, in men of insight and principle. The Government is now doing what the Socialist Party has forever been urging, taking control of the industrial and economic forces of the Government. We should give it every aid and encouragement.

"As the Government adopts our program, the shallow and unprincipled leaders of the party switch over to the side of autocracy and reaction and endeavor to undo the work which has been achieved. If the party had been managed by men of brains and devotion, socialism would be one of the great moving political forces in the country today; representative Socialists would be on the most important commissions and would play a leading part in directing the war and the organization of the country."

WOMEN TO DO CAMOUFLAGE.

Artists Promote Organization to Offer Aid to Government.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Clara Lathrop Strong of Marshfield Hills announced today the preliminary organization of an association of woman artists to offer their services to the Government in camouflage work.

Mrs. Strong said that the plan had the unofficial approval of the War Department. She added that there would be no age limit for applicants for admission to the association, but that they should be physically strong and active and should have had training in landscape, mural, or scene painting, or in sculpture.

Land has been offered as a camp site for experimenting in the work of designing concealment for guns and other war material.

GERMANY TO AID SHIPPING.

Reichstag Passes Bill for a Subsidy to Shipowners.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A Berlin dispatch says the Reichstag has adopted a bill for restoration of the German merchant fleet.

The bill provides for a State subsidy to shipowners for reconstruction of merchant vessels.

Beefless Tuesdays on New Haven.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has put in force the Food Administration's suggestion, and henceforth until the end of the war no beef will be had in its dining cars on Tuesdays. The company is also cooperating with the Food Administration, it announces, in other ways, has its menus prepared in accordance with the Food Administration's ideas, and has printed notices on the cards advising its passengers to economize on food in various ways.

GERMAN SET A TRAP FOR HUGH GIBSON

Sent Secretary Into Belgian Lines on Errand of Mercy with Intention of Having Him Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Friends of Hugh Gibson, former Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation in Brussels and now on duty in the State Department, told tonight of an incident in Mr. Gibson's career in Belgium that was characterized as illustrating German methods. While General von der Goltz was in charge of the German forces in Belgium, he requested Mr. Gibson to go to the Belgian lines to intercede in behalf of a German officer who had been tried before a court-martial for the murder of civilians and sentenced to be shot. Mr. Gibson was accompanied to the German outpost by Major von Herwarth, who was formerly Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington.

When the outpost was reached Major von Herwarth got out, and it was suggested to Mr. Gibson that the motor car in which they had traveled, and in which Mr. Gibson was to continue the journey, within the Belgian lines be decorated with a white flag. Mr. Gibson thought this unnecessary, but gave way to the suggestion. The car proceeded and suddenly came upon what was described tonight as a nest of Belgian soldiers, who leveled their rifles at Mr. Gibson and were about to shoot when an officer restrained them.

When the officer came up and ascertained Mr. Gibson's identity and his errand, he told the diplomat that he had a very narrow escape. "In another minute it would have been all over with you," he said in effect. Mr. Gibson was curious to know why a car bearing a flag of truce should be fired on, and the Belgian officer then explained that on that day a car carrying a white flag had entered the Belgian lines and had without warning opened up fire on Belgian troops from a machine gun concealed in it.

According to Mr. Gibson's friends, the incident showed that the Germans were endeavoring to have the Belgians kill Mr. Gibson in order that they might claim that the Belgians did not respect a flag or the person of a neutral diplomat. It is believed also that the Germans were hopeful, that if Mr. Gibson were killed, the incident would arouse feeling against the Belgians in the United States.

Mr. Gibson succeeded in his errand. The German officer's sentence was commuted to imprisonment.

21 BILLIONS VOTED AT CONGRESS SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

tions by Congress, authorized during the fiscal year 1918:

Fortifications	$5,250,000.00
Naval	86,145,532.00
Sundry civil	900,000.00
Urgent Deficiency Appropriation act of June 24, 1917	16,550,000.00
Urgent Deficiency Appropriation act, October, 1917	2,404,458,393.50
Act to authorize the construction of a building for the use of the Treasury Department	1,250,000.00
Total contract authorizations	$2,511,553,925.50
Total appropriations and contract authorizations fiscal year 1918	$21,390,730,940.46

RECAPITULATION.

Total appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session	$1,977,210,200.05
Total appropriations, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session	16,901,966,814.91
Total contract authorizations, fiscal year, 1918	2,511,553,925.50
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, fiscal year, 1918	21,390,730,940.46
Total appropriations, fiscal year, 1918, exclusive of $7,000,000,000 for loans to the Allies	11,879,177,014.96
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, exclusive of $7,000,000,000 for loans to the Allies	14,390,730,940.46

(a) This sum includes an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which has been repealed by subsequent legislation.

(b) The $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000, making in all $7,000,000,000, to meet loans to the Allies, is reimbursable by the foreign Governments to whom the advances are made.

Martin Praises Achievements.

Senator Martin, in a review of the achievements of the session, said, in part:

"The present extraordinary session of Congress has been marked by a greater volume of legislation and the enactment of measures of more momentous import than have ever been considered in any similar period in the parliamentary history of the country.

"Any criticism, therefore, that has been leveled at the Senate and House growing out of the impatience to place the country on a war basis at the earliest possible moment, in my judgment, is unfair, and indicates a lack of appreciation or knowledge of the enormous amount of work which the two houses of Congress have performed.

"Responsibilities of long duration and momentous in character have been knowingly, carefully, and, I honestly believe, intelligently assumed by the membership of this Congress. The searchlight of industry and wisdom has characterized their work on each measure, be it large or small.

"Congress was convened in special session by proclamation of the President April 2 and has been in session, including today, 188 days, which includes Sundays and holidays. Its membership has scarcely taken time to eat or sleep because of the responsibilities which the war has imposed upon them."

Mr. Fitzgerald issued a similar statement of the session's work, in which he itemised the expenditures, both by bills and by the amounts allowed the various departments of the Government.

He stated that the largest previous appropriations for a single session amounted to $1,626,484,995.53, and were for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Fitzgerald continued, "complaints have been made by thoughtless people, those who do not give any consideration whatever to the problems involved, to the supposed neglect, or carelessness, or indifference, or delay by Congress in connection with this war. It has been apparent to every one who is at all familiar with the situation that the Congress of the United States, in a patriotic and effective manner, has done as extraordinary an amount of work as it was possible for men to do in the very brief time in which the work was done."

BUY A BOND AND SAVE A SOLDIER.

J. M. GIDDING & CO. Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.

CONSERVE NON-PERISHABLE FOODS AND HELP WIN THE WAR

Importers Designers

THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

PRESENT TODAY

New Models in Smart Fashions for Young Women—

Especially featuring the new *"Tube" silhouette* and smart *Fur-trimmed effects.*

Originals from Paris—together with developments and productions *exclusive* with "Gidding"—

TAILORED SUITS *Plain or fur-trimmed.*

STREET & MOTOR COATS *Of luxurious materials with rich Furs.*

SMART DAY DRESSES *Tailored, braided, embroidered.*

DANCE FROCKS *Charming models with the simplicity of youth.*

YOUTHFUL HATS *Authentic in every detail.*

FASHIONABLE FURS *Designed for Young Misses.*

The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."

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By DONALD HANKEY

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Buy a Liberty Bond

You are helping your country to fight YOUR battles if you do so. It isn't everybody who can shoulder a musk t, but you can "do YOUR bit" in this way. It's the best kind of patriotism, and the best kind of an investment, too. 4% and ABSOLUTELY SAFE. (Liberty Bond Booth, Main Floor).

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Sale of Books That Are Worth-While

Everybody is bent on SERVICE—service to community or country, and good, useful books are greatly in demand. Books for man or woman, boy or girl—here yo will find them attractively low-priced. A few of today's specials:

America, the Land We Love—published to sell at $5; Special for this sale, at.. 79c

A narrative record of the achievements of the American people, their history, government, wars, inventions, discoveries, industry, commerce and the essential elements that have entered into the building of the Republic, with excerpts from epoch-making speeches by Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt; 300 illustrations; famous paintings; photographs in color.

"The Immortals"—crowned by the French Academy; 20 vols., leather back. Illustrated. Special, set $18.25

Popular Science Library—the wonders of Nature and the achievements of Man (15 vols.). Some of the volumes are on modern inventions, discoveries, anthropology, political economy, natural philosophy, science and education. Special, set $8.25

Boys' Book of Inventions—by Harry E. Maule; giving instruction on Aviation in Wartime, Military Dirigible Balloons, Nature of the Zeppelins, Submarines, Motor Cars, Modern Fortresses; many illustrations; good paper; clear type; at 49c

A Guide to United States History—by Henry Elson; fully illustrated; at 49c

Everygirl's Library—a collection of appropriate and instructive reading for girls of all ages; best authors—Margaret Sangster, James M. Barrie, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Emerson, Eugene Field, Browning, Burns, Byron, Lewis Carroll, Mary M. Dodge, Grimm, Andersen, and many others; 10 vols. $1.69

Twentieth Century Home, School and Office Encyclopaedia—over 4,100 pages; 1,000 illustrations; complete atlas of the world war. A Wonderful Bargain. 8 vols. for $2.78

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Silk Neckwear

at less than regular prices, will provide a Sale of unusual interest for to-day.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Of madras, with plain fronts and soft cuffs; and of madras or percale, with plain or plaited fronts and stiff cuffs; a large assortment of attractive patterns and colors . $1.20

Of madras, in many smart designs and colorings; with soft or stiff cuffs . $1.65

MEN'S PAJAMAS

of fine cotton materials . per suit $1.65

MEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS

(wide open-end shape) made of fancy silks of fine quality, presenting an interesting variety of new, fashionable designs; very special value at . . . . . 85c.

(This Sale will take place on the First Floor)

Autumn and Winter Fashions in Men's Overcoats and Young Men's Suits

are liberally displayed in that section of the Sixth Floor which is reserved exclusively for Men's Wear.

The utmost care is given to the selection of models and materials, and the tailoring is to all intents and purposes equal to custom work. Among the excellent values in the regular stock are

MEN'S AMERICAN-MADE OVERCOATS

at $25.00, 28.00, 30.00, 35.00 and upward to $85.00

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

made of fleecy materials representing the maximum of warmth with the minimum of weight (suitable either for street or motor wear), are shown at proportionately reasonable prices.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

(33 to 42 inches chest)

at $25.00, 28.00, 30.00 and upward to $55.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

They All Say, "It's Wonderful How You Do It," When They Speak of the

Suits and Top Coats

Which We Offer in Our Main Floor Men's Clothing Section, at . $15

In the past months other stores have gone ahead and have taken suit and top coats (not nearly approaching ours in quality, style or workmanship) and have tacked on to the price several dollars more.

We decline to follow their lead. Greenhut's now, as always, prefers to be in the van of progress when it comes to selling Men's Clothing.

No need to tell you how everything connected with men's clothing has gone up in price. It's an old story—we merely ask that you come here in person today to see the excellent values which we offer you for three five-dollar bills.

THE SUITS AT $15

Beautifully tailored garments in Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Blue Serges, and Black Thibets. A model and a style, two or three button, to suit everybody, whether he is a conservative dresser or a sprightly college youth.

Here they are in all their variety. Belt backs, belted all around, with the newest lapels, military pockets, and so on down the fashion line. Of course, if you prefer conservative models, you can be suited, too, and to your entire satisfaction.

THE TOP COATS AT $15

A splendid showing in black and grey mixtures. Most of these top coats are silk lined throughout. Just such outer coats as other stores will show you at considerably higher prices.

Men's Suits and Overcoats A $20, $25, $30 and $35

If you care to go as high as these figures, we promise you a choice that you will go far and wide to duplicate without success. Clothing of this character is to be found only in shops of the merchant tailors of highest class,—and you'll pay for it!

We Continue Our Important Sale of

"Kingly" Trousers At $3.35 and $4.35

And they are really worth up to $7 a pair.

Every pair is fully guaranteed, and if upon close inspection at home you don't like what you have bought bring the garment back and you will get your money. Every pair is made of cold-water-shrunk material and sewed throughout with Belding Bros. cable-cord silk. They are the best ready-to-wear trousers in the market.

275 Men's Suits and Overcoats At $10

Take our word for it, and without the slightest attempt at exaggeration, this price is RIDICULOUSLY LOW. Buy one of these suits or overcoats and submit it to anyone who knows, and you will be told, as we tell you here, THAT THESE SUITS AND OVERCOATS ARE WORTH $10 AT WHOLESALE.

Materials are chiefly Neat Mixtures in light and dark patterns.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

16 WEEKS' TRAINING OF WAR FORCES HERE

War Department Lays Down a Uniform Schedule of Practice for Next Four Months.

NIGHT WORK A BIG FEATURE

Actual Drill of 40 Hours a Week, with Lectures, Will Leave No Idle Time for Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — Training work mapped out by the War Department for National Guard and national army divisions before they will be regarded as ready for duty abroad is based on a sixteen weeks' course of the most intensive kind of work in the open, varied with lectures by American and allied officers who are experts in modern warfare. To insure uniformity of training throughout the entire army division commanders have been urged to see that the schedules announced today are followed closely.

Great stress is laid upon the necessity for night training. Trench raiding, scouting, trench building, and operations of all kinds which may be called for in actual combat will be duplicated at the camps through the night hours. To give the men some respite their Wednesday and Saturday afternoons will be kept free, except in the case of backward individuals or units. Target practice runs through the entire course, and the schedules call for forty hours' training each week.

A striking feature of the program is the fact that practically the entire sixteen weeks will be devoted to training individuals, platoons, and companies. Brigade, divisional, and even regimental exercises are reserved for a later period with some minor exception during the last weeks. Since the platoon, commanded by a Lieutenant, is the actual fighting unit in trench battles, the new regulations fix upon the Lieutenants of each company the responsibility for training of less than company units, so that they may get in close touch with their men and set up an understanding of each other that will be invaluable when they finally go after the Germans.

Rigid requirement is made that officers be present with their commands at all drills and clocklike regularity in carrying out training schedules is insisted upon. The whole system is to be co-ordinated and prepared in advance, so that each officer and man will know just the work to be done during the day and night before him.

New elements will be injected into the training each week so that every phase of modern trench warfare will be dealt with. The lecture program is calculated to show the soldier, not only just what he is to expect at the front, but also what will be his duties in all circumstances of war. Lectures with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attacks, bombing, and of bayonet work. First aid instruction holds a high place, for wounded soldiers today must depend largely upon themselves and their immediate neighbors in a shell-torn trench for first treatment.

The instruction starts with that of individual soldiers, changes gradually until the squad of eight men spend most of their time in joint drill, which merges into platoon operations, and finally into the school of the company. As the men harden to their work, the hours of vigorous physical exercises increase and the marching manoeuvres are extended. At regular intervals reviews are will be given, and a program of test courses to determine the proficiency of each man in each phase of his work has been devised, which will give a perfect line upon every soldier's ability and be the stepping stone to promotion.

ASK EXTRA CHARGE FOR CARS

Roads Assert Extra Tariff on Those Reconsigned Would Help Relieve Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Railroads appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission today to authorize charges ranging from $2 to $5 a day on cars diverted or reconsigned by shippers as a means of keeping freight cars in active service to meet the acute shortage.

Without a heavy charge, the railroad attorneys told the commission, shippers hold loaded cars and change destinations and consignments at will, thus contributing to the congestion of the lines.

One of the greatest factors in last Winter's coal shortage, the commission was told, was the practice of shippers in using coal cars for storage.

LOCAL BOARDS URGE CHANGES IN DRAFT

Members Here Would Not Summon Registrants Until They Are Actually Needed.

ADVOCATE UNIFORM RULES

District Board Votes to Send Several Cases to the Federal Prosecutor for Investigation.

The members of the 189 draft boards in New York City submitted to President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Provost Marshal General Crowder, and Adjt. Gen. Sherrill yesterday suggestions for the improvement of the administration of the selective draft law. The report is signed by a committee representing the 507 board members, including George Gordon Battle, Julius Henry Cohen, Lawson Purdy, Isidor Wasservogel, Irving Putnam, Henry A. Wise, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Lindsay, Frank H. Field, Robert Grier Monroe, Henry W. Jessup, Joseph M. Proskauer, and Nathan Ottinger.

"It is our unanimous judgment," the New York boards say, "that on the whole the rules and regulations were admirably adapted to serve their purpose, and our aim in suggesting amendments and improvements is in order that their fundamentally sound purpose may be more effectively carried out."

The boards recommend that, hereafter, registrants be examined and their cases passed upon as rapidly as the Government may need them for actual service and can find room for them in cantonments, but not in advance of those conditions. It is the opinion of the boards that the immediate examination of all remaining registered men will "in numerous cases cause accepted men to lose their employment and prevent them from procuring new employment long before they are called to arms," and will prevent eligible men from enlisting in the regular army despite the fact that it may be months before they are called for service in the national army. It is also recommended that married men, subject to draft should not be called to service until all unmarried men who are available have been drafted.

"In our opinion," the boards say, "the drafting of married men while single men without dependents are not drafted necessarily results in much intense public dissatisfaction and resentment which, as the number of such cases increases, must more and more and seriously impair public confidence in the whole principle of conscription, and to that extent the successful conduct of the war; causes the indefinite separation of husbands and wives, which inevitably tends to produce serious moral and social dangers; imposes unnecessary public burdens in increased casualty and death payments, &c. Of course, our recommendation is not intended to apply to registrants whose marriages were contracted with a view to evade conscription.

"We recommend that, subject to review by the District Board, power be conferred upon the local Board to grant a discharge to registrants who, in good faith, support dependents, whether or not the dependents be within the classes specially enumerated in the rules and regulations. Many worthy cases of this character have come to our attention. In one case a widowed and infirm aunt and in another a helpless, widowed sister-in-law and a child were cared for by a registrant. In our opinion no sound rule of public policy requires that such an individual be conscripted and his dependents left upon the hands of the community."

The boards also recommend that power be granted to local boards to issue subpoenas or other process to compel the attendance of applicants and witnesses and that authority be vested in the courts, both State and Federal, to punish summarily, as a contempt, any disobedience of these processes. It is also recommended that before the next draft the forms of affidavits now in use be amended in certain important particulars.

Other recommendations include a revision of the regulations regarding physical examination, the harmonizing of rules, so as to make them the same the country over, and finally issuing by the Government of appropriate insignia of honor for the various physicians and volunteer workers who have made possible the success of the draft law.

The District Board at its regular session yesterday afternoon voted to place in the hands of the United States District Attorney for investigation the cases of several men who have appealed for exemption. One is the case of Frederick Fischer of 1,294 Lexington Avenue, who appealed as the sole support of his wife, according to the papers in the case. When Fischer married in January last, his wife conducted a school known as the "Schweitzer School," at the Lexington Avenue address. On the day Fischer was called for examination by his board, it is alleged that the sign was taken down, and a new one reading "Fischer School" substituted.

Louis Marshall, in discussing this case, said that advertisements had been changed to read "Fischer School," and that because of affidavits which indicated that the school was Fischer's, and not his wife's, he was exempted by his local board.

Another case was that of Henry C. Frank of 47 Norfolk Street, who appealed as the support of his father. It was alleged that a business which Frank's father was supposed to have transferred to his son had never been transferred.

Another case ordered investigated is that of William Hicks, a negro, living at 51½ Farrington Street, Flushing. He made an affidavit that he was the sole support of a wife and children. The board reports that he had been separated from his family for a year, that his wife and children were in Virginia, and that the affidavit had been signed by another woman who represented herself as Hicks's wife.

The following letter from Simon Silberstein, a drafted man, who has gone to Mexico, was made public yesterday:

The 17th day of this month I received a letter from the War Department in which I was told to appear for examination in 10 days later. As I am not such a patriot as to be willing to die for France, and as I could not wait any longer, I decided to go to Mexico, and left New York on the 18th. I hope my letter will meet you in good condition, and I remain, respectfully yours,

SIMON SILBERSTEIN.

Isadore Cohen, 188 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, appealed for exemption to the District Board yesterday on the ground that he was a descendant of the tribe of high priests who "are forbidden to stand in the presence of death or to see blood," and he added that for that reason he was a conscientious objector.

"The Maccabees who were famous warriors were of the Cohanin," said Louis Marshall.

Cohen's appeal was denied, and he was ordered to join the national army.

DRAFT BOARDS' POWERS.

Authority of State Governors to Request Rehearings Limited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Misunderstanding as to the powers of Governors of the States to review the action of local or district draft boards, caused Provost Marshal General Crowder to telegraph all Governors today a supplementary explanation of their duties in that regard. The Governors and Adjutant Generals of the States have been swamped with appeals for rehearings upon which they had no authority to act.

"Only where through error in law or through the non-culpable ignorance of the registrant a man has been held for service who should have been discharged or exempted," the message said, "is authority to request rehearings by the board granted to the Governors."

The message makes it plain that the boards are the only Judges of facts brought out in the hearing of any case, and if their decision is rendered in a legal way, no power even to request a rehearing has been granted to any one to that injunction, however, the message couples warning that request made by the Governor in accordance with the regulations should receive full respect and attention from the boards.

General Crowder says there is no justification for the attempt that has been made by many registrants "to interject into the established system at this time the Governor or his Adjutant General as a new board of review."

RESERVES FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Forty-seven New Ensigns Ordered to Academy for Training Course.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 5.—These forty-seven petty officers and seamen of the Naval Reserve Force have been appointed Ensigns and ordered to report at the Naval Academy, on Oct. 11 for a course of sixteen weeks:

Bartlett, R. S.	King, E. D.
Riley, E. C.	Atkin, W. M.
Rand, W. M.	Waller, J. B., Jr.
Bromley, B. D.	Jacobs, L.
Holton, Green H.	Baker, J. R.
Ewing, R. D. W.	Dahling, L. F.
Bartlett, A. E.	Herd, G. B.
Jannotta, A. V.	Parsons, T. C.
Smith, W. A.	Knight, F. M.
Dykman, H. M.	Bergs, J. B.
Gile, C. M.	Brooks, H. W.
McKaig, A. L.	Drake, P. J.
Sexton, D. S.	Rickeren, W. C.
Welles, R. C.	Bradford, L.
Lombard, L. M.	Sturgiss, W., Jr.
Sanford, W. H.	Pope, M.
Wallace, C. M.	Johns, F. W.
Street, E. P.	Davidson, L. H.
Durfee, W., Jr.	McIlvain, E.
Cross, J. G.	Dickey, C. D.
Jaelin, Oliver.	McGuckin, B. F.
Homer, A. B.	Kimball, A.
Moll, L. F.	Bullock, A. D.
White, C. T.	

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs.
CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave.
at 52nd St

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Important Offering of

Men's Silk Neckwear de Luxe at $1.65

¶ Europe's finest productions in silks, made up into large flowing open-end scarfs that will win New York's most particular men as never before.

¶ Old Chinese Blue, Rich Greys with old gold, Lustrous Black and White, and other exquisite colorings, blended as only the best of Europe's artist-weavers know how, are included.

¶ Imitations of these wonderful scarfs are now being offered around at the same price as we ask for the genuine article. The reproductions are filled with gum and finish to appear heavy, and like all imitations are not to be compared with the originals—which can only be seen at Saks.

Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95

¶ For Saturday only. Made of fine heavy blanket cloth in Navajo Indian designs. Robe model—button to neck.

Fifth Sloor

The greatest slacker of all is he who is not in uniform, yet will not help his brother fight the great fight for world freedom by purchasing a

Liberty Bond

Get behind your Government, and show your patriotism in real red-blooded American fashion. Bond Booth, *Main Floor.*

LOAN TOTAL SOARS TO $225,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

make its record from the card later the same day. In this way a line at the receiving teller's window can be handled very quickly.

Work Greatly Simplified.

"In the former campaign we had so many subscribers that it seriously overtaxed the facilities of the bank, but I am hopeful that with the new system the work will be largely reduced. I have no hesitation in recommending the system unqualifiedly to any institution which expects a large number of small subscribers."

With the consent of the War Department a Liberty Loan campaign has been started among the troops of the regular army stationed in the Eastern District. The men who were approached yesterday showed a readiness to subscribe, and it is expected that a great many subscriptions will be collected. Company commanders will look after the bonds, if the men desire them to do so, especially in cases where men lack facilities for the safe keeping of securities.

Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, pointed out how the slight saving of half a slice of bread each day would result in a yearly saving of about $292,000,000. "There are approximately 105,000,000 persons under the flag of the United States," he said. "They eat about 315,000,000 meals a day. Now suppose bread were purchased at an average price of 8 cents a loaf, and that each loaf had fifteen slices. Then, suppose that every man, woman and child saved half a slice of bread at each meal. The resultant saving would be in the neighborhood of $800,000 a day, or $292,000,000 for the year. In the last campaign the women of New York State raised $6,000,000 for the loan. Thus, if they inaugurate a crusade in economy in regard to bread, they will start a movement which will save nearly a third of a billion dollars again."

Woman's Advisory Committee

Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, has appointed an Advisory Committee, which includes Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. James F. Curtis, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Burall Hoffman, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. William Fellows Morgan, Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles Stone, Mrs. Alexander B. Trowbridge, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Felix Warburg, Miss Maud Wetmore, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Gilbert B. Bogart and John J. Schumann, assistants to the Executive Secretary of the Distribution Committee, left last night for Montreal to confer with officials of the Dominion Government in respect to perfecting a selling organization in Canada for the flotation of a war loan.

J. O. ARMOUR TAKES $2,000,000.

Chicago to End Week with $20,000,000 Subscriptions—Results Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—J. Ogden Armour announced today a subscription of $2,000,000 to the new Liberty Loan bond issue in behalf of Armour & Co. The subscription will be divided among the various Federal Bank districts in which Armour & Co. have interests.

The first week of the campaign will end tomorrow night with more than $20,000,000 bonds sold, according to estimates made tonight. The 1,000 trained bond salesmen who have contributed their services report that with the exception of about half a dozen million-dollar transactions the great proportion of sales have been to small subscribers.

Chicago's allotment on a $5,000,000,000 basis is $180,950,000, and the city has three more weeks to raise the difference between that figure and $20,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—Approximately $10,000,000 was subscribed here today to the Second Liberty Loan. The largest single subscription was $2,000,000 by the Fidelity Trust Company, while the Philadelphia Trust Company, the First National Bank, and the Central National Bank each took $1,000,000 worth of the bonds. Other large subscriptions included $500,000 each by the insurance company of North America and the Mutual Assurance Company.

Other large subscribers announced today were the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Girard Trust Company, $2,000,000 each; Commercial Trust Company and the Third National Bank, $1,000,000 each; Manayunk National Bank, $250,000; Germantown Trust Company, $200,000, and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, $40,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Rochester's Liberty Loan Committee announced today that subscriptions toward this city's allotment of $30,745,000 already totaled $5,000,000. The "drive" began yesterday.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—New England cities, which stood out as leaders in the amount of subscriptions for the first four days sales of Liberty Loan bonds, according to returns received by the committee here, reported the following totals:

Lowell, $240,000; New Bedford, $166,000; Springfield, $150,000; Worcester, $130,000; Portland, Me., $465,000; Manchester, N. H., $103,000; Burlington, Vt., $228,000; Proctor, Vt., $103,000; Pawtucket, R. I., $378,000; Providence, $640,000; Hartford, Conn., $1,208,000; New Britain, Conn., $369,000; New Haven, Conn., $626,000; Waterbury, Conn., $323,000.

MANILA, Oct. 5.—The second Liberty Loan campaign is in full swing here, and committees in all the towns of the Archipelago are seeking subscriptions from the public. The insular Government has named a committee to take charge of the work of obtaining subscriptions from Government employes. The Provincial Governments have been authorized to invest in the bonds. The Postal Savings Bank had taken $50,000 and the Government Bank $250,000. The school teachers have organized to obtain a quota of the bonds.

FAVORS SHORT-TERM PAPER.

Gov. Strong Urges Limitation of Maturity to Four Months.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committe of this district, sent out a letter yesterday to all banks and trust companies directing their attention to the fact that the limitation of the maturity of current commercial paper to a period not exceeding four months would go far toward strengthening money market conditions. The following statement was issued by the Money Committee, of which he is also Chairman:

"A recent letter from Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board to the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks states that the board looks with approval upon the suggestion that commercial paper be made to run for not longer than four months instead of six months, as is frequently the case at the present time.

"This committee, in analyzing the present financial situation, considers it of utmost importance to emphasize this suggestion in every possible way. It should be made certain that the amount of commercial paper eligible for rediscount is the maximum that can be provided.

"This committee believes that the financial machinery of the United States is sufficiently sound and elastic to meet the strain incident to the forthcoming war loan and subsequent loans. It feels, however, that the handling of such vast sums as are required by the present situation calls for the most careful preparation and forethought. Any method which will obviously strengthen the money situation should be adopted. If current commercial paper is made to run for not more than four months instead of six months, as is the present general practice, the credit situation will be greatly improved."

$5,000,000 BONDS TO WOMAN

Member of Colonial Dames Here Makes Large Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Two subscriptions of significant and encouraging magnitude and importance were announced today at the Treasury Department in behalf of the Advisory Council of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. A member of the New York Society of Colonial Dames, it was stated, had subscribed for $5,000,000 of Liberty Bonds. News of this subscription came to the Liberty Bond Division in the Treasury from Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Regent of the New York Society of Colonial Dames.

The subscription of $200,000, the first made by an organization of women to the Second Liberty Loan of 1917, was announced today by Mis. Bina M. West, Supreme Commander of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees. Miss West is a member of the Advisory Council of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. This Advisory Council, which is composed of the Presidents of organizations with nation-wide membership of women, is one of the most important factors in the woman's campaign for the Second Liberty Loan. Miss West made the announcement in a telegram to Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. In addition to the subscription by the Supreme Council of the organization, the Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees, whose headquarters are in Port Huron, Mich., is actively working to secure individual subscriptions to the loan from all the members of the association.

Secretary McAdoo, en route to the Pacific coast on a Liberty Loan speaking tour, tonight telegraphed Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark urging them to invite all members of the Senate and House to devote the next three weeks after adjournment of Congress to speaking to their constituents on the subject of the new loan.

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE:
ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE
By J. HEWAT McKENZIE

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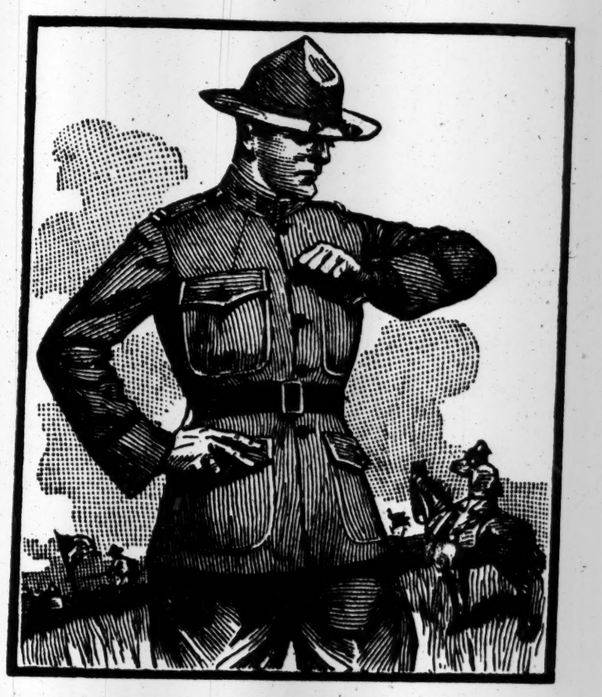

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HEFLIN REPUDIATES SOME ALLEGATIONS

Denies He Said Pacifist Congressmen Were Lucky in a Gambling Room.

REPORT ON INQUIRY TODAY

Britten Introduces a Resolution in Which Accuser's Vote on War Measures Is Given.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Investigation into charges by Representative Heflin of Alabama that thirteen or fourteen members of Congress had acted suspiciously in connection with the $50,000 von Bernstorff fund to influence Congress closed this evening after two sessions.

The report, which will go to Congress tomorrow, will reiterate that Mr. Heflin has admitted he has no information to substantiate his charges, and that he repudiates part of them as a misquotation of what he said. Members of the select committee would not indicate whether disciplining or censuring the Alabamian would be recommended.

At an afternoon session Mr. Heflin said that his suspicions against certain members were based solely on resolutions which they had introduced, bills they had proposed, or speeches they had made. He declared he never had meant to give the impression that certain members had been the recipients of money.

The testimony was more in the nature of a speech than answers to questions. As a climax Mr. Heflin's voice could be heard in the corridors outside the committee room booming that he proposed to stand unyieldingly "with his guns and behind the Stars and Stripes." He offered to make a two-hour speech telling why he regarded the conduct of certain colleagues as suspicious, but the committee indicated they believed a criticism by him of other members' public conduct was unnecessary.

Whether Mr. Heflin ever made a statement that he had heard of a gambling room in Washington where peace-at-any-price members of Congress found themselves extraordinarily fortunate at cards was disputed. He was certain he had never used the words "members of Congress." Two newspaper correspondents testified that he had used these words and that they had taken notes of them.

Representative Britten of Illinois, who was named by Mr. Heflin as one member whose official conduct might require investigating, introduced a resolution today in the preamble of which he gave the alleged record of Mr. Heflin on preparedness measures for the last several years.

"In 1912," said Mr. Britten's resolution, "the General Naval Board recommended four battleships, and Mr. Heflin voted against building even one. In 1913 the General Board recommended six first-line fighting ships, and Mr. Heflin voted against building even two. In 1914 the General Board recommended four battleships, and Mr. Heflin voted to reduce the number to one. In 1915 the General Board recommended four battleships, and Mr. Heflin voted to reduce the number to one. In 1916 Mr. Heflin voted against a motion to recommit the Navy act of 1915, which provided many increases highly desired by the navy, including the speeding up of battleships, cruisers, submarines, &c.

"Mr. Heflin also has been a consistent voter against increases in the army, as shown by his vote Jan. 11, 1910, against the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. On Feb. 23, 1911, Mr. Heflin voted against suspending the rules to pass a bill to increase the efficiency of the organized militia, and a week later voted against the passage of the Militia bill.

"On Jan. 22, 1916, Mr. Heflin voted against an amendment to increase the appropriation for airships, and on Feb. 23, 1915, he voted against an increase in seacoast cannon.

"On March 28, 1916, Mr. Heflin voted against increasing the military establishment to 220,000 men, and on May 8 1916 voted against the Senate bill providing for an army of 250,000 men."

HERRENHAUS IS RESTORED.

Details of New Representation in Prussian Upper Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A Berlin telegram received here says that the Prussian Herrenhaus has been re-formed as follows:

Forty-eight seats for agriculturists, 48 for trade and industry, 24 for workers, 12 for corporations, 15 for education, 17 for the clergy, 36 for large cities, 36 for country areas, 20 for Burgomasters, and 24 for the representatives of landowners.

The King is empowered to appoint 120 members, including two Princes of the reigning houses.

The representatives of agriculture, commerce, and trade are to be appointed by the Chambers of Commerce and the agricultural bunds.

EXPECT ACTION SOON IN BRONX GAS CASES

City Seeks to Compel Utility Corporations to Apply for Street Franchises.

AWAIT COURT OF APPEALS

Status of Many Public Service Concerns Throughout State Depends Upon Decision.

Argument has just been finished before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court, in a suit begun by the city to compel three gas companies in the Bronx to petition the Board of Estimate for franchises permitting them to use the public streets. Similar suits have been brought in other parts of the State by municipalities seeking to force public service corporations to recognize the right of public officials to control the public thoroughfares, but no Court of Appeals decision has been rendered. The finding in the city's suit has been reserved, and it was suggested that perhaps it would be withheld until the highest court decides an action instituted by the town of Fredonia to compel the Fredonia Gas Company to apply for the privilege of maintaining its pipes in public thoroughfares.

The suit here is considered of unusual importance because the result will affect the standing of many public service corporations which want to continue their business without official control. The question of the franchise tax does not enter into the matter beyond the claim of the companies that the acceptance of the tax by the State is equivalent to the recognition of the right of the companies to continue business without permission of local authorities.

The three companies involved in the suit here are subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas Company. They are the Westchester Lighting Company, the Northern Union Gas Company, and the Central Union Gas Company. They serve all of the territory in the Bronx west of the Bronx River, which contains a population of about 400,000, all dependent upon the three concerns for gas to serve the many modern purposes for which it is used. Many large factories, business houses, and stores are scattered among the numerous homes.

In other attempts to force public utility corporations to yield to local or State control threats have been made that unless the efforts ceased the service would be suspended. In order to allay anxiety on the part of the patrons of the companies the court has been asked to enjoin them from suspending operations for at least a year. The purpose of this was to enable rival concerns to enter the field in the event of the companies still refusing, in case the decision was against them.

The city also asks the court to find that the companies have no grant or franchise for any business whatever, that their use of the streets is illegal, a trespass, and a nuisance, that a receiver be appointed for the property and business who, after a year's further dereliction on the part of the companies, shall have the power to dispose of the property. An accounting is also asked in order to determine whether the city has suffered any loss from the alleged contumacy of the companies, and if so to fix the damage so that the amount may be collected.

The two Union companies were organized in 1859, when a franchise was granted to run for twenty years, and the Westchester Company was organized in 1862. The companies assert that the franchises obtained by them at the time were perpetual, and the city in reply avers that they have had no franchise for at least thirty-five years.

Action was first called to the matter on Sept. 2, 1913, when the Corporation Counsel submitted an opinion to the Board of Estimate to the effect that the companies were operating without valid franchises permitting them to conduct operations in the streets. The board made an order requiring the companies to file verified petitions for the consent of the board by Nov. 28, 1913, but they refused and have remained steadfast in their refusal ever since.

The complaint in the action was filed in 1915, the delay having been for the purpose of giving the companies time to repent. Then there was some passages between the lawyers representing the two sides and this was also without avail, and so the suit was pressed. Samuel J. Rosensohn represented Corporation Counsel Hardy in the proceedings, and James A. Garver of Sherman & Sterling appeared for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Whatever court decisions have been rendered in similar cases have been in favor of the public, but all of them have been appealed and are pending in the higher courts. One of the suits was that of the city against the Holmes Protective Company. The company lost the suit and it is now in the Appellate Division.

Asks Aid for Widow.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, has appealed for a fund of $75 to aid in the support of a widow and two daughters until the elder girl is able to find work. The appeal said overwork had made the other daughter ill, and it would be almost a year before the elder girl, aged 14, could begin to work steadily. Contributions should be marked "for 0337 T."

MAYOR SMITH HELD ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

Philadelphian Refuses to Produce Police Records Bearing on Primary Day Riots.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5.—In addition to the charges of conspiracy to commit murder, aggravated assault and battery, and violations of election laws in connection with the political feud in the Fifth Ward, in which a policeman was killed, Mayor Thomas B. Smith now faces a charge of contempt of court for refusing to produce original reports the detectives made to him of conditions in the ward.

The Mayor was bound over in his own recognizance pending the ending of the present hearing of his case. If at that time he still refuses to obey the court's order, the contempt charge will be turned over to the District Attorney for submission to the Grand Jury.

Addressing Judge Charles L. Brown of the Municipal Court, James Gay Gordon, counsel for Mayor Smith's prosecutors, said the Judge, sitting as a Justice of the Peace, and no power to commit the recalcitrant witness to prison summarily. "If you had," he said, "I would ask your Honor to do so."

"And I would do so," Judge Brown replied.

The Mayor refused to produce the reports on advice of counsel on the ground that he could not be compelled to give evidence to the prosecution in a case where he was the defendant. Counsel for the Mayor denied that the reports were refused because they might incriminate the Mayor. At the request of District Attorney Rotan, Mayor Smith some days ago turned over to him copies of the reports, but so far has refused to produce the originals.

The detectives sent to the Fifth Ward before the primary of Sept. 19 to make investigations testified yesterday they found conditions bad.

The six New York men under arrest and termed by the police as gunmen were brought into the court room handcuffed. One of them, "Butch" Mascia, was identified by a witness as one of the gangsters who broke into a political club and beat him with a blackjack. Mascia is charged with the actual killing of Policeman George A. Eppley on Primary Day in trying to escape after blackjacking James A. Carey, the Fifth Ward leader.

Pershing Man Dies of Meningitis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Charles E. Simpson, private, engineers, American expeditionary forces, died abroad Oct. 3 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the Adjutant General announced today. His home was at Williamsport, Penn.

Will N. Harben

In His Just Published Novel

The Triumph

Tells a Story of the South During and After the Civil War.

"Mr. Harben, who knows his Georgia as Harte knew California or Hawthorne the Puritan New England, has written what we know to be an interesting and believe to be a truthful tale of the time and region in question, with a logical continuation into Reconstruction days. . . . a story which will command and hold the attention and which will give the average reader a more just and vital conception than he has had before the state of mind which ushered in the greatest civil conflict of our history."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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It's a hat for youngish men—clean cut lines, a swagger set to the brim and a beautiful band which can only be obtained on a KNOX. The Nomad has a rough finish that is particularly beautiful in the fall colors of green and brown.

KNOX HATS *for Men and Women*

Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street and One Sixty One Broadway

KITCHIN AUTHOR OF 8 PER CENT. TAX

Continued from Page 1.

Eleting views, of course, were presented in both houses of Congress, from the attitude of the radical who wanted to conscript wealth, to the stand taken by those who wanted to pay for the war chiefly out of loans. Compromise is mainly the basis for the final outcome of such legislation, and in this instance there were many concessions by the Senate conferees, such as the tax on munitions and the so-called occupational tax. Agreement on these sections was opposed by me and others. It must be remembered, however, that a great many bad provisions in the bill as it came over from the House were finally eliminated after patient and prolonged discussions, and that many food features were inserted.

"In criticising the objectionable, the meritorious phases must not be overlooked. I fully realize how unpopular many features will be and that it will bear unequally and inequitably in many directions. The Government had to have the money and it was agreed that it would be unfortunate if the present bill failed, which seemed probable, unless the Senate gave way to the radical members of the House.

"Other revenue legislation will be coming along next Winter and the law can be amended or modified. Personally I would be willing to have the 8 per cent. section eliminated from the bill. I opposed it from the beginning."

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, a Republican member of the Finance Committee, said:

"That provision of the bill cannot be defended. It is unjust to professional men. It is double taxation, and I cannot understand how the conferees ever agreed to such a proposition. Nothing can be done at this session of Congress but I believe that the first thing to be done in the next session is to strike the double tax on professional men from the bill."

Representative Hull of Tennessee, member of the Ways and Means Committee, a tax expert and author of the present income tax law, has protested to Chairman Kitchin that the exemption of members of Congress is a bit of legislative folly that the country will not stand. He said today that unless Mr. Kitchin moved to correct the so-called "joker" he would do so himself.

OFFICIALS AT WORK HERE.

Collector Edwards's Force Begins Inventory of Liquor Supply on Hand

United States revenue officers in this city began yesterday to supervise the first inventory ever taken of the supply of liquors in the hotels, clubs, and restaurants of the city, under the new law requiring that the amount of goods on hand be determined to form a basis for the subsequent imposition of a tax. In many of these places a raise in the price of drinks was announced at about the time the revenue officers arrived, the amount in many places being just double that of normal times.

Many of the sellers found the job of taking stock more or less puzzling, and during the day the office of Collector Edwards was asked for information. The inquiries led Collector Edwards to issue this statement last night:

"Every container on their premises is required to bear the prescribed label, the label to show the serial number, beginning with number one and running as far as necessary, to cover the number of individual barrels, bottles, or cases, and also to show the taxable quantity of goods within the containers. The firms will be required to make a statement in detail fully describing all the inventoried articles on their premises. They will be required also to file two forms, one an inventory form, and one a return form.

"These latter two are in recapitulation form on which the amount of additional tax that these firms will be required to pay is recorded. I have these forms in the course of preparation in the printer's hands, which I was unable to have forwarded to the dealers prior to the enactment of the law. These schedules are to be made in triplicate, two copies of which are to be filed in my office and one copy to be retained on the premises for verification by an inspecting officer of the Government."

Collector Edwards said that one inquiry made most frequently yesterday was as to the affixing of labels on loose bottles. He said that the amount of work entailed by the new revenue law on the dealer and on the Collector's office, "is beyond calculation by any one, except those actually brought in contact with the work."

Collector Edwards pointed out that a number of firms engaged in more than one line of business will have to file separate bonds for each business.

Collector Edwards will mail forms to all taxpayers now registered in his district, but any one not receiving such forms by next Monday are required to make application for them at the Collector's office.

ORDER FOR NEWLETTER RATES

Post Office Department Prepares for Increase Nov. 2.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Detailed instructions to Postmasters on the increased letter mail rates which become effective Nov. 2, under the terms of the War Tax bill, were issued today by Postmaster General Burleson. They do not apply to mail to most foreign countries, the rates for which are fixed by international treaties, but they cover all domestic mail, and under that classification is included mail to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Panama, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, and all persons in the military service of the United States in Europe.

The Post Office Department issued these instructions:

"Postmasters shall, on and after Nov. 2, see that postage is paid at the rate of 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other first-class matter, except drop letters. All drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, including those for delivery by city, rural, or other carriers of such office, are required to have postage paid on them at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards are required to be prepaid 2 cents and, therefore, the 1-cent postal cards must have a 1-cent postage stamp affixed to them in addition to 1-cent stamp impressed on such cards. Postcards, (private mailing cards,) bearing written messages, must have 2 cents postage prepaid on them."

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The merchant who displays the Superior Service Store Sign below is a good man to know. He'll treat you white and fit you right—the Superior Comfort Way, by TAPE MEASURE, not by "guess measure!"

Look for the store that displays this sign

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT Service Store

Take the tip—go see him today *Send for Superior's Official Union Suit Guide for 1917-18.* The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, Ohio.

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French II	60	Advanced Latin Composition	63
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CAMP DISAPPOINTED AT REORGANIZATION

Twelfth Regiment Especially Hard Hit by New Order at Spartanburg.

71ST ALMOST WIPED OUT

Only 150 Men Left to Col. Bates—Brooklyn Organizations Fare Better in the Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 5.—The reorganization order published by headquarters at noon today, to be effective on Monday, has disappointed men of the Twelfth, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, First and Seventy-fourth Regiments, which are affected, but the opinion of headquarters that "the initial disappointment will disappear" probably will be confirmed when the hard drills begin.

The discontent is especially marked among the men of the Twelfth, which is to be distributed among eight first-line units, running from supply trains to the engineers. In the Seventy-first the order leaves Colonel William G. Bates about 150 men to command, 50 per cent. less than the strength of a company under the new table. The Seventy-first goes almost intact into the new 105th Infantry, formerly the Second Regiment, of Troy. The Brooklyn organizations fared better, apparently, than any others, for the Fourteenth is sent almost in a body into another Brooklyn regiment, the Twenty-third.

Division headquarters and the headquarters troop is not changed. The 104th machine gun battalion of four companies to be drawn from the First Cavalry is added, and Major Edward McLeer is to command it.

The First Infantry Brigade is designated the Fifty-third United States Infantry Brigade and placed under command of Brig. Gen. Robert E. L. Michie, a West Pointer. The First Regiment in this brigade is the 105th, formerly the Second. Colonel James M. Andrews is directed to continue in command, and Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebman, now of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, is transferred to the 105th with the same rank. It is planned to keep the old Second's enlisted personnel intact, but to bring it up to the new strength by transferring 1,375 men from the Seventy-first and 142 from the Twelfth.

In this brigade is also put the Twenty-third, redesignated the 106th. Colonel Frank H. Norton of the Twenty-third assumes command of the enlarged regiment, and as his assistant Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck of the Third takes the same rank in the 106th. The Fourteenth will transfer 1,290 of its men to the new unit.

The machine-gun battalion for this brigade will be known as the 105th, and all except thirty men from the First Cavalry will be recruits from the ranks of Squadron A. The gunners will be commanded by the squadron's present senior officer, Major William R. Wright.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester is placed over the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade. The first regiment in this body is the former Seventh, which, under the title of the 107th, will get 1,000 men from the First and 320 from the Twelfth. Colonel Willard C. Fisk will retain his command, while James M. Hutchinson, now of the Seventy-first, is transferred as the Lieutenant Colonel of the 107th.

The Third, headquarters in Rochester, is named the 108th, and Colonel Edgar S. Jennings is confirmed in his rank. The present Lieutenant Colonel of the Third is assigned to another unit, not yet announced, and in his place is detailed Lieut. Col. William A. Taylor of the Second. The enlisted recruits for the 108th are furnished thus: 1,350 from the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo and 293 from the Twelfth.

To Major Mortimer D. Bryant is given command of the machine-gun battalion to go with this brigade. His command is designated as the 106th Battalion, and the gunners will be transferred from the First Cavalry.

The three regiments of field artillery are formed into the Fifty-second Brigade under Brigadier General Charles L. Phillips, U. S. A., now in command of the troops. The Twelfth will supply men for a special detachment for this headquarters.

Colonel Merritt H. Smith of the First Field Artillery is continued in command of his organization, which is renumbered the 104th. Lieut. Col. James Austin is also retained. The only change in this unit is the addition of 186 men from the Twelfth.

The Second Field Artillery, now the 105th, is continued in command of Colonel Wingate, and 158 men from the Fourteenth are scheduled to be turned into artillerymen. The 106th, formerly the Third heavy artillery, will obtain 158 men from the First, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth.

Colonel Vanderbilt in command, the 102d Engineers will absorb 83 men from the Engineers train and 87 from each of the following: First, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth. About 300 men from the Twelfth and First Cavalry are shifted to the 102d trains. No changes were made in the sanitary trains.

PRACTICE CHARGE FOR 69TH.

Irishmen from New York Make Two-Mile Drive Over Obstacles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, Hempstead, L. I., Oct. 5.—The First Battalion of the 165th Regiment (Sixty-ninth of New York) engaged in a practice charge this morning, which carried the Irish boys over a two-mile run across country. The route was chosen for its natural obstacles and roughness, and included plowed fields, fences, gullies, holes, ravines, up-hill and down, and barbed-wire entanglements. A thousand men made the start, with officers lined along the course to maintain guide lines.

Corporal Louis Cromberg of Company A led the charge for the first half mile, but he was overhauled by two others of the same company, Sergeant James Jensen of the Paulist A. C., who finally beat Corporal J. H. Donnelly of the Irish-American cross-country team, finishing at the head. The winning flag went to Company A, which gives each member three extra hours of leave and twenty-four hours for Jensen.

When 500 men of the Sixty-fifth Aero Squadron, en route to Camp Mills from San Antonio, Texas, reached Long Island City yesterday to entrain the women of the Red Cross chapter served the fliers with coffee and sandwiches in the Corn Exchange Bank Building.

COACHES ASSIGNED FOR ARMY ATHLETICS

Crack Collegians Will Direct the Sports—Motion Pictures to Standardize Boxing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—With the assignment of crack college athletes from all parts of the United States to national army and National Guard camps, the work of promoting recreative athletics among the million soldiers being trained for service overseas is well under way.

The Commission on Training Camp activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, has organized the coaches and placed one on the staff of the commanding officer of each big military camp in the country.

The commission plans to develop a comprehensive organization of soldiers to participate regularly in some form of athletic activity. Games and sports especially adapted to camp life and conditions will be emphasized, and contests calling for the participation of large numbers of men in semi-military events will be encouraged in addition to the more common competitive games.

Instruction in boxing will be given at each of the cantonments, not only as a form of sport and recreation, but because of its relation to modern bayonet fighting. This was impressed on officers at Fort Myer, Plattsburg, and other camps by Major Herman Koehler, West Point physical instructor, who said that the "thrust" blow was similar to the bayonet jab with the full force of the body behind it; that boxing taught quickness of the eye and of delivering the thrust, and that it drilled the men to aim for the fleshy parts of the body, where the bayonet thrust would be most effective.

The director of boxing will train specially detailed groups of men who have had previous knowledge of the sport to become assistant instructors, so they may give individual lessons to men in the military units to which they are assigned. Boxing contests among the men will be encouraged, under carefully formulated rules and close supervision.

Motion pictures will be employed to standardize the work. These will demonstrate the fundamentals of boxing and the essential elements of the bayonet drill, visualizing the close relationship between the two. Pictures of shadow boxing and contests with spring bayonets will illustrate the value of boxing as preparation for bayonet fighting.

WOULD HUNT KAISER'S HEAD

Igorrote Private at Camp Upton Threatens a Personal Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 5.—If the Kaiser wishes to retain his head he had best flee to the Russian front when the Seventy-seventh Division arrives in France. Such is the threat of Amok, a full-blooded Igorrote head hunter from the Philippine Islands, now enrolled as a private in Company I, 306th Infantry. Amok, who never was afflicted with two names, was born 30 years ago at Bontoc, in the Island of Luzon. He received his education at a French mission in the Philippines, and came to this country, where a local draft board found him at 8 Kister Court, Coney Island.

Amok has subscribed to the Liberty Loan and is a member of the American Red Cross. Captain Earl Marshall, commander of Company I., has had several talks with Amok in the endeavor to dissuade him from seeking the Kaiser's head. Some persons, the Captain told him, believe the Kaiser lost his head three years ago. If this is true, Amok announced, he would content himself with the head of the Crown Prince.

Another claimant for honors at Camp Upton is Frederick A. Natter, who is Democratic candidate for Assemblyman from the Fifteenth Assembly District. Private Natter, whose home is at 105 East Eighty-eight Street, must conduct his campaign from the 307th Infantry in which he is enrolled, but he is hopeful of obtaining a furlough for a few days near election time. Should he win a seat in the Assembly, in all probability he can obtain his discharge.

GERMANY'S 'HEART EXPOSED'

Reprisal Air Raids Show Folly of Giving Up Belgium, Berlin Argues.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin refers to the attacks of Entente airmen on German towns, and says they prove it is necessary for Germany to press back the enemy aerial bases as far as possible.

"If today enemy airmen had bases on the Meuse line or in Belgium, we should discover that not only Western Germany but the heart of Germany would be exposed to enemy bombs," says the statement. It draws the conclusion that Belgium must no longer be dependent in a political or military sense on the Entente Powers.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY 306,000.

Commonwealth Announces Its Total of Enlistments for War Service.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—It is announced that the total enlistments of the Australian forces now aggregate 306,000 men.

TO SEND DRAFTED MEN'S CLOTHING TO BELGIUM

Discarded Apparel Which They Wear to the Camps Will Protect Sufferers Over There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Thousands of needy Belgians may be protected from the coming Winter's rigors by clothing contributed by the men of America's new national army under plans set in motion today by Secretary Baker, at the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, National Food Administrator, and former Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Men called to service under the Selective Draft law discard for army uniforms the civilian clothing they wear to the cantonments and they are asked to give this to the Belgians. Permission has just been obtained to ship 400,000 tons of clothing into Belgium, across the Dutch frontier, and the gifts of the new soldiers would be sent in under this permit.

Charles A. Engelbracht and Rodney Sackett have been named by the Relief Commission to handle the clothing situation at the cantonments and they have been assured by Major General Bliss, Chief of Staff, of the hearty co-operation of the War Department.

Commanding officers at the cantonments were advised today of the plan by General Bliss in a telegram, which read:

"Each drafted man in your cantonment could feel that by this contribution he had already begun to render most valuable service in the cause for which he is taking up arms. Give this matter earnest consideration with a view to securing as large a contribution as possible."

CONNOLLY SUES FOR LIBEL.

Asks $100,000 from Opponent in Race for Borough President.

After conferring with members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, Borough President Connolly of Queens started an action to recover $100,000 damages for alleged libel against Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica, Fusion and Republican candidate for Borough President in Queens. Connolly is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

In a speech before the Queens County Republican Committee last Monday night Higbie in referring to the paving of Metropolitan Avenue in the Jamaica section of Queens is reported to have said that the job "was a rotten one," and that Connolly knew it when he awarded the contract. The plans and specifications for the repaving were approved by the Board of Estimate and its engineers, and the board also approved the contract when let.

Higbie had been given a chance to retract his statements, but he asserted that he had been misquoted by the newspapers. Reporters who were present at the meeting have made affidavit that they reported his remarks correctly. Mr. Connolly issued a statement last evening in which he stated that all the work was done under proper supervision, but that the difficulty was that the contractor, after starting the work, had gone into bankruptcy.

CLEVELAND SHORT OF COAL.

Mayor Threatens to Seize Stocks to Supply City's Needs.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—Mayor Harry L. Davis announced tonight that he would "seize every ounce of coal in this vicinity" if necessary to prevent suffering here. He said he first would use every other means possible to get coal not only for industries but for domestic use.

The Boys' School in Hudson, near here, is badly in need of coal and the supply at one of the city institutions is practically exhausted. Householders are appealing to the city for coal.

VON LUXBURG FLEES ON SPANISH STEAMER

German Minister Leaves Argentina Under Police Escort and Sails From Montevideo.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5.—Confirmation was received tonight that Count Karl von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, who recently received his passports because of his connection with dispatches sent through the Swedish Legation to Germany, was spirited out of Argentina this morning in a police automobile in charge of a police Captain and rushed to Tigre, a suburb, where he took a tug to Colonia, Uruguay. From there he proceeded by train to Montevideo, where he boarded a Spanish steamer.

He is said to have a Spanish safe conduct which, according to diplomats, is sufficient to protect him, but not his papers, from capture. The steamer sailed later for Spain.

An earlier report to the effect that von Luxburg had gone to a ranch of a friend and that he intended to leave Argentina in a few days was made public in order to prevent hostile demonstration against him during his passage through Uruguay. The announcement was made by the Argentine Foreign Office.

Flight was the only alternative for von Luxburg, as Argentina had demanded yesterday that he depart from the republic immediately. Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay had informed the Argentine Government that the Count was persona non grata to those countries.

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Hearing a song that we heard as a child carries us back for years and for a few happy minutes we tingle with the sensation of being here and back there too. Then too, there are the comparatively new songs that are already hallowed with the affection we feel for the old ones. Such a song is

My Little Grey Home in the West
Columbia Record A2278, 75c.

The tenor voice of Charles Harrison renders it with that tenderness which comes only when the singer loves the melody and feels the words. "Darlin'," another song by Harrison is on the reverse side. You will never put this record away without playing both sides.

When the Swallows Homeward Fly
Columbia Record A5976, $1.50

This old but never-to-be-forgotten song, delightfully sung by the rare baritone of Oscar Seagle. Young folks will find it more charming than most modern melodies and those not so young will live over again the joy of hearing it many years ago. On the other side Seagle is heard singing "The Dear Home Land."

My Wonderful Dream *Columbia Record A2284, 75c.*

Homer Rodeheaver, the only man who could follow Billy Sunday and by his voice hold up the interest aroused by the evangelist, sings this song, and when you hear it you know why Rodeheaver is called "Rodie." You may begin to call this the Rodie Record after you have turned it over and heard his other beautiful hymn, "He Knows the Way."

These are records that any Columbia dealer is happy to be asked to play. That's the way he shows them. A record has to be played. Displaying it in a window isn't enough. So ask the Columbia dealer to play them and if you are interested in the newest dance successes ask to hear them too.

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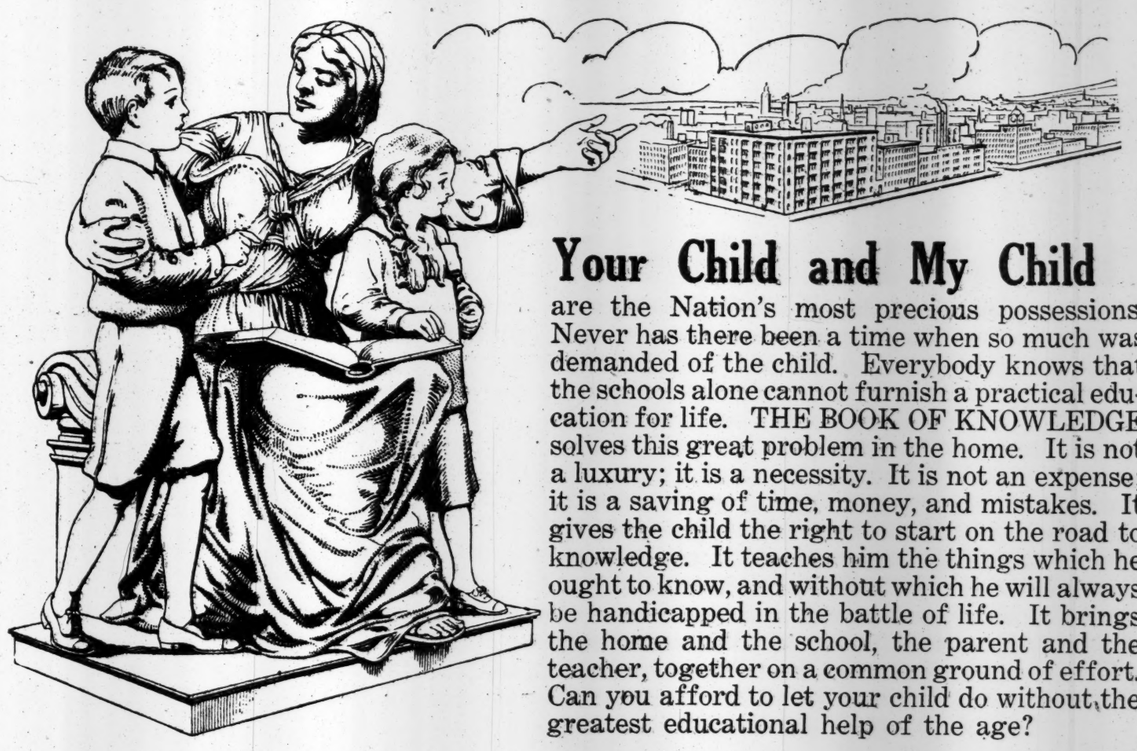

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Times 10-6

STAGE SET FOR CLIMAX TO BASEBALL SEASON OF 1917 WITH WORLD'S SERIES OPENING TODAY

SCHUPP MAY START GIANTS TO VICTORY

Young New York Star Choice of Fans to Oppose Cicotte in World's Series Opening.

WEATHER NOT PROMISING

Dull, Gray Sky and Threatened Rain May Prevent First Contest at Comiskey Park.

Probable Lineup Today.

NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Burns, lf.	J. Collins, rf.
Herzog, 2b.	McMullin, 3b.
Kauff, cf.	E. Collins, 2b.
Zimmerman, 3b.	Jackson, lf.
Robertson, rf.	Felsch, cf.
Fletcher, ss.	Gandil, 1b.
Holke, 1b.	Weaver, ss.
McCarty, c.	Schalk, c.
Schupp, p.	Cicotte, p.

Umpires—O'Loughlin, Klem, Evans, and Rigler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—All that is needed to make the supreme baseball splash between the Giants and the White Sox a glowing success here tomorrow is about 100,000 more tickets and a million dollars' worth of good weather. As there are no more tickets and it has pelted rain all day, with a dubious outlook for tomorrow, it seems as if the opening game of the world's series of 1917 would be played before a mere handful of 35,000 under a dull gray sky.

All the preliminary bouts of the series have been fought. In crowded hotel lobbies White Sox and Giant fans have talked volumes about the chances of both clubs. As Manager McGraw and Manager Rowland insist they do not know who will pitch the opening game, the crowd had to take the responsibility on their own shoulders and, according to the loudest argument, it seems a sure thing that Ferdinand Stubblefield Schupp, the Louisville kid, will match his left-handed tangents against the far-famed knuckle ball of Eddie Cicotte.

Here in Chicago there seems to be just as many ways of pronouncing Cicotte's name as in New York. Some call him Cheekotee, others warble it Cy-kot, while Cicotte seems to think that his name should be pronounced See-Kot. Those in favor of Cheekotee vote "nay," and those in favor of See-Kot vote "yea." The "yeas" have it, so See-Kot it is.

Both teams planned to warm up at Comiskey Park, but the weather was bad and the field wet, and neither manager cared to risk turned ankles or broken legs, so the players were sentenced to worry through the day reading what the experts had to say about just how they should behave in the big affray tomorrow.

Indulge in "Skull Practice."

The only baseball the players had was what baseball men call "skull practice." This consists of the players swarming into a room, locking all the doors and windows and indulging in a mental wrestling match with the various intricate plays suggested by the manager. This mental exercise is a never-to-be-forgotten task for most players.

Former stars recalled an exciting "skull practice" which was held by the New York Yankees under Manager Clark Griffith. Teacher Griff put the problem to his pupils, "What would you do in a game if there was one out, two men on bases, and Larry Lajoie at the bat?" Charley Hemphill raised his hand to answer the question, and said, "I'd shoot him."

Not since the days of Jiggs Donohue and the baseball wonders, eleven years ago, have White Sox fans had a chance to get excited as they have over this club of Clarence Rowland's. In spite of the downpour and the possibility of no game tomorrow, there was no dampening the enthusiasm of White Sox partisans. They will crowd into Comiskey Park at 2 o'clock ready to yell themselves hoarse to see McGraw's Giants humbled.

The eve before the battle betting found New York fans more willing to wager than Chicago backers. White Sox fans are all holding out until the last minute, hoping to get better odds. The hundreds of Giant partisans who are in the city for the series will wager all the cash Chicago fans want at even money, but they will not get better odds.

New York fans are confident that the Giants will win because they figure that McGraw's club has the greater drive. With an uphill fight the Giants have shown time and again this season that they have the necessary punch to overcome mighty obstacles and land in front.

No Fear of Cicotte.

The visiting enthusiasts figure that Chicago's greatest assets are Eddie Cicotte and Ray Schalk. Cicotte the Giants do not fear, relying on their ability to concentrate enough batting strength at some stage of the game to break through Eddie's mythical "shine ball." All season long this shine ball has been a constant menace held over White Sox opponents, but it has been stripped of much of its mystery, and the Giants believe they can hit it and hit it hard.

Another point which Giant fans emphasize is that the New York attack is more varied. The long experience and strategy of McGraw, they believe, will enable the little Napoleon to outgeneral the young-old leader, Clarence Rowland. With his left-handed pitchers McGraw will depend almost entirely, although in the matter of pitching staffs it looks like about an even thing. The Giants' outfield should prove more effective in offensive play.

There seems little difference between the mechanical assets of the teams. Giant supporters believe that the tremendous driving power of McGraw's machine under stress will be the deciding factor.

Of course with White Sox fans the argument switches just the other way. It is argued that the White Sox won their pennant against stronger opposition than the Giants found in the National League, and that therefore it is a stronger club.

Long Hits Count Most.

Buck Herzog, the field Captain of the Giants, is confident that New York will win by long hits. "Nearly every one of the last half dozen world series," said Herzog, "has been won by a long hit. Don't you remember Home-Run Baker, Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis, and Hank Gowdy? In a short series, the long hit is the most effective weapon a club can have.

"I believe we have the better array of hard hitters. Burns, Kauff, Robertson, Zimmerman, Holke, and McCarthy are liable to smash out an extra-base crack any time. I think we have the edge on the Sox in this feature of the game, and I believe it is going to be the thing that will win.

"If the Giants win it will be a short series, but if the Sox win it will be a long-drawn-out battle, for we will fight to the last ditch."

Benny Kauff is another of the Giants' players who is sure that New York will triumph. Benny bases his judgment on observations while scouting the Sox for McGraw. Benny says he realizes that the Sox were not showing all they had, but the thing that impressed him was the uncertain manner in which White Sox batsmen faced left-handed pitchers. He believes that the Giants' southpaws will be able to curb the White Sox batting enthusiasm.

Chicago hotels are doing a land office business. It is just as easy to get accommodations in the United States Mint as it is in the best dozen leading hostelries tonight. In most of the hotels it was impossible to get reservations, and the few rooms which were left brought big prices. One of the largest and newest hotels was asking $8 for a room.

City Decked for Occasion.

The world series crowd, which has flocked here, is crowding the restaurants and theatres, and the city has taken on a holiday appearance. In all the shop windows White Sox pennants are prominent, and hawkers are on every corner selling pictures of Rowland's players.

Not in many years has there been such a representation of minor league baseball men. They have flocked here from every bush circuit in the country to see this great baseball battle between the East and the West. The sad part of all this jubilee is that many folks who have traveled a long distance to see the series will not be able to get inside of Comiskey Park.

The only worthy evidence of actual ticket scalping which officials have been unable to unearth is the sale of several box seats, marked at $15 for the three games, at $60 a set, or at the rate of $20 a game.

No Tickets for McGraw.

The club officials are in a quandary about supplying tickets to friends to whom the pasteboards have been promised weeks ago. McGraw invited several friends here to see the first two games, and he learned this afternoon that it would be impossible to fill his order. Many persons, hearing that McGraw's request had been turned down, realized that it was impossible to hope for tickets, so gave up the search.

Even the New York players were surrounded by anxious friends in a vain attempt to separate them from tickets. Each player was allowed to buy a pair of tickets for each game, and one of Slim Sallee's neighbors from Higginsport, Ohio, where Slim is Sheriff, offered the lanky southpaw $150 for the two seats. Slim turned down the offer.

Benny Kauff had two tickets in his inside pocket for which he was offered $100, but he said he would not part with them for any price, since they were for his father, who had been waiting all Summer for tomorrow's big event. Benny's cad comes from Middleport, Ohio, and he has told his young offspring that if he expects to receive any kind of a reception when he comes back to the old homestead this Fall he had better get in there tomorrow and knock the cover off the ball.

FANS LINE UP IN THE RAIN.

Chicago Patrons Have All-Night Vigil for Games.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Although it was raining hard here, hundreds of baseball fans braved the weather and formed a line outside of the bleachery gates at Comiskey Park tonight. One of the first fans in line was Charley Cain, who arrived early, hoping to get the place of honor among rabid bugs. He found, however, that there was one fan ahead of him, so he edged into second place.

The rain fell so heavily that the fans had umbrellas, raincoats, and even blankets to protect them during their long vigil. Most of them were well bundled up and came prepared to steal a few hours' sleep when they got a chance. The water-soaked fans will have a long wait, as the bleacher seat sale will not begin until 10 o'clock tomorrow, when 15,000 seats will be placed on sale.

OUTSIDER LAUREL WINNER.

Courtship Surprises Talent by Taking Haig Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 5.—This was a day of surprises at the racetrack, with the greatest one of all reserved for the Haig Handicap, at a mile, which was the feature of the card. G. A. Marshall's Courtship, a three-year-old colt that was supposed to be outclassed in the fast field, was well handled by W. Colvins, and after keeping up with the pacemakers came away in the stretch and lasted long enough to beat Priscilla Mullens. Hauberk, another outsider, finished third, while the fancied candidates, Sunflash II. and Ed Cudihee, finished outside the money. Better than 30 to 1 was obtained by those who played Courtship.

The victory of Courtship was followed by the success of two other long shots, Kilts in the sixth, and Ella Ryan in the seventh race. W. M. Jeffords's Red Sox beat a good field of two-year-olds for the Prospect Purse, the other event for juveniles going to B. Williams's Paganini.

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Schedule of Games.

First game—Today, at Comiskey Park, Chicago.
Second game—Tomorrow, at Comiskey Park, Chicago.
Third game—Tuesday, at Polo Grounds, New York.
Fourth game—Wednesday, at Polo Grounds, New York.
Fifth game—Friday, at Comiskey Park, Chicago.
Sixth game—Monday, Oct. 15, at Polo Grounds, New York.

In the event that a seventh game is necessary to decide the issue a coin will be tossed and the winner will select the grounds for the final combat. If weather conditions prevent any game the contest will be played at the park scheduled on the following day.

Tie game also will be played off immediately on the grounds at which the game originally was scheduled.

All games start at 2 P. M.

Four of seven victories will determine the winner.

Price of Admission.

At New York—Boxes, (seating four persons,) $25; upper grand stand reserved seats, $3; lower grand stand unreserved seats, $2; bleacher unreserved seats, $1

At Chicago—Box seats, $5; grand stand seats, $1.50; pavilion seats, $1; bleacher seats, 50 cents.

All reserved seats, both here and in Chicago, are sold for three games, the unreserved seats are sold at the grounds on the morning of each game. Only the upper grand stand and box seats are reserved at the Polo Grounds, and it is announced that none are left to be sold. There will be 25,000 unreserved seats on sale starting at 9 A. M. on the morning of each game here. In the event that less than six games are needed to decide the issue money paid for seats unused will be refunded.

Division of Receipts.

The National Commission gets 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. Players get 60 per cent. of the balance for the first four games, to be divided 60 per cent. to the winning team and 40 per cent. to the losing team. Owners get 30 per cent. of the receipts for the first four games and 90 per cent. of the receipts of the remaining games.

Seating Capacity of the Parks.

New York—Polo Grounds, 38,500.
Chicago—Comiskey Park, 34,000.

IRVIN COBB WILL DESCRIBE SERIES

War Correspondent and Humorist to Tell Times Readers of Baseball Games.

By IRVIN S. COBB.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—In the matter of appraising the chances of the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox in the forthcoming world's series the attitude of the man who means to write daily reports on the hostilities from the front-line trenches should be marked, I take it, by the same unbiased mentality which characterized the North Carolina mountaineer who, sitting on the roof of his log cabin watching a battle going on down below between his wife and a full-grown black bear, remarked to himself:

"The fust gol-darned fight I ever see in my life wha' I didn't give a hoot which side won!"

At the same time it is going to be almighty hard for a man no matter how impartial he aims to be, to avoid having his personal preferences. For one thing, local pride must enter into the equation. I am, or was, until lately a fellow-townsman of Mr. McGraw. I have known him long and favorably. On the contrary, I have never enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Rowland.

I remember, though, the shock which passed through the baseball world three years ago when it was announced that Mr. Comiskey had selected as the manager of his team a person whose first name was Clarence.

Had the gentleman's first name been Launcelot the jolt could hardly have been more profound. It didn't seem possible!

Biblical Names to the Fore.

Somehow in the realm of sport, the records and traditions of deeds of daring had ever been associated with gentlemen bearing staunch stalwart Biblical first names such as Jeremiah and Tyrus, such as Timothy and Malachi, such as Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Mr. Rowland emerged from the tall grass of the bush league and entered fast company with a severe handicap. He must be given all due credit, therefore, not only for constructing a championship contender team within less time than it has taken for the Kaiser to find out he can never enter Paris except under arrest; but also for offering practical demonstration to his countrymen that the circumstance of his having been harnessed up at the baptismal font with the name of Clarence does not necessarily imply that an individual thus burdened laces his nuts in soft shoes and ribbons. It is high time, anyhow, that these unaccountable prejudices should die. The games man I ever knew was named Bertie, and the roughest man I ever saw was called Gussie—but not to his face. And now we are to have a Clarence directing a team in a world series.

I shall leave it to seasoned experts to figure out in advance the prospects of the rival clubs as predicated upon the comparative merits of the opposing players, the individual and team averages, and other data and statistics available for such purposes. I have noticed that in their predictions on the eve of a world series the experts usually allow themselves the same latitude that is employed in the average weather prediction.

Let the Experts Prophesy.

In other words, a Fullerton or a Runyon stands ready to prove to you as a matter of mathematical exactitude that the Giants are sure to walk away with the pennant unless the White Sox do this, that, or the other thing; but, on the contrary, that the bunting is already practically in possession of Mr. Comiskey's brave boys provided only the Giants do not exhibit a certain something in finesse, strategy, or boldness which they are liable to exhibit. Reversible cuffs are out of fashion, but reversible forecasts on the outcome of a world's series continue to be popular.

Since I lack the ability to indulge in any such calculations as these, touching on the players themselves, it occurs to me that perhaps I might fill the space allotted to me in today's paper with some remarks concerning the rival managers.

Mr. McGraw is a short, broad gentleman. His stream line is shorter than that of Mr. Rowland, but his total displacement is considerably greater. He is a good dresser on and off. Personally he is one of the most attractive men of my acquaintance. Were he to offer himself as an aspirant for public office, I am sure he would command the hearty support of all who know him well, with the exception of the members of the umpiring staffs of the National League.

Mr. William Klem, for example, would be found heartily campaigning for the opposition candidate. Mr. McGraw's talent for repartee is famous throughout the nation. In uniform, or out of it, he is never at a loss for the right word in the right place. I shall never forget the historic occasion when he spoiled for Mr. J. J. Evers what promised to be a very pleasant afternoon. One of those disputes which so frequently come up in a baseball game had arisen between Mr. McGraw and Mr. Evers.

McGraw Is Sarcastic.

Departing for the moment from the purely technical and professional aspects of the controversy, Mr. McGraw, having in mind the fact that Mr. Evers had but a short time before retired from a retail merchandising enterprise in his home city of Troy, N. Y., suddenly remarked with biting emphasis, "And so you're the smart business man that ran a shoe store into a shoe string!"

If Mr. McGraw deserves the title which he wears of the Little Napoleon of Baseball, Mr. Rowland has proven his right to be called the Talleyrand of the Diamond. One, as I know, is prone to seize upon the expediency of the moment, to snatch at opportunity as it arises, to change his whole scheme of campaign with an instantaneous dispatch, to meet the present emergency or the next one, whatever it may be.

The other, so they tell me, is more given to shaping his plans in advance, adhering to them no matter what complications may develop until such time as the unforeseen problem requires him to call on genial Kid Gleason to make up his mind for him. In such case he might go further and fare worse. The venerable Gleason is a mighty wise old owl. Borrowing two words which the present war have made popular, one might say, therefore, that Mr. McGraw excels in barrage fires, but that Mr. Rowland knows more about camouflage.

Anyhow, we should all know more about how the first game of the series is going to turn out, along about 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Another week should reveal the winner, and following that it will be time to take up the customary ticket scandal in New York and Chicago and thrash it out in the sporting columns until the opening of the football season drives thought 5 o'clock things from the popular mind.

No world's series is complete without a ticket scandal looming up in its afterglow.

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HOW LEADERS VIEW SERIES.

"Greatest team I ever led, and one that should triumph in the world's series."—Manager McGraw of the Giants.

"This is a Comiskey year."—Manager Rowland of the White Sox.

"Good weather and victory for the American League."—President B. B. Johnson of the American League.

"My boys will win."—Owner Comiskey of the White Sox.

"The breaks of the game being equal, the White Sox should win."—Manager Clark Griffith of Washington.

"Shine ball, that's a myth."—Owner Comiskey.

"We'll beat 'em."—Benny Kauff of the Giants.

"We have a great team, the Giants will win."—Captain Herzog of the Giants.

ARMY HEADS AT HUNT MEET.

Commanders of Local Military Camp Expected at Piping Rock.

One of the best programs ever prepared for an amateur racing meet will be placed before the patrons of the Piping Rock Association at the opening of the two-day meet at Locust Valley this afternoon. Sportsmen who have been missing from the Aqueduct meeting are expected to be present in force, as most of the horses engaged are owned by leading residents of Long Island and fashionable suburbs of New York. Clarence H. Mackay will entertain a party to see the race for the Harbor Hill Cup, for three-year-old jumpers, an event for which he presents a cup and added money each year. The commanders of the military camps will be guests of the Piping Rock Association. These include Major Gen. W. A. Mann of Camp Mills, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell of Camp Upton, and Lieut. Col. Rockville of the aviation division.

The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Heydey Plate; private sweepstakes; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Perigourdine, 119 pounds; Daedalus, 122; Trite, 127; Camba, 119; Winning Card, 119; Contender, 122; Queen Margot, 124; Whippoorwill, 122; Manuella, 119; Shanballymore, 122; Nutcracker, 127; Phalerian, 122; Genone, 119; Brocatelle, 119; Rose d'Or, 124; Phalaris, 119; Taniac, 122; Continent, 119; Cavan Boy, 127; Margotstar, 122.

SECOND RACE.—The Brook Championship Trophy; steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Cherry Malotte, 156 pounds; Weldship, 166; Crest Hill, 139; Maitre Corbeau, 151; Eagle Thistle, 150; Pigeonthorpe, 132; Tetan, 138; St. Charlcote, 154; Archdale, 133; Skibbereen, 146; Northwood, 136; Stonewood, 134; Brooks, 146; Bet, 146; Pebeto, 148; No News, 130; Peg o' May Heart, 150.

THIRD RACE.—The Brookville Plate; highweight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Buckboard, 126 pounds; Dolly Madison, 115; Thorn Bloom, 122; Bond, 118; Spearman, 117; Tetan, 126; Figinny, 133; Garbage, 138; Tener, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—The Harbor Hill Cup; steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Town Hall, 142 pounds; Commodore Gaunt, 132; Sir Richard, 132; Flying Scout, 132; Seminole King, 135; Crack o' Day, 132; Onunda, 132; Melodrama, 135; Russian Prince, 132; Flotsam II., 135; Brand, 132; Whytheville, 132; Catharinestown, 132; Rural, 132.

FIFTH RACE.—The Oak Ridge Cup; steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles. Brooks, 143 pounds; Northwood, 134; Syosset, 136; Stonewood, 134; Skibbereen, 146; Bet, 145; Grey Leg, 135; Maitre Corbeau, 150; St. Charlcote, 154; Pigeonthorpe, 132; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 143; Weldship, 164; No News, 130; Crest Hill, 138.

SIXTH RACE.—The Messenger Plate; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. The Dwarf, 109 pounds; Brand, 115; Buckboard, 140; Spearman, 117; Minton China, 126; Garbage, 136; Tener, 120; Figinny, 132; Neville II., 126; Pollyanna, 120; Thorn Bloom, 122; Jack Mount, 123; Rhine Maiden, 137; Bond, 118.

IMA JAY GETS BIG STAKE.

Wins Lexington Transylvania Purse After Seven Heats.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—Ima Jay won the Transylvania Stake at the Grand Circuit meeting here today after seven hard heats. Ross B., Early Dreams, Royal Mac, and Ima Jay each won a heat the first day. Ima Jay came back today, winning the fifth and seventh heats and the race.

The Blue Grass Stake, for 2:00 pacers, the 2:12 pace, and 2:21 trot were unfinished, and will have to be finished tomorrow. There were four heat winners in the Blue Grass, Baxter Lou taking the first two, The Pointer Queen the third, Little Patice the fourth, and Ben All the fifth, Baxter Lou being distanced in this heat.

The 2:12 pace went four heats with three heat winners, Fuzzy Chatham winning the first, Rascal the next two, and Jay Mack the fourth.

The 2:21 trot, a two in three affair, was unfinished after three heats, Todding, Graceful Spier, and Measles each having taken a heat.

The summaries:

THE LEXINGTON.

For two-year-old trotters; 2 in 3; $2,000.

Peter June, ch. c., by Peter the Great, (Keers)	1	2	1	1
Truxton, b. c., (Cox)	2	1	2	2
Miss Dewey Watts, b. f., (McDonald)	3	3	3	3
Cold Stream, blk. c., (Long)	4	4	4	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¼.

THE TRANSYLVANIA.

2:07 Trot; 3 in 5; $5,000.

Ima Jay, br. m., by Jay McGregor, (Earnest)	5	12	7	1	1	4	1
Royal Mac, b. g., (Murphy)	12	2	1	4	4	1	2
Early Dreams, b. g., (McDonald)	10	1	2	2	2	2	ro
Ross B., b. g., (Wright)	1	4	6	8	3	3	ro
Busy's Lassie, Bacelli, Miss Directed, Alma Forbes, Almack, Daisy Todd, Miss Perfection, Striggan, and Grand Chimes also started.							

Time—2:06½; 2:04¼; 2:05½; 2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:08.

HOCKEY IN CANADA HIT.

Prospects for Professional Ice Sport Contests Are Dubious.

According to reports in Canadian newspapers, the prospects of professional hockey in Canada during the coming season are decidedly slim.

Following the positive announcement of Ottawa Hockey Club directors that they would not guarantee salaries and that they would resume only if the players came in under a co-operative basis, news comes from Quebec that the ancient capital will not have a team.

The plans of the National Hockey Association called for a four-club league, consisting of Ottawa, Wanderers, Canadiens, and Quebec. However, with Quebec out the possibility of continuing is minimized. Toronto is a back number as far as professional hockey is concerned, at least until after the war, and there is no other place where a franchise could be exercised.

Drummey to Lead Tufts.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 5.—James J. Drummey of Revere has been appointed Captain of the Tufts College football team by the Advisory Board of Athletes, to succeed Captain Doane, who resigned. Drummey is a senior and played at quarter back last year.

THRILLS BY TICKER LOCAL FANS' FATE

Progress of First Series Game a Thousand Miles Away Will Be Watched Eagerly.

New York fans are grumbling under an unusual condition this year, since it is the first time in four world's series in which the Giants were one of the contesting parties that the October classic has been started away from the metropolis. However, New York fans are accustomed to adjusting themselves to existing conditions, and during the grumbles there are plans for ticker parties, elbow jostling in front of bulletin boards, and a general exodus from business during at least two hours this afternoon.

Street corner arguments around Times Square all favor the Giants to come back to New York for the third and fourth games with a comfortable lead. Many of these optimistic enthusiasts are firm in their belief that Benny Kauff, Heinie Zimmerman, Georgie Burns, and a few more slugging satellites on the National League champions will rub the shine off Eddie Cicotte's mystery ball by clubbing the really inoffensive spheroid to the far corners of Charles Comiskey's South Side pasture. A half minute of these conversations makes it apparent that New York is with the Giants and convinced that John McGraw finally has fitted together another world's championship aggregation, after twelve years of endeavor.

Although police edict will prevent any unusual gatherings in the streets of the city there will be several chances for the fan to learn about the minute details of the game. At Madison Square Garden and the Seventy-first Regiment Armory two immense bulletin boards have been installed, and the game will be displayed in each place. At all of the army encampments around New York a bulletin service has been arranged for, and the soldiers will get first hand information about the bats of New York and the dents made in Chicago's defense.

There was little betting on the outcome of the series since the flood of New York money went begging, as no Chicago adherents could be found. In Wall Street odds fluctuated from even money to 6 to 5 that the Giants would win the series.

New York's end of the world's series has been unusually quiet to date because of several reasons. Unlike the case of Brooklyn last year when the Dodgers were started to their Boston downfall with a parade, blare of syncopated brass and red fire, the Giants bid New York a temporary farewell almost a month ago, and have not been home since. Many of the New York followers of the team who went to Chicago to see the opening games left quietly and unobserved. This lack of outward cheering, according to most fans, means a whole-hearted, city-wide determination that New York is to be the home of the world's champions once more.

Plans are under way now for a welcome back home to the team Monday evening. Several prominent Giant fans want to arrange a reception to the returning team, but Harry N. Hempstead, President of the Giants, is against such a proceeding. He declares that the men will be brought back to New York for the second and third games as quickly and quietly as possible, and that there will be no opportunity for any outward display.

The game will start in Chicago today at 2 o'clock—or 3 o'clock New York time. Tickers will begin to tick about 2:30, and crowds will gather at that hour. New York is going to enjoy its world's series even if the games are played in Chicago to start the annual title struggle.

TWO CHAMPIONS WIN.

New York Lawn Tennis Doubles Go to Misses Wagner and Moore.

Miss Marie Wagner, women's national indoor tennis champion, and Miss Bessie Moore, a former national champion, won the doubles tournament at the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helene Pollak in the finals round with the score 7–5, 6–4. It was by no means an easy victory, the championship pair being forced to display the finest quality of their tennis skill to successfully combat the determined attack of Miss Bernhard and Miss Pollak.

The complexion of the first set held during its mid-course far from a roseate hue for the eventual winners. Accurate driving that had pace as well as control placed Miss Bernhard and Miss Pollak within a game of the first set, when they led at 5–3. It was at this point that Miss Wagner forced her way into the fray with more determination. She was not content to match deep court against deep court play, and, coming to the barrier, volleyed and smashed so brilliantly that Miss Bernhard and Miss Pollak were forced to see their opportunity for victory slip away and disappear in the eventual success of Miss Wagner and Miss Moore, who ran off three straight games against opposition that was determined but futile.

In the second set the games alternated until the games were four all. Here the brilliant play of Miss Wagner again became a decisive factor, and the next two games were secured by herself and Miss Moore.

In the semi-final round Miss Wagner and Miss Moore defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. W. G. Conklyn at 6–2, 6–4.

MORAN VICTIM OF LEONARD.

Champion Adds Another Knockout to His Long List.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, added another easy knockout victory to his already large list, at the Harlem S. C. last night when he stopped Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout. Leonard completely outclassed his rival, and there was never a doubt during the short contest as to the ultimate outcome.

The champion contented himself with outboxing his rival in the opening round and did nothing but dance in and out to avoid the few blows Moran timidly aimed at him. In the second round Leonard increased his speed and went after Moran so that the Southerner was kept busy dodging effective blows. After about one minute's sparring, Leonard caught his opponent with a sweeping left hand hook to the chin as Moran was going away from him, and the latter went reeling to the ropes.

Leonard took his time following up the advantage, but near the end of the round shot out his right like a flash and Moran crumpled up on the floor of the ring. Referee McPartland had reached a count of four when the bell sounded. When Moran's seconds, after assisting him to his corner, advised the referee that the bout was over as far as Moran was concerned.

In the other scheduled ten-round bout Clay Turner, the Indian heavyweight, stopped Jack London of Harlem in eight rounds, the referee halting the uneven bout.

Canadian to Teach Boxing.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Sergeant William Armstrong, athletic instructor of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, has been appointed boxing instructor by the United States Army. Sergeant Armstrong occupied a similar position with the Canadian Army at Valcartier Camp.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Augie Ratner vs. Walter Laurett. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Soldier Bartfield vs. Frank Carbone. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Wild Burt Kenny vs. Zulu Kid; Harry Condon vs. Packey Hommey. Both ten-round bouts.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

At West Point—Army vs. Carnegie Tech.
At Annapolis—Navy vs. West Virginia.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh vs. Bethany.
At Ithaca—Cornell vs. Oberlin.
At State College—Penn State vs. Gettysburg.
At Hanover — Dartmouth vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A.
At Bethlehem—Lehigh vs. Ursinus.
At Troy—New York University vs. Rensselaer.
At Middlebury, Vt.—Amherst vs. Middlebury.
At Providence—Johns Hopkins vs. Brown.
At Fort McKinley—Colby vs. Fort McKinley.
At Middletown — Rhode Island State vs. Wesleyan.
At Schenectady—Williams vs. Union.
At Troy—New York University vs. Rensselaer.
At Easton—Lafayette vs. U. S. Ambulance.
At Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State vs. Ohio Wesleyan.
At New Brunswick—Fort Wadsworth vs. Rutgers.
At Hoboken—Haverford vs. Stevens.
At Worcester—Worcester Poly vs. Norwich University.
At State College—Penn State freshmen vs. Bethlehem Prep.
At Franklin—Harvard freshmen vs. Dean Academy.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At Commercial Field, Brooklyn—Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Commercial H. S.
At Pawling, N. Y.—High School of Commerce vs. Pawling School.
At Newark—De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. South Side H. S.
At Washington Park, Brooklyn — Manual Training H. S. vs. St. Paul's School.
At Plainfield—Morris H. S. vs. Plainfield H. S.
At Flushing—St. John's Prep vs. Flushing H. S.
At Adelphi Field, Brooklyn—Brooklyn Prep vs. Adelphi Academy.

YALE TO FOSTER SPORTS.

Professor Corwin Officially Outlines Year's Athletic Policy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Professor A. N. Corwin, chairman of Yale's athletic board, in a statement printed today in the Yale Daily News, officially outlines the New Haven university's athletic policy. His comments follow in part:

"There is no plan to discourage or curtail athletics, but rather to give it a specific aim and to make it available and useful to every man who is looking for service."

VIOLET TEAM LOSES COACH.

Eustis Called to Active Duty with Aviation Corps.

Football prospects at New York University received a serious blow yesterday on the eve of the first game when Coach Eustis received a call for active service in the Aviation Corps to which he is attached. Coach Eustis had to leave last night for Ithaca, where he is stationed. Assistant Coach Wall will handle the team today at Troy in the opening game of the Violet against Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The eighteen men who left last night for Troy were Buckley, Bilo, Brin, Finley, Christopher, Esquirol, Covello, Goff, Egan, Sokolower, Wirth, Goldberg, Gardiner, Fernandez, Brams, Ebenfeld, Wilson, Zeuner, and Stollwagen.

FOREST HILL WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Their Hackensack Rivals on Links by 7 Points to 3.

The women's golf team of the Forest Hill Field Club made a determined bid for the leadership of the North New Jersey division in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association team matches yesterday by defeating the leading Hackensack team by seven points to three, in a match played at Forest Hill. Hackensack suffered its first defeat of the season in this struggle, and now has a record of seven victories and one defeat. Forest Hill has won six matches and lost two. Each have one more match to play, Hackensack against Glen Ridge, and Forest Hill against Montclair.

Mrs. H. B. Salmon is Captain of Forest Hill, since Mrs. B. H. Blood withdrew from the club. As Captain, Mrs. Salmon helped her team's chances by defeating Mrs. William Kain by three points. Mrs. Thomas Hucknall also exhibited her sterling golf worth by disposing of Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Captain of Hackensack.

In the other match of the New Jersey sections Hollywood defeated Baltusrol by eight strokes and complicated the southern situation, since Baltusrol was leading by a small margin to date over Cranford. Only Mrs. S. P. Nash was able to count for Baltusrol. Plainfield defaulted to Trenton and Englewood defaulted to Montclair.

The summaries:

FOREST HILL.	HACKENSACK.
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall 3	Mrs. T. H. Thomas..0
Mrs. H. V. Brown...0	Mrs. J. C. Barclay....3
Mrs. H. B. Salmon...3	Mrs. William Kain...0
Mrs. F. T. Young....1	Mrs. Nellsen.....0
Total 7	Total 3
HOLLYWOOD.	BALTUSROL.
Miss Olga Brandon...0	Mrs. S. P. Nash....2
Mrs. H.B. Goldsmith..3	Mrs. Geer.....0
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall..1	Miss Mallon.....0
Mrs. Wm. Erdman...3	Miss Harden.....0
Total 8	Total 2

DE MAR BEATS KYRONEN.

Local Distance Runner Second in Brockton Marathon.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Clarence de Mar of Boston won the annual Brockton Marathon today. Villar Kyronen of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, was second, and Carl W. A. Linder of Quincy, third. De Mar's time for the twenty-five miles was 2 hours and 24 minutes 4 1-5 seconds, a record for the event.

LITTLE NEARER IN VAN AT AQUEDUCT

Defeats Muckross by Head in Long Race Run in New Record for Track.

R. H. Ahles's noted long-distance performer Little Nearer ran one of the best races of a long turf career when he won the third race at Aqueduct yesterday and set a new track record for a mile and five sixteenths of 2:13 2-5. The race appeared to be made to order for the aged son of Golden Maxim, but under selling conditions he had to pick up 121 pounds, and gave away lots of weight to every one of the starters. The big task undertaken by Little Nearer and the thrilling race which resulted in its execution made the event the feature of the day, placing in the background the performance of John Sanford's George Smith, which galloped to an easy victory over Paddy Whack in a two-horse race that was alleged to be the star attraction.

Little Nearer has gained such a reputation over distances in excess of a mile and a quarter that, opening at even money, he was backed until he started an odds-on favorite in the field of five. Strange to say the most serious opposition to the old gelding was provided by Mrs. E. Arlington's Muckross, a three-year-old that carried the lightest weight and was the outsider at odds of 10 to 1; and there were many who held the opinion that with a stronger rider than G. Walls in the saddle the outsider would have spoiled the best thing of the day.

Wild Thyme set out at a pace that was far too fast for Little Nearer, but was closely followed by the others. The top weight dropped further and further behind, until at the far turn he was ten lengths behind the leaders. Troise called on his mount then to make up some of the lost ground, and Little Nearer responded so gamely that at the stretch turn he was within hailing distance. Little Nearer gained so steadily that at the eighth pole he was practically on even terms with Muckross and Pierre-A-Feu, which had deprived Wild Thyme of her position in the van. Then came the surprise, for just when the admirers of Little Nearer expected him to gallop away from his rivals he fell back as the despised Muckross shot to the front. Muckross appeared to have the speed of the older horse, but the latter was game, and as Troise applied the whip he gave up his best, and that was enough to lead Muckross to the line by a head. The previous record was 2:14 1-5, made by G. W. Glick's Shyness last year.

There was a rattling race in the steeplechase, which finally went to A. J. Davis's King Simon, second choice in the betting. Old Salt was well out in front in the last lap and stood off the challenge of Reddest, the 2-1 favorite, all far turn. When King Simon tackled Old Salt two jumps from home the aged fencer had nothing left. Reddest came again in the stretch, but failed to catch Lady Edwina, which took the place, a length behind the winner.

Handicapper Cosbrae brought about another finish with three horses heads apart in the fifth race, a handicap for all ages at six furlongs. Good sprinters were engaged, with Samuel Ross's Ultimatum the choice. Ultimatum managed to get in front in the stretch, but his whirlwind finish he was relegated to fifth place, and J. E. Widener's Pickwick, Ima Frank and Sharpshooter finished in the order named. Mr. Ross made amends for the defeat of Ultimatum by winning the last race, for two-year-olds, with The Porter, a handsome son of Sweep.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $771.40; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Trophy, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 104 pounds, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (R. Troise) 1

Wood Violet, S. L. Parsons's ch. f., 104, by

ARMY TEAM OPENS ITS SEASON TODAY

Cornell and Dartmouth Other Big Elevens Scheduled to Start Gridiron Fray.

NAVY ALSO TO APPEAR

Midshipmen Will Meet West Virginia University—Two Local Contests.

Football again is on a firm footing in the collegiate world. Only Harvard, Yale and Princeton still adhere to their policy of no intercollegiate contests until after the war. Generally every big institution in the East and West is represented by an eleven, probably not as strong as in former years, but in every case one with a latent power which should develop an exhibition of the gridiron sport equal to that of the past.

In the games listed for today the powerful and heavy Army eleven, under the leadership of Captain Elmer Q. Oliphant, will start its competitive season in a game against Carnegie Tech. The Pittsburgh college is not heralded as greatly as is its neighbor Pittsburgh University, but Carnegie always manages to place a team in the field which is troublesome to opponents. Reports from the Army have it that West Point again is graced with enough football power to carry it through another successful year. West Point was undefeated last season.

The Midshipmen at Annapolis also are preparing for a struggle today in which West Virginia will furnish the opposition. The Navy had little difficulty winning its first game of the season last Saturday and since Pitt manhandled West Virginia on the same day, it is expected that the Navy will continue triumphantly. It is not definitely decided that the Army and Navy are not to meet this year and it may be that the Red Cross will bring the teams together in New York.

Only two local teams will be active, New York University opens its season away from home against R. P. I. at Troy. Coach Eustis, in the short time he has been in charge, has developed a strong team out of fairly inexperienced material. Stevens, weakened by the loss of three regulars, will oppose the usually good Haverford eleven at Hoboken.

Cornell and Dartmouth enter the competitive field for the first time today. Cornell has lost many of its last year's stars, but is determined to keep football alive at Ithaca.

FORDHAM ELEVEN TRIUMPHS

Individual Play of Ambulance Squad Fails Against Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 5.—Constant fumbling by the back field enabled Fordham to win over the United States Army Ambulance team on Muhlenberg Field today by a score of 19 to 7. More than 3,000 soldiers from the concentration camp saw their team of former college stars tear through the Maroon line for repeated gains only to lose the ball on a fumble or penalty.

Although outweighed, the New York boys, by more varied and open attack, showed that teamwork will win over individual ability. Forward passes and end runs accounted for all of Fordham's tallies. Fordham's touchdowns came in the first and third quarters and the Army touchdown in the third quarter.

The line-up:

Fordham.	Positions.	Ambiance Corps.
Dumoe	L. E.	Gano
Christensen	L. T.	Johnson
Kendricks	L. G.	Moore
Crowley	C.	Wick
Fogarty	R. G.	O'Donnell
McGrath	R. T.	Boys
Fitzpatrick	R. E.	Emmanuel
Brennan	Q. B.	Inna
Frisch	L. H. B.	Irwin
Dempsey	R. H. B.	Conn
Colletti	F. B.	Beck

Touchdowns—Fitzpatrick, (2,) Frisch, Johnson. Goals from touchdowns—Brennan, Johnson. Referee—Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—Houck, Ursinus. Substitutions: Army—Kramer for Beck; Beck for Conn; Conn for Beck; Huston for Clark; Farrell for Boyd. Clark for Irwin. Fordham—Gulick for McGrath; McGrath for Fogarty; Galligan for Dempsey; Abbott for Crowley.

HARVARD LOSES TWO MEN.

Snow and Church of Football Team to Go in the Navy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harvard's "informal" football team, which has sent virtually all of its veteran material into the war, is to give up two more of its most promising members, this time to the navy. Captain Snow, the 'Varsity guard, and Church, the half back who was last year's freshman Captain, announced tonight that they would play their last game for Harvard tomorrow before entering the Naval Cadet Training School next week.

The school is at present located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but will be moved to Harvard. It will not be an official part of the university, however, and unless eligibility rules are changed Snow and Church will be unable to play on the Harvard team. The eleven opens its season with Dean Academy at Franklin tomorrow.

HAUGHTON TO COACH AGAIN.

Famous Harvard Mentor to Teach Football to Soldiers.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 5.—Percy Haughton, President of the Boston National League Baseball Club and Coach of Harvard football teams, will act as coach for the regimental football eleven that is to be selected in competition at Camp Devens to represent the cantonment in games with college, army, and navy teams.

Arrangements are being made for a game on Braves' Field, Boston, on Thanksgiving Day, when it is expected that either the University of Pittsburgh or a team from the naval reserve battalion, at Newport, will be the opponents of Camp Devens.

RUTGERS TO MEET SOLDIERS

Only Hummel Missing from Regular Lineup of Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Rutgers's football team is in good condition for the game with Fort Wadsworth here tomorrow afternoon, with the exception of Hummel, right end, who is suffering from a wrenched shoulder. His place will be taken by Breckley, who only recently came out for the football team. Coach Sanford has announced his lineup as follows: Right end, Breckley; right tackle, Rendall; right guard, Rollins; centre, Gray; left guard, Newschaffer; left tackle, Feitner; left end, Robeson; left half back, Kelly; right half back, Gargan or Lawes; full back, Whitehill; quarterback, Baker.

ONLY SOLDIERS ON ELEVEN.

Ted Jones, Yale's Football Coach, Puts His Foot Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—'No man who is physically fit and is not a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or some branch of the military service will be permitted to report for football."

The above appeared in the Yale News signed by Tad Jones, the head football coach. Football has always been one of Yale's greatest sports. A man physically fit for the game was always welcomed in former years by the coaches.

Now all that is changed. A man may be physically fit, but he has got to be a soldier or he cannot be a football man at Yale.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN LEADS IN RECRUITING

Supplied 73 of the 595 Men Who Enlisted in the Army on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Regular army recruiting yesterday fell to 595, but army officers are satisfied with the way the drive for men is netting results. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Obtained Oct. 4.	Since April 1.		Obtained Oct. 4.	Since April 1.
Alabama	7	2,312	*Nebraska	12	7,364
Arizona	2	365	*Nevada		1,025
Arkansas	4	1,405	N. Hamp.		710
*California	16	8,248	*N. Jersey	11	6,812
*Colorado	6	1,974	N. Mexico	1	415
*Conn.	8	2,941	*New York	55	24,474
*Delaware		533	N. Carolina	1	1,057
Dist. of C.	1	594	N. Dakota	7	862
*Florida	12	1,973	*Ohio	41	10,846
*Georgia	7	5,294	*Oklahoma	11	3,053
Idaho	21	1,195	*Oregon	6	3,242
*Illinois	28	18,560	*Penn.	73	25,391
*Indiana	31	10,407	*Rhode Isl.	4	1,178
Iowa	44	5,739	S. Carolina	2	1,150
*Kansas	6	4,005	S. Dakota		1,093
Kentucky	15	4,134	Tennessee	10	3,177
Louisiana	5	2,244	Texas	15	7,579
Maine	1	1,110	Utah	6	2,634
Maryland	1	2,282	Vermont	2	351
*Mass.	12	10,944	Virginia		1,635
*Michigan	26	9,849	*Wash'ton	13	3,445
*Minnesota	7	4,391	West Va.	3	2,218
Mississippi		1,148	Wisconsin	11	2,305
*Missouri	21	8,802	*Wyoming	4	745
*Montana	13	2,409			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 185,808.
Total obtained Oct. 4, 595.
Total obtained since April 1, 222,258.

THEOSOPHY'S WAR SOLACE.

Reincarnation Belief Heals Grief, Society's President Says.

The war will offer an opportunity for the believer in the mystical creeds of theosophy to liquidate many of the moral debts or "Karma" incurred by bad or unrighteous acts, according to several hundred members of the sect attending the thirty-first annual convention of the American Section of the Theosophical Society at the Park Avenue Hotel. Death on the battlefields, they argued yesterday, would not only relieve a man of all his "kirma," but the sheer nobility of the sacrifice which he had made for his country would launch him forth into increasingly beautiful reincarnation. A. P. Warrington, president of the American Section of the Theosophical Society, devoted part of his annual address to this theme yesterday. He said the time was one which required theosophists to come forth from their seclusion and share in the work of national service. They could do so, he declared, by carrying the consolation and promise of happy reincarnations to families that may be bereft of their dear ones.

"But don't be queer about it all," Mr. Warrington said. "Being 'queer' has too long been the characteristic of the theosophist. Because of that fact, it has been an extremely difficult matter to make the public take theosophy seriously. Believe and spread the doctrines of 'kirma' and reincarnation, but do not make them the subject of incessant and idle conversation."

Mr. Warrington declared that the converts to theosophy were increasing steadily. The American section, he said, had now 6,500 members, more than 5,000 of whom were constantly engaged in spreading the propaganda of theosophy.

PRISON FOR DRAFT FRAUD.

Physician Sentenced to Two Years in Atlanta and Fined.

Dr. Henry Seligman, Lazarus Jacobson, and Nathan Ehrlich, who were convicted on Wednesday of conspiring to obtain a draft exemption for the payment of $200, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn to serve terms of two years each in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. In addition, Dr. Seligman was ordered to pay a fine of $3,000. Addressing Dr. Seligman, the Judge said:

"In your case, Seligman, I impose an additional punishment in the shape of a fine of $3,000 because you are a man of mature years and a member of a profession from which the community expects exemplary conduct."

Judge Veeder instructed Marshal Power to keep the men within the jurisdiction of the court to allow the attorneys to begin proceedings for a writ of error.

HAS FIVE SONS IN THE ARMY.

Roosevelt Writes Congratulatory Letter to Paterson Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Alice Redyke, a widow with five sons serving in the Fifth New Jersey Infantry, now the 120th Infantry, U. S. A., has received this letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt:

Oyster Bay, Oct. 1, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Redyke: Good for you and your five sons. You may well feel proud of them. Yours sincerely,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Three of the Redyke boys are Sergeants, one is a corporal, and the fifth is a private. Mrs. Redyke said today that although she needed the support of the boys, she realized that their country needed them more than she did, and she would not stand in their way. Her remaining son, Paul, 16 years old, has said that as soon as he is old enough he will join his brothers.

NAVIES IN FULL ACCORD.

British-American Team Work Perfect, Says Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Co-operation between the British Admiralty and Vice Admiral Sims and other American naval officers, Secretary Daniels said today, has been complete since the outbreak of the war.

"The spirit shown at the Admiralty," Secretary Daniels said, "has been one of perfect frankness and co-operation. Our officers have had access to every bit of information which Admiralty officials have had in relation to submarine warfare. They have opened every door to Admiral Sims and his associates."

Reports of lack of co-operation between the two services, Secretary Daniels thought, arose from an incident early in the war, when a British manufacturer of a patented device wanted by the American Navy asked what was regarded as an exorbitant price. The matter was referred to the Admiralty, and the device is now being furnished at a reasonable rate.

W.H.MAXWELL OPERATED ON

City Superintendent of Schools Is in a Serious Condition.

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, who was operated upon on Thursday at the Flushing Hospital after a sudden intestinal attack at his home, 88 Franklin Place, Flushing, was said to be slightly better last night. Though apparently on the road to recovery, his condition must be considered as serious because of his advanced age, the hospital authorities said.

Mr. Maxwell is in his sixty-fifth year, and has not enjoyed good health for several years. The Board of Education recently granted him a leave of absence.

Phillips Exeter Alumni Dine.

Graduates of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., dined at the Wellington last night. Amout thirty guests attended, among them being Thomas W. Lamont, an old Exeter man, now member of J. P. Morgan & Co. Several short addresses were made, Mr. Lamont being the speaker of the evening.

Signs Bill Repatriating Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — President Wilson today signed the bill repatriating Americans who enlisted in allied armies before the United States entered the war.

THEATRES LIKELY TO RAISE PRICE TO $3.00

Increased Cost of Stage Productions Causes the Globe to Advance Above $2.50,

EXCLUSIVE OF THE WAR TAX

Winter Garden and Century, Also Homes of Big Musical Shows, Are Considering New Rate.

What is believed to be the first step toward a general increase in the price of theatre tickets will be taken in this city during the forthcoming engagement of Fred Stone at the Globe Theatre, when $3 will be charged for all seats in the orchestra. Two other theatres which will house big musical productions, the Century and the Winter Garden, are considering a similar increase. Exclusive of opening nights and New Year's Eve, $3 never has been charged in this city for regular theatrical attractions.

Bruce Edwards, general manager for Charles Dillingham, discussed the purposed step at the Globe yesterday in the absence of Mr. Dillingham. He declared that the cost of production had about doubled since the beginning of the war, and that theatre tickets were the only commodities which had not advanced in that time. A production such as the Fred Stone show, he said, which would have cost about $50,000 to stage three or four years ago, now costs about $100,000, and can no longer be profitably offered, in a theatre the size of the Globe, at $2 or $2.50.

The price of $3, in the case of the Globe Theatre, will be exclusive of the impending war tax of 10 per cent., so that after Dec. 1, when the tax becomes effective, the price of two orchestra seats bought at the box office will be $6.60. Lee Shubert said that no decision had yet been reached as to the scale of prices at the Winter Garden, but that if prices were raised to $3 the management would pay the tax out of that sum, thus getting only 20 cents more than the former price of $2.50. The tax measure now pending specifies that this tax must be paid by the patron.

Both Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld were out of town yesterday, and Harry Askin, manager of the Century Theatre said that an increased scale for that house had been discussed, but that no decision had yet been reached. Marc Klaw said that no immediate increases were contemplated at the New Amsterdam Theatre, which houses big musical productions at $2.50.

The old figure of $2 has long been abandoned by the producers of musical shows, and even non-musical attractions now ask $2.50 on Saturday nights. The first show to fix upon $2.50 as the regular box office price was also a Fred Stone show, "Chin-Chin," which introduced the custom at the Globe Theatre three seasons ago. The general taking up of the plan by other managers is cited to indicate that the $3 rate will become equally popular, and that it will soon be the general admission price at all musical shows.

Two Opera Singers Arrive.

Two singers and the prompter of the Metropolitan Opera House arrived yesterday from Italy at an Atlantic port for the season, which commences next month. Minnie Egener, an American soprano, has been in Milan studying new roles, and Giullo Rossi, Italian basso, has been home to visit his relatives. He was accompanied by Mario Marchese, the prompter.

MUSIC NOTES.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa's concerts for the Red Cross will be given at Carnegie Hall this afternoon and tonight. He will appear at the head of the Great Lakes Naval Band, an organization of about 250 enlisted musicians.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison will be heard at Aeolian Hall on the night of Monday, Oct. 15, in a program of compositions for two pianos.

Lillian Ammalee, an American pianist, will make her New York debut in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday night, Oct. 19.

Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud will make joint appearances at the Punch and Judy Theatre on the afternoons of Nov. 8, 15, and 26, when they will play the complete set of Beethoven sonatas for piano and violin.

Frederick Gunster, tenor, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on the night of Oct. 26.

Dai Buell, an American pianist who was heard in New York last season, will make her second appearance at Aeolian Hall in a recital on Thursday night, Oct. 25.

Mme. Elizabeth Rothwell, the original Madame Butterfly in Henry W. Savage's production, will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Oct. 22.

The Zoellner Quartet, who are making their sixth tour of America this season, will give two recitals in New York and one in Brooklyn.

FOR NEW RULES FOR STREET

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Seeks Facts Concerning Pedestrians.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo urged in a statement yesterday that, in order to furnish statistics as a basis for further street regulation of automobiles and pedestrians, policemen making reports of accidents should set down on their reports their best opinion as to where the blame belonged. In his statement the Chief Magistrate says:

"How many pedestrians are actually careless in the use of the streets? How many pedestrians, for instance, cross the streets at other points than the regular crossings? We have no means of ascertaining figures as to this question unless there is a rule forbidding it, to be enforced by the police. How many pedestrians disregard the rules of the road, walking on the sirewalk in various ways? We do not know. But, on the other hand, we have accurate figdres as to the number of chauffeurs, drivers and motormen brought into these courts each month for violating the laws of the State, the ordinances of the city, or the traffic regulations of the Police Department."

Magistrate McAdoo asserts that there will be no safe basis for making laws regarding the manner in which pedestrians should cross the streets until statistics have been gathered in the way he suggests. He adds that the practice of having the policemen find the cause of an accident prevails in European countries and is avoided here only to save the policeman trouble when accidents result in damage suits.

PAPER APPEARS AFTER RAID.

Federal Officials Examine Papers Seized in Freie Zeitung Office.

Government officers began an examination yesterday of the papers and documents seized in the offices of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung on Thursday night, when the two proprietors and three editors of the paper were arrested. The Government raid was not intended to prevent publication of the newspaper, which was issued yesterday morning as usual. It contained an account of the raid without comment.

Bail was furnished promptly for all of the men who were arrested, and they at once returned to work.

According to the Government officials, the articles complained of appeared between Aug. 6 and Sept. 15. In a column conducted in the English language by Benedict Prieth, there appeared on Aug. 15 this reference to the Pershing expedition to France:

"A French Port: American troops have landed here. As the boys left the transport they shouted: 'Are we downhearted?' No! News item. If the boys are not downhearted in six months they may consider themselves lucky."

Otto A. Stiefel, attorney for the Freie Zeitung, went to Washington yesterday and filed a brief with the Postmaster General in answer to the action to show cause why the paper should not be barred from the mails.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arrangements have been made by the Shuberts to build another theatre in Philadelphia, to be called the Sam S. Shubert Memorial Theatre. It will be constructed on the site of Horticultural Hall, at Broad and Manning Streets, and will cost approximately $1,000,000.

Mercedes Esmonde, who has been acting in motion pictures recently, will return to the stage in Michael Morton's forthcoming play, "On with the Dance."

Harry and Emma Sharrock, a well-known vaudeville team, will be in the cast of the Justine Johnstone revue, "Over the Top."

Kate Douglas Wiggin, co-author of "Mother Carey's Chickens," will discuss her play at a meeting of the Maine Woman's Club at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon.

The complete cast for "The Barton Mystery," which the Shuberts will offer at the Comedy on the night of Oct. 15, includes A. E. Anson, Charlotte Granville, Mary Malleson, Jane Wheatley, Beatrice Prentiss, Marion Morgan, Henry Stanford, G. W. Ahson, Thomas O'Malley, and Arthur Row.

Sigmund Romberg, composer of the score of "Maytime" and of much of the Winter Garden music, has been drafted and ordered to report next Tuesday.

Claire Vernon, an American girl who has studied dancing in Russia, will be in Adolf Bolm's ballet in the Century revue.

"The Family Exit" will be withdrawn after tonight's performance at the Comedy. The theatre will remain dark for a week, and "The Barton Mystery" will be produced there on Oct. 15.

Henry Miller made his first appearance in the East in "Anthony in Wonderland," Monckton Hoff's comedy, at Buffalo last night. The company are Joseph Kilgour, Florence Shirley, John L. Shine, and Marguerite St. John. The play will be the first attraction at the Henry Miller Theatre in November.

Word has been received from Jacques Copeau, who is in Paris, that he will arrive here with his company on Nov. 1. The Theatre du Vieux Colombier, of which Mr. Copeau is to be the director, will open on Nov. 20.

"A Cure for Curables," with William Hodge as the star, opened last night at the Trent Theatre, Trenton. The piece is a comedy by Earl Derr Biggers and Lawrence Whitman.

Your Child Must Be Strong

Nature starts most children right, and it is the parents' duty to keep them so. Happy spirits—eager appetite—deep refreshing sleep—the love of vigorous play—all these things a child must have in abundance now, if the budding man is to be adequately equipped to conquer in life's battles.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

This time-tried tonic promotes energy and health by enriching and purifying the very stream of life—the blood. If your child is pale, nervous, and easily exhausted; if he is a spectator rather than a participant in the health-making games of childhood try a course of *Pepto-Mangan*. A beneficial result can be expected unless the child has an organic disease.

Study this package so you will know how genuine *Pepto-Mangan* looks.

Pepto-Mangan wards off anemia, and strengthens the constitution by putting iron in the blood, and creats multitudes of vigorous red blood cells; the poisons which generate in thin, sluggish blood are driven out. Rich, red blood invites robust health, and the invitation is usually accepted.

Children like *Pepto-Mangan* because of its sparkling color and its pleasant aromatic taste. It cannot impair digestion or injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: Make certain that you get genuine *Pepto-Mangan*—Gude's, as there are many counterfeits. True *Pepto-Mangan* is never sold in bulk; it comes only in packages and bottles as pictured here. Read the circular wrapped around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

The Season's Best Books

THE FALL BOOK NUMBER OF
The New York Times
REVIEW of BOOKS
Sunday, October 21,

Will publish a list of the 500 best books recently issued, with brief annotations to help in selection. Reviews of leading works and articles on prominent literary topics.

The New York Times publishes more Book Advertisements than any other newspaper in the world.

$10 Yesterday; 25c to $2.50 To-day

Repetition, with Extraordinary Added Features, of the Pageant at Rosemary Open-Air Theatre, Huntington, L. I., FOR THE BENEFIT OF

AMERICAN RED CROSS

POSITIVELY ONLY NEW YORK CITY APPEARANCE OF
LIEUT. JOHN PHILIP **SOUSA**
Conducting the Great Lakes Naval Station Band.
250—ENLISTED MUSICIANS—250

Soloists: Leon Rothier of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, Florence Easton, and Others. Identical reproduction of the sensation of the Rosemary Entertainment.

"THE DRAWING OF THE SWORD"

Alice Fischer, Marjorie Rambeau, Eva Le Gallienne, Gladys Hanson, Tyrone Power, E. H. Sothern, Rita Jolivet, William Harcourt, Ernest Glendinning, Helen Ware, Robert Cain, Adrienne Morrison, Richard Bennett, Phillip Tonge, Other Theatrical Notables and an orchestra selected from the Symphony Society of New York.

MATINEE, 25c to $1.00, at 2:15
EVENING, 50c to $2.50, at 8:15

Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Nations and Red Cross Nurses admitted for Half Price at the Matinee.

Carnegie Hall TO-DAY ONLY

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Triumphs
The Riviera Girl
Music, Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
"A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale.
JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN, In the New Musical Comedy, RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Wed. & Oct. 12, 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Wed. & Oct. 12, 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play **'HAMILTON'**
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Oct. 12.
THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY
THE COUNTRY COUSIN
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
"Will make a million dollars."—Globe.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play *"OUT THERE"* 2d YEAR

LYCEUM WEST 45TH. EVES. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Daybreak
By JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN.
"Blanche Yurka gave further proof if any was needed that she is one of America's foremost emotional actresses."—N. Y. Globe.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Wed. & Columbus Day.
John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
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Forty-fifth St. West of B'way
Will Open
Wednesday, Oct. 10th
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"A Successful Calamity"
By Clare Kummer.
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Katharine Kaelred and a perfect comedy cast.
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will open her Playhouse season next Thurs. Eve., Oct. 11th. Seats Monday. Mail orders now received.

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The Family Exit
A Smart Comedy for Smart People.

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Auspices MUSICIANS' CLUB of N. Y.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1917.

NOTICE TO MR. BENNETT.

The refusal of the New York Republican Committee, by a vote of nearly 4 to 1, to approve the candidacy of Mr. BENNETT indicates strongly, yet faintly in comparison with the real facts, the Republican sentiment of Manhattan. The majority in the Committee is by no means proportionate to the majority in the party in Manhattan. The devotees of "regularity," the politicians true to that somewhat pre-Adamite tradition, were there in force. Doubtless, too, many men eager to have Mr. MITCHEL nominated preserved their record of regularity by voting for the resolution, sure of defeat, indorsing Mr. BENNETT'S nomination. They approved mechanically the work of the primaries. None the less they see, as everybody sees except Mr. BENNETT, who pretends blindness, that he has no earthly chance of election. What is the use of being "regular" when "regularity" means that Judge HYLAN will be the next Mayor?

On the same night Judge HYLAN opened his mouth and spoke. It is to be hoped that there will be several repetitions of this self-disclosure before the next meeting of the Committee on Oct. 18. If it then approves the nomination of Mr. MITCHEL, it will follow the majority of the Republican Party. To help restore Tammany to the City Hall, to install there a Mayor whose unconscious comic genius seems to equal WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON'S, to betray honest city administration by creeping after a hopeless "regularity," is what no Republican politician of more than dawning intelligence will think of doing, which the mass of Republicans will have no hand in doing. Let alone the enormous injury to the city from a Tammany victory, let alone the "dark forces" behind the candidacy of Judge HYLAN, a decent regard for the welfare of the local Republican Party should prevent, and presumably will prevent, any Republican local organization, any Republican district leader with a head on his shoulders, from contributing to that end.

All the Republican County or Executive Committees have indorsed Fusion. Their votes to that effect are, as Mr. JOB HEDGES puts it, "just as regular as the primaries." The longer the campaign goes on, the lonelier will Mr. BENNETT find himself. The action of the New York County Committee is to be taken as a decorous and deliberate method of notifying him that the organization, that the Republicans of Manhattan, accept all the Republican ticket but him. No doubt the other County Committees will follow suit. The wisest thing he can do for himself, remembering the fine example of CHARLES LAMB damning his own play, is to say that while the law compels him to stay on the ticket, he would be obliged to his friends if they won't vote for him. Only a few Republicans need the advice.

FOR WAR IN THE AIR.

While the Germans were dropping four and a half tons of bombs on the roofs of London, intent upon the slaughter of noncombatants, the Entente Allies were dropping 207 tons on ammunition stores, military railways, and fortified places behind the German lines. Their work was less spectacular, was not in the line of "frightfulness," but was vastly more effective in a military sense. The Germans have killed too many persons in London, however, and destroyed too much private property. If the losses they have inflicted seem trivial from a military point of view, British indignation at the savagery of the assaults is amply justified. Retaliation in the circumstances is inevitable and the Allies are prepared to retaliate in a most effective way. Simultaneously with the official announcement by General SMUTS of the plans for the new aerial campaign in Europe is the publication of Secretary BAKER'S report of the progress made on this side of the Atlantic toward the establishment of effective forces for air warfare.

Under the law appropriating $640,000,000 for aviation, contracts have been let for the building of 20,000 war airplanes. Only 5,000 of these will be constructed in foreign workshops. The others are building here. Many American aviators are in France undergoing intensive training behind the battle line, while a large number of the air experts of the Allies have come to this country to instruct the thousands of young American fliers in our schools and on our huge aviation fields. The preparations for an extensive and powerful air service are going on in every branch. There will be no needless delays. The new motors will be ready as the other parts of the machines are assembled. We are to have flying batteries as large and as powerful as the Capronis.

Mr. BAKER speaks most encouragingly. The results of the work are not yet visible, but it is enough to know that we shall soon be ready to reinforce our allies in their great campaign of air warfare against the deadly enemy who has been using his big machines chiefly to horrify civilians, to kill and maim women and children and old men. The war may not be won in the air. The blows we shall presently strike on the land, together with our allies, may be the principal factor in the victory that is sure to come. We have a navy eager to get into the fray. But the American program for military aviation shows that we shall be ready, when the time comes, to combat with all the Taubes and Gothas the Germans can send aloft, to put new obstacles in the way of the German artillery, to pass over the enemy's lines, and let the Germans know that we have not entered this war without a firm determination to do our share in all the operations and the means to put it into effect.

THE ARMY OF SMALL INVESTORS.

The millions subscribed to the new Liberty Loan by rich men and great corporations speak the patriotism of the comparatively few and look large on the record, but it is the piled-up small subscriptions of the many, it is the fifties and hundreds and five hundreds and thousands of the people, that must fill and overfill the loan. Millions by the millions, that is the only way in which the Government can get the money, the only way to win in the next three weeks this battle against Germany, for such it is as much as if our men were fighting in Flanders today. Every subscriber to the loan is a soldier of democracy. This, too, is an army of democracy. Let it be multitudinous, irresistible.

Corporations and companies, partnerships and individual employers, are making arrangements so that their employés may buy bonds easily by installment payments. The labor unions, with their sure democratic instinct, are urging their members, who need, at least, as little urging as anybody, to support with their money, as they are already supporting by the work of their hands and brains and by their contingents in the army and navy, the cause of equality against caste, of secure, industrious, lasting peace against the continual mulcting of pocket and life which undefeated German militarism would bring, as it has brought, upon the free world.

This is the fight of the common man. All of us are bound to take a part in it to the best of our ability. We must not be deceived by fat subscriptions, we must not flatter our reluctance to give up some luxury or superfluity, we must not yield to the old American habit of "Easy come, easy go." It is the people, and only the people, who can make the loan splendidly successful. It is their war. They must win it.

But why dwell on that save to make active and concrete the patriotism of the community? Within the reach of all but the very poor lies the best investment in the world for the best cause. Take all of it you can. Take it at once. A United States Government bond is the prime security. Buy $50 worth, buy $100, buy $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, all you can. You not only show your patriotism, but you get well paid for it and will never lose any sleep over its soundness. Fifty-seven per cent. of the subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan were in sums from $50 to $10,000. It was well done. The people can do better this time. Buy a Liberty bond! Be in this second drive against the Kaiser and all his works!

GERMAN VIEWS OF CZERNIN.

When a German paper comments on an Austrian utterance it has to keep one eye on Austria and bridle its tongue. What they think in Germany of Count CZERNIN'S Budapest speech their printed comments will not reveal. The Zeitung am Mittag uses the language of compliment, but compliments so worded as to bring up other ideas than those the newspaper appears to convey, if its readers should be at all cynical. "It is good," it says, for instance, "to hear a practical statesman pronounce views that heretofore were only heard from the lips of pacifists and Utopians." Is "good" what it means? And it explains with unnecessary meticulousness that if his speech appears to resemble "WILSON'S message of Jan. 22," there are yet great differences.

The Lokal-Anzeiger masses all its eulogies in its opening, and then proceeds to pull down the edifice it has erected. It points out that CZERNIN'S disarmament proposal is nothing more than what the Czar proposed in 1899, when he called the first Hague Conference, and that it was found impossible then. As for his idea that this will prevent "wars of revenge," the Lokal-Anzeiger refuses to entertain it; not because Germany will be revengeful, of course, but because the Allies will.

The Vossische Zeitung, too, places its compliments in the show window and then shows delicately the futility of an agreement for disarmament and arbitration. A new international law will be created by the war, and about the way to guarantee it the Vossische Zeitung does not leave its readers in doubt. It will not be by disarmament, for a disarmed nation will have no power, and consequently decisions by courts of arbitration will have behind them no means of enforcement. "After this," says the newspaper, "it will be impossible to rely merely on "international treaties." Not because Germany has violated any treaties, but because England has, through her plot with Belgium to despoil Germany.

It is not necessary to follow the other comments, among which only the Tageblatt fails to sprinkle deftly a little poison in the bouquet. It is very difficult to believe that Count CZERNIN spoke as he did in good faith. His artless proposal that the war be ended by a disarmament agreement which would not be carried out during the life of "the present generation" too strongly suggests the real German-Austrian purpose back of that whole disarmament camouflage. But, if he sought to deceive the enemy and the neutrals, he plainly went too far to suit Germany. Germany prefers the Michaelis-Kühlmann way, which is to deceive the enemy only by the emptiest generalities. It does not like the Czernin way of descending to details. If the German way shows a more profound contempt for the enemy's intellect, if it treats us as children while the Austrian treats us as being at least half-grown, yet Germany has great confidence in her method.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

Senator MCCUMBER is mistaken, of course, in his opinion that the elevation of the commander of our expeditionary forces and the Chief of Staff to the rank of General is merely a matter of social distinction. The phrase, we gather from Washington dispatches, is the Senator's own. But the present revival of the rank of General in our army is not for distinction's sake, but a necessary measure of military regulation, as we are entering a great war with armed land forces numbering nearly 2,000,000. Obviously, the fact that the armies of our allies are commanded by Field Marshals and Generals is not the only or the principal reason why the head of our most important field army is raised to a high rank. With a field commander ranking as General, it seems essential that the Chief of Staff, who is the military head of the whole establishment, should not have a lower rank.

Probably at least two more Generals will be appointed in due course, the rank to be held in each case only for the duration of the war. Similarly, the new Lieutenant Generals will return to their lower rank when the war is over. That is true of most of the newer Major Generals. We have never before had a military force comparable to that which we are now getting into shape, and its size and many branches demand the temporary appointment of officers of higher rank than we have had hitherto. These are war appointments, and the American citizen who looks with disfavor on rank and show need not fear that democracy is in danger. In the navy the rank of Admiral has been revived in a similar way. All fleet commanders are Admirals while they hold the command. When they are superseded they become Rear Admirals again.

THE COHALAN EVIDENCE.

The Government at Washington promptly responded to the resolution of the New York Legislature asking that the evidence in its possession tending to show the unfitness of DANIEL F. COHALAN to hold the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in this State be forwarded to Albany. Meanwhile, the Legislature adjourned. It is intimated that should the Governor consider the evidence of sufficient weight, and the case sufficiently grave, he may summon the Legislature to meet in extraordinary session to take up the accusation they have against Justice COHALAN.

The evidence is already in the hands of the Governor, it was in the hands of the Legislature. Washington could do little more than supply documentary proof of the authenticity and correctness of the published memorandum found in the papers of the German spy, VON IGEL, who was an employé of Captain VON PAPEN. Justice COHALAN has denied the charge that he urged Germany to undertake in Ireland warlike operations against England. Any statement made by a Justice of the Supreme Court must receive great consideration. Ordinarily a presumption of truth would be overwhelming. In this case, we must seriously weigh the evidence and probabilities.

Some aid to the formation of a fixed belief may be gained from a comparison of the tone and substance of the von Igel memorandum with the contemporary public utterances of Justice COHALAN. If the sentiments of the memorandum are wholly at war with the views known to be entertained by the Justice, the presumption must run powerfully in his favor. Let us make the comparison. We append in parallel columns the von Igel memorandum and some extracts from the speech delivered by Justice COHALAN at a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom at Pittsfield, Mass., on April 30, 1916, thirteen days after the date of the memorandum:

THE VON IGEL MEMORANDUM.

New York, April 17, 1916. Judge COHALAN requests the transmission of the following remarks: The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist primarily of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war. He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin.

THE PITTSFIELD SPEECH.

The central outstanding fact of the whole situation is that England has failed and is beaten in this war. The rising in Ireland is the greatest and most effective blow that had ever been directed at England. * * * Their fight, [the allusion is to the Easter revolt in Dublin,] although they may be beaten, has succeeded. * * * It has shown the hollowness of English power and has demonstrated that a united Ireland is of necessity a free Ireland. It will awaken the Irish all over the world to the real condition of affairs—in America, in the colonies, in Great Britain itself, and in the army and navy. It will destroy the confidence of her allies and redouble the energy of her foes. It will spread all over the British Empire with Gallipoli and Kut-el-Amara, win the Indians, hearten the Egyptians, and show Japan upon what a weak reed she leans. It will give Ireland and her cause a place at the councils of nations and will make her again an empire and not a British island. In a word, it has started her on the real road to freedom and liberty and made certain that she will emerge again among the nations of the world.

So we find that on April 30 Justice COHALAN was expressing views, opinions, and desires identical with those to which he gave expression in the von Igel memorandum dated April 17, thirteen days earlier. The identity is unmistakable. The Sinn Fein revolt had failed. He points out in the von Igel memorandum how it can be made successful, the only way. Germany must support it by landing troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly officers from the Zeppelins; there should be aerial attacks in England, a diversion of the fleet to aid the Irish revolution. In the Pittsfield speech he insists that although the Dublin revolt was put down, nevertheless it will destroy the confidence of England's allies and "redouble the energy of her foes." The memorandum points out specifically in what direction the energies of England's foes should be applied—by landing armed forces in Ireland, by aerial attacks in England and by the use of the fleet against her. The speech and the memorandum taken together are entirely consistent, they obviously form parts of one conception, there is a presumption which it would require positive and direct evidence to remove that they are the fruit of one mind, of one trend of thought.

We do not see how the Legislature could fail to act on such evidence as this. The author of the memorandum urged Germany to land troops in Ireland and to murder British subjects by dropping bombs from airplanes. With England and with Germany at that time we were at peace. In urging one of these Powers to attack the other in this manner Justice COHALAN violated the laws of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Indubitable Evidence of Progress.

Much more significant than the relation between the number of British prisoners taken by the Germans on the western front since July 31 and the number of German prisoners taken by the British in the same time is the fact that in those two months the British have captured 332 heavy and field guns, while the Germans have not succeeded in depriving their most hated enemies of even one weapon of that sort. That the German prisoners in British hands numbered 51,435, as against 15,065 going the other way, is, of course, a highly satisfactory showing for the Good Cause, but, in itself, the difference might indicate nothing more than that in one particular encounter the British happened to be notably successful or that a single German division had been as notably unfortunate. It would prove little as to the general progress of the war.

The difference as regards captured cannon is an essential difference, for, in itself, it does demonstrate beyond question that during this period no German assault has been pushed even temporarily beyond the advanced trenches of the British—has never penetrated deeply enough to reach the places where the artillery is posted. On the other hand, it demonstrates that the British have never done worse than hold their own, and that again and again they have advanced so rapidly and so far that their foes were unable to accomplish the first duty of a retreating army—the withdrawal of their guns to a place of safety.

That this evidence only confirms the information derived from other sources is true, but it emphasizes as well as confirms the tenor of the daily dispatches, and leaves no doubt that the motion of the line of contact between the two forces has been steadily, and not always slowly, toward the east. Yet the Germans continue to talk of the military situation as favorable to themselves! They know better, or at any rate their Generals and probably all their other officers are well aware that their military situation, if not immediately desperate, contains no possibility of victory, and is more than ominous as to the practicability of prolonged resistance.

There is a point beyond which an army cannot retreat and remain a fighting force, and that point, according to invariable experience, is reached long before the retreating army has been reduced to nothing.

A Procession Without One Critic.

New York has seen many parades in which the number of marchers was greater than in the one that moved down Fifth Avenue on Thursday. Occasionally there have been parades that attracted larger crowds of spectators, and there have been a few which, considered merely as spectacles, might have been more impressive to the eyes of a stranger ignorant of the nature of the occasion. That much admitted, however, one can begin to use superlatives in describing the parade of the Red Cross women. Indeed, comparatives are hardly applicable to a demonstration that was in so many ways without precedent.

Women have marched before, of course, though it was only a few years ago that we had our first opportunity to see what they could do in an activity previously regarded as distinctively masculine. The suffragists, without material inaccuracy, can be called the first to break the ancient ban, and the effectiveness with which they did it on a well-remembered day won the sincere admiration of many an observer who was unsympathetic with their demands. That it converted many to their cause is doubtful, but it did do not a little, probably, for them by earning reluctant admission that courage, determination, and organizing power had been strikingly demonstrated by the marching thousands.

What the suffragists did then the Red Cross women did Thursday, and they had in their favor the fact that for them there was no antagonism to overcome, that fullest sympathy and approval were theirs to start with, and that every observer wished them success in the undertaking to which they had devoted their energies, and, if necessary, their lives. It is no wonder, therefore, that they walked proudly, with heads held high, and that they took the continuous applause of the deeply interested multitudes with the air of conscious desert.

There was, too, a splendid pulchritude about this parade that more than made up for the absence of the gleaming splendors formerly shown, but shown no longer, by soldiers. The Red Cross uniforms have the beauty of color and the beauty of simplicity. They have the charm of direct adaptation to purpose and the successful attainment of it. Best of all, they are designed for peace as well as for war, and serve equally well in both.

Supply Is More Than Price.

There would be more of public confidence in the Fuel Commission, and more of public gratitude would be accorded to its members, if they were to convince the anxious millions now confronting the approach of a hard Winter that the supply of coal as well as its price was to receive effective attention from these great men.

It does the householder or the manufacturer not much good to assure him that he is not to be robbed this Winter by ruthless exploiters of his necessities. That is all very well, of course, but he is even more interested in getting coal than in getting it cheaply, and there lurks deep in his troubled mind the suspicion that no means has yet been invented for making men sell coal if they are not satisfied with the price they are permitted to charge for it.

Already the dealers are talking about going out of business if the Commission's schedule of rates is not raised. If they do, how are they to be coerced, and how are houses to be heated withal?

War Duty of Peace Lovers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said authoritatively that the German soldiers wear a medal with the head of the Deity upon it and the inscription, "Smite to kill—no questions asked on the judgment day."

For pure, animal-like ferocity this cannot be beaten, and the one enemy to world peace is this spirit, which must be eliminated. One drop of Prussian yeast would leaven an entire universe; so, as Chairman of an American (not pro-German) peace organization, I beg that every peace league will do as we have done. When war was declared we suspended automatically, and will not resume peace activities until such a time as our efforts are needed to help reconstruct a war-worn world. There must be no distortion of facts, no fanaticism.

The public conscience thoroughly aroused is seldom in the wrong. It has spoken. We must march with it and help to mitigate the sufferings of war.

War? No, this is a crusade for peace with righteousness. We want no other kind. We Americans, nourished on the blessings peace has given us, must give back to the motherland that has sheltered us all that we have and are, spirit, and body, too, if needs must be.

ANNIE J. GILBERT,
President Universal Peace League.
Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1917.

Germany Afraid to Speak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany is working out a publicity plan of establishing the delusion that she is the prime peace mover and seeker and wisher of the world. It is for home consumption, to keep the German people content with their Government and policies, or it is to furnish a topic of conversation and newspaper articles to take the attention of this country off the more important object of preparing to win the war.

What is the special point at this time in noting any peace talk from Germany until she comes down to a statement of terms which are somewhere within reasonable bounds of what the Allies would consider? Germany cannot do so now. It is evident to the whole world. She knows that it would cause such a change in the rearrangement of issues at home that the Government could not possibly survive it.

HENRY L. MANN.
Boston, Oct. 2, 1917.

Mrs. Catt to the Anti-Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Catt's letter to the ladies of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage Association reminds me of a similar letter which she sent two years ago to the Executive Committee of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women. The suit threatened then was never brought. We still live, full of compassion for the hysteria which always invades the suffragist leaders toward the close of a political campaign, and more convinced than ever that it is for the public welfare that women should keep out of politics. Far better the red cross which I have just witnessed on the nurses' breasts than the yellow suffrage banner.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

CAPRONI AIR LINERS.

Their Plan for a Rome-New York Service After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the year 1915 the name of Caproni was scarcely known by anybody. It has now become a common noun in the Italian language and it bids fair to become as well known throughout the world as the name of Marconi. The latter gave wings to words, the former is giving steady wings to men. It is not what Gianni Caproni has done and will continue to do during this war that will immortalize his name. For the present he is devoting his untiring energy and his genius to the prosecution of the war and is doing all he can to facilitate victory for the Allies, but what is nearest to his heart is aviation after the war.

His program for the post-bellum period is grandiose, spectacular. I had a vision of it one evening last March. I went to see the Caproni brothers, Gianni and his faithful collaborator, Federico, at a hotel in Rome, just before leaving for America, with the intention of asking them for an interview, about their work, for the American press. They refused to grant it, saying, in their modesty, that they had nothing to tell me that could interest the American public. We started to talk, however, and our conversation soon turned on the subject that is predominant in their thoughts. Their words were like the words of a dreamer; but there was nothing in the tone of their voices or in their expression that bespoke the visionary. They were calm, they showed no enthusiasm; in fact, they were entirely unconscious of the sense of bewilderment that they were causing in my spirit as they proceeded in the revelation of their plans.

I am not authorized to say much about those new monsters of the air; most of what I heard was confidential, but it will not be long perhaps before the whole world will hear of them. What I can say for the present, without betraying the confidence of any one—especially since I have seen statements somewhat to the same effect in the American press—is that shortly after the cessation of the war I am perfectly convinced there will be established "air lines" between Italy and England and between Italy and America. The distance between Rome and New York will be covered in a little over thirty hours' continuous travel. There will be two stops, one some place in Portugal and the other on one of the Azores Islands. The schedule time for the trip will probably be forty-eight hours. In addition to the passengers, these "air liners" will carry, it seems, mail and newspapers, as well as small luggage for the passengers. A direct line between London and Halifax is also contemplated, without an intermediary stop. This distance will be covered in about twenty hours.

I need not make any comments on these plans. Astounding as they may seem, I think that the readers, in view of what has already been accomplished, will have no difficulty in believing in the possibility of their execution.

The name of Caproni, I am confident, will give as much lustre to Italian science and daring as did the names of Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, and the Cabot brothers at the beginning of modern history.

VINCENZO DE SANTO.
New York, Oct. 2, 1917.

Silence on War Measures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very pleased to notice a letter in your issue of Oct. 3 entitled "Enemies Are Listening." I can not only confirm what the writer says about the warning signs posted in all public places in France, but would also like to call your attention to the same state of affairs in Italy. In that country notices read somewhat as follows:

"To Military Men: It is the duty of every officer and enlisted man to refrain from speaking of or mentioning matters which might be of use to the enemy.

"To Civilians: It is the duty of every good civilian to refrain from asking questions or seeking information of military or naval men."

These are not the exact words of the notice, but the sense is the same. Mr. Smith's experience of overhearing information which might be of great interest to the enemy is a common one at present. We in the United States are apt to underestimate the value of care in such matters.

T. R. WATERBURY.
New York, Oct. 3, 1917.

HOMELESS.

Since there is nowhere sanctuary more
For any living thing, in lair or nest—
No refuge from the ravening wolves of war—
Where will the nightingales, flight-weary, rest?

In crimson horror vestured, from the trenches
Death, furious, leaps; the vine, with flaming flail,
Beats down; from ancient roots, the forest wrenches,
To thrash his harvest, human, stark and pale!

While grim on every crag and mountain peak
Which guards the approach to southern paradise,
Embattled hosts their adversaries seek,
And man alone, where eagles dare not, flies.

Frail nightingales, loved songsters, must they perish
With so much else of beauty, doomed to feel
War's curse which falls on all men most should cherish,
Prey to war's thieves that from the future steal?

Then will a glory pass from Spring in Devon,
Remembering through the blossom-fragrant night;
The changeless palm beneath a silent heaven
Will wait in vain her minstrels of delight.

Then nevermore their sweet, memorial spell
Will charm a sigh from Keats' yew-guarded urn;
Alas! if we must weep for Philomel!
If, like his brother, he shall not return!

Or, sadder, if in some scarred vale surviving,
His shall not be Love's utterance supreme,
From rapture unto rapture heavenward striving,
But Grief's, where winds of desolation scream

About such ruins as a fiend might toss
Above the relics of a god new-slain,
His tree of song, a shrapnel shattered cross
Whereon Christ bleeds once more—oh, bitter pain!

For nowhere there is sanctuary more
For any living thing, in lair or nest—
No refuge from the ravening wolves of war,
No covert and no homing and no rest!

WANDA PETRUNKEVITCH.

HOUSING A WAR PROBLEM.

Proper Shelter for the Army of Industrial Workers an Undertaking Too Big for Private Capital.

By CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER,
Editor, The Journal of the American Institute of Architects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hoover has wisely observed, I believe, that victory in this war will rest with the side capable of feeding itself the longest. May I submit, with all deference, that shelter is equally important?

Our preparations for war cannot be halted. On the contrary, they must be expedited to the utmost. Therefore, shortening the period in which we can bring our full strength to bear will enable us to save in our food consumption. As the shortness of that period is dependent upon our skill in producing war equipment, and as that in turn is dependent upon our ability to provide housing accommodations for our workers, it can be seen that shelter is a vital question.

Of the gravity of this question the Administration at Washington is fully cognizant. The shortage of industrial housing accommodations and the congestion in war centres have increased at a pace which was not looked for and which very possibly could not have been anticipated. Our industrial expansion has moved with such rapidity that conditions have arisen to produce congestion in an unexpected manner. That it now hampers our war production is known to all who are in any way familiar with this phase of the war. That immediate measures looking to its relief are now under way is a source of the greatest gratification.

Unhappy as the reference may be, it is now pertinent to observe that the application of science to the housing of workers, as carried out by Germany during the last two decades, was no more than a part of her great scheme of war preparation. She foresaw the demands that industry would make upon war, both in preparation for and in the conduct of it. Thus her vast housing enterprises, which have been cited the world over as examples of wise governmental enterprise, had their definite part in the great purpose.

England has had to learn these lessons, and the extraordinary house building undertakings which she has carried on under war pressure are one of the remarkable developments of the war. Under the Defense of the Realm act, the British Government has had large powers under which to deal with this question. No such powers exist in the United States, at the moment, but it has become imperative that they be conferred. The present emergency is so serious that its solution is impossible without Government intervention. In spite of the housing undertakings now in progress, financed by private capital, no adequate measure of relief is possible unless Government funds are made available. Here, as in England, private capital is deterred from this form of investment, because of the uncertainty involved. England has advanced funds to manufacturers, for the purpose of building houses, wherever proper arrangements could be consummated, but in the main she has employed her own Ministry of Munitions as the director of the great housing undertakings which the war made necessary.

Early in the war England prohibited the raising of rents. This has acted as a stabilizing factor to a high degree. Under the Defense of the Realm act, she acquired the right to take land for housing, and to take unused buildings. Later, under the Billeting act, she was given the right to fix prices for lodgings, but this act is so recent that no estimate of its value can be made.

The problem in the United States will be solved only by enabling the Government to take land for housing purposes and by providing Government funds with which to erect, or aid in the erection of, houses for workers. It has been said to me, in discussions of this subject, "Suppose that after the war these houses prove a total loss?" The answer to which is that no less so suffered can possibly be challenged in face of the saving it would effect. At the same time, with care and careful analysis, it will no doubt be possible to make these houses a permanent asset. England has built but little in a temporary manner. She found that the difference in cost between temporary and permanent housing, taking into account the application of the public utilities such as water, gas, light, streets, and the usual community accessories, was so little as to make it too wasteful to build temporarily. This was done only in cases where time left no alternative.

Lack of proper housing is a crucial defect in our scheme of production. Plain business prudence demands that it be remedied quickly and along lines which will give the minimum of labor instability and the maximum of industrial productivity. And time is the essence of such a program. It is impossible to overstress the necessity for taking the promptest action. Industrial organization is a key to the duration of the war. The key to industrial organization is proper living conditions.

CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER.
Washington, Oct. 1, 1917.

UNIFORM DAYLIGHT SAVING.

England, Canada and United States Should Keep Time Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I spent several months last year in England and Scotland. Every place that I visited the daylight saving of one hour was much appreciated by all classes of the people. For the first time a Daylight Saving bill was passed in Newfoundland this year, and came into operation on June 11, when all clocks and watches were put forward one hour. Time will be put back on Sunday night, Sept. 30; 9 o'clock will become 8 o'clock. On account of the lateness in opening the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland the bill only provided for 1917. The Prime Minister, Sir Edward Morris, is in New York at the present time.

In conversation with him a few days ago I found he was strongly of the opinion that a uniform bill for all time should be passed to conform with that of Great Britain, which begins in April and ends in September. That is to say, the United States Congress, the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland should pass a bill to be uniform with the Daylight Saving bill of the British Isles.

We only want the United States and Canada to join the rest of the world in conferring one of the greatest blessings that possibly could be given to the millions of people in these two countries, without money and without price. I am convinced that in this country, its vastness beyond the ken of man, the passing of the Daylight Saving bill would conduce to the physical, mental, moral and financial welfare of the nation, and that it is deserving of the support of all classes of this great country.

It was estimated that the saving to Great Britain by the operation of saving daylight for the Summer 1917 would reach about $20,000,000, equivalent to the interest at 4 per cent. on $500,000,000. What the saving in artificial light and other economies would mean to a country like the whole of the United States in one hour for each day for six months would be a very difficult problem to arrive at. If a saving of $20,000,000 for Great Britain is a fair estimate, then we might assume that, in a country like the States, where everything is done on such a large scale, the saving would reach the enormous sum of $100,000,000. Capitalized at 4 per cent. this would mean $2,500,000,000.

I understand, not many months ago, at the Hotel Astor, there was a great meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at which every important Chamber was represented, and that resolutions in support of a Daylight Saving bill for the country were carried unanimously with the greatest enthusiasm. I believe one effect of the bill would be a prolongation of life to millions of people. All attempts to deride it or laugh it out of court have failed.

I was associated with the late Mr. Willett of London from 1907 up until he died in 1915. He did not live to see his pet scheme put into operation. Enormous mountains of prejudice, of apathy, of impatience, and of incredulity have been removed. One reflection surely is sufficient to justify this bill in any one's eyes. We have only to imagine the spectacle presented by the country, say, at 5 o'clock on any June morning. If it were possible for any one spectator to see the whole of the country spread before him as it would be, for instance, if he flew over it in an airplane, he would see that, while nature was in her most beautiful dress, while the light was clearest, while the air was the freshest, with the exception of agricultural laborers, &c., here and there, the entire population of the country was sleeping behind bolted doors and covered windows. We shut up our windows, lock fair daylight out, and make ourselves an artificial night! Then, if the same spectator could see only New York at 11 o'clock at night, he would see practically the whole population still awake, working by artificial and costly light.

I shall look forward with much pleasure and interest to Congress passing a Daylight Saving bill—uniform with that of England, Canada, and Newfoundland. Any objections to the bill, then, must be ill-considered and not properly understood.

JOHN ANDERSON.
New York, Sept. 30, 1917.

Once a German, Now an American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from Carl Sholz of Chicago, a prominent German-American of that city, a letter which contains several paragraphs which seem to me so pertinent that I have asked and received his permission to publish them.

DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON.
New York, Oct. 3, 1917.

[Inclosure.]
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24, 1917.

My Dear Sir:

I was born and educated in Germany and came to this country on a visit some thirty years ago, and, after several months' stay, decided to remain, and in due time became a citizen.

I have always from the beginning, and many years before the war came up, respected this country as my own, because I liked the people and the form of Government, even though at times I did not agree with some of the phases thereof. I cannot understand why any one who has left a country for the purpose of bettering his status elsewhere should have any particular ties to the country he left. To me it always seemed like the man who obtained a divorce and later on married some one else. He divorced his first wife because he was not satisfied with her, and I am sure the new wife would not appreciate any strong affiliation for the discarded one.

I am not at all in accord with the methods of warfare which Germany has adopted, and the difficult thing for me to realize is that my former play and class mates should be engaged in warfare so brutal and fiendish. I am sure that it is not the wish of the people, but that the governmental power is supreme.

CARL SHOLZ.

Section 209 and Partnerships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not only does Section 209 penalize enterprise and talent by taxing earned incomes at a much higher rate than unearned incomes, but the exemption of $6,000 is itself a "joker." A careful reading of the act shows that if several persons are engaged in a partnership only one exemption of $6,000 is allowed. In case of a firm of architects or lawyers, for example, composed of three members, the exemption provided is not $6,000 for each member, but $6,000 for the three. Consequently each, in reality, must pay, in addition to all other income taxes, 8 per cent. on all his professional earnings above $2,000.

It should also be noted that this super-tax on the fruits of labor is imposed in entire disregard of whether the earnings exceed or fall short of the earnings during the "pre-war" period.

Members of the professions have demonstrated their willingness and ability to render patriotic service, usually at great personal sacrifice. Do they not deserve at least an fair treatment in the matter of taxation as "remittance men" who have income but no occupation?

REID L. CARR.
New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

Sailors Want Knitted Garments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing you, as a sailor who is acquainted with the facts, in order to offset the bad effects of a rumor that was circulated recently throughout the country.

This report led a great many citizens to believe and understand that the sailors could not use the woolen outfits that our patriotic mothers and sisters have been for months so patiently knitting. The rumor states that they do not keep out the cold and that furthermore we, the sailors, would not be allowed to wear them. And the worst of it is some people who would like to knit and "do their bit" still believe this to be true.

Nothing is further from the truth than this false report or rumor that has already done so much harm. Our sailors and the soldiers, too, are allowed to wear those woolen clothes; they want them, they need them, and to pull through the Winter at sea they must have them, and more than ever before, because Government clothes that are suitable and which fit well are so scarce and so difficult to get when most urgently needed.

If any people already think that the sailors are all supplied with warm Winter clothes, this is not so. Some boys have outfits, but many others have no one to knit for them. Our enlisted men in the navy who come from the Southern States feel the cold more than the Northerners, and there are many of them who would be glad to write a letter of appreciation to some woman who would donate to them a woolen outfit.

A WEARER OF THE NAVY BLUE.
New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

RED CROSS PAGEANT GLITTERS FOR 5,000

Noted Players Depict the Allies' Achievements in Rosemary Open-Air Theatre.

"TRIUMPH OF WAR" THRILLS

Gorgeous Symbolic Episodes of Nations, with America as Rousing Climax—Cause Aided $50,000.

All social roads led yesterday to the National Red Cross pageant held at the Rosemary Open Air Theatre, on the estate of Roland B. Conklin at Huntington, L. I. More than 5,000 persons witnessed the spectacle, which proved to be one of the most elaborate dramatic events ever staged out of doors. The proceeds of the performance, estimated at about $50,000, will go to carry on the work of the Red Cross on the battlefields of Europe.

A film was also made of the production, to be shown all over the world, and it is expected that the cinema will roll up many thousands more for the cause of humanity.

The pageant was the personal offering of the foremost players of the stage, and several hundred professionals and society girls took part in the various episodes.

Nature also contributed largely to the success of the undertaking, for the spectacle was unfolded against a background of natural beauty that would be hard to surpass, and under ideal atmospheric conditions. The sun went under the clouds during the Russian episode, but this only added to realism of the scene, and the purplish mist from Long Island Sound, which rose as the afternoon waned, afforded an appropriate setting for the symbolic pictures.

King John in Royal Barge.

A lagoon, with bluish cast waters, divided the natural stage, from the amphitheatre where swans swam in royal leisure, where beautiful maidens and fierce-looking Tritons disported in symbolic scenes, and where King John came sailing in his royal barge.

There were many theatrical surprises throughout the performance. A waterfall gushed forth from the rocks, under a picturesque stone bridge, during the Italian episode, and at the close of the first part a curtain of steam and mist rose thirty feet into the air, behind which a change of settings was made.

There were thrilling moments also, especially when one of the six chargers in the French episode came near plunging itself and rider into the lagoon. One of the most effective scenes was when Jeanne D'Arc, represented by Ina Claire, alone on the stage, as a simple shepherd girl, listened to the voices.

While the spectators were assembling, coming by motor and special train, Lieutenant John Philip Sousa led his Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band of 250 men on the rockclad green overlooking the great amphitheatre. Boy Scouts escorted dowagers and debutantes down the steep incline, and pretty society girls and actresses, in Red Cross garb, sold programs.

Orchestra Hidden in Trees.

An orchestra of fifty pieces, selected from the Symphony Society of New York and conducted by David Mannes and Victor Kolar, played on a rocky prominence, concealed by Romanesque pine and poplar trees, for the pageant. There was much enthusiasm during the scenes that tapped the assembly's patriotism. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, viewing the pageant from one of the $250 boxes, declared to be the most magnificent he had ever witnessed.

Two special trains from the Pennsylvania station brought the players and musicians out during the forenoon. But the first returning special was an hour late in leaving Huntington, and did not arrive in the city until after curtain time. En route a representative of the Red Cross announced that if any of the players would be affected by the delay the Red Cross would protect them.

Welcome Genius of Enlightenment.

It was 2:30 when the action of the first part, a series of symbolic scenes illustrating the achievements of the allied nations, commenced. The stage was set with a great central altar. In the prologue, the pupils of Florence Fleming Noyes, in filmy costume and bare feet of the Greek vestals, danced in welcome to the Genius of Enlightenment, impersonated by Edith Wynne Matthison, whose fine voice rose clear as a bell. Then, while the players on earth and in the skies, she dedicated the altar to peace.

Then came the first episode, the Flemish, in which Douglas J. Wood appeared as the Herald. Ethel Barrymore, as Flanders, entered with her escort, followed by the four cities, Bruges, Ghent, Ypres, and Louvain, with Kitty Gordon, Margaret Moreland, Adelaide Prince, and Olive Tell as the leading figures.

The Italian episode, with Paul Chaflin as Director, was fraught with symbolism. The gigantic figure of the Alps, Dr. Montgomery Irving, poised on the stone bridge, released the waters of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, symbolized by Annette Kellermann and Josephine Drake, who swept through the lagoon, both with two vast tails, the former in a net of gold.

Meantime, a huge banner of tapestry revealed a group of historic personages: Ernest Lawford as Dante, Reginald Mason, as Giotto, and Frank Craven, Lorenzo di Medici, who bowed the knee to Italy, represented by Clara Joel, and then deposed each a symbolic subject, upon the altar, as Flanders had deposited the pyombol of the fleece. Irene Fenwick appeared as the Herald.

English Episode Colorful.

The English episode was colorful and dignified, with action, too, when King John tried to destroy and then craftily signed the Magna Charta. Norman Trevor was Herald, and George Backus a stately King. Marjorie Wood appeared as the Queen, Maclyn Arbuckle as Fitz Walter, and Lumsden Hare the Archbishop of Canterbury. Frederic Truesdall and Frank Keenan were also in the royal group. Of course the great charter was also placed upon the central altar.

There was a riot of color and action in the Russian episode, of which Mrs. John Alden Carpenter was the director. When John Barrymore as the tyrant, on a palanquin supported by slaves, passed sentence upon the fugitive, impersonated by George Smithfield, at the village fair, the effect was like a Bakst frieze. A religious procession, with a quartet of men's voices, added to the realism. The peasant dancers were from Adolph Bolm's company. Grant Stewart was the Herald, and Alexander Carr and Barney Bernard the Cossacks.

The French episode was one reflecting gorgeous luxury and staged by Ben Ali Haggin. The familiar story of Jeanne d'Arc was told with power and beauty, after Eugene O'Brien had appeared as the Herald.

Guy Faviere appeared as the Dauphin, and Vincent Serrano was the Chamberlain, who posed as the King. William Rock, as the Jester, and Frances White as the Page, were entertaining features of the court life with its background of mail and blooded horses. Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin and Clifton Webb danced the pavane before the King prior to the coronation. Others in this episode were Hal Burrows, Edward Boring, Harry Davenport, Ivy Troutman, Aimé Dalmores, Brian Hooker, William Faversham, Jr., Edward Ireland, and George Palmer.

A thrilling episode brought the first part to the close, with the triumph of war. Paul Swan appeared as war, and the dance of fulfillment was interrupted by smoke and thunder, while the warriors of Mars scattered the offerings of the nations from the altar of peace.

The Drawing of the Sword.

The "Drawing of the Sword," the second part, was a dramatic statement of the Allies' cause in the war.

Alice Fischer recited the prologue, then Truth, (Blanche Yorska,) Liberty, (Gladys Hanson,) and Justice, (Howard Kyle,) took their places in the high court, before which the allied nations plead their cause. First, Serbia, typified by Tyrone Power, then Belgium with her orphaned children and stricken people. Ethel Barrymore, as Belgium, clad in black, feelingly pleaded her cause, and to her defense came England, with E. H. Sothern as the leading figure, and France, represented by Rita Jolivet.

The cry of Armenia (Helen Ward) was heard, and Eva Le Gallienne sprang forth as the new Russia, when the haughtey leader of imperialism (Richard Bennett) was overthrown. Japan, Poland, Portugal, and Rumania, made their appeal.

Then came the climax when Liberty and Justice called to America, and the great assembly rose to its feet when Marjorie Rambeau, with a detachment from the Fighting Sixty-Ninth, entered and saluted her allies, pledging her sword to their common cause, while the hills rang with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The book of the pageant was by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston and Thomas Wood Stevens, President of the Pageantry Association of the United States. Daniel Frohman was Chairman of the casting committee.

Mrs. Robert Bacon was Chairman of the Board of Patrons and Patronesses, which included two hundred prominent men and women of society.

EXPLAIN WHITE RATS SUIT.

Goldie Pemberton's Action Aimed at Former Officers Only.

In connection with the suit of Goldie Pemberton, a member of the White Rats Actors' Union, for an accounting from former officers of the organization, in which it is charged that $200,000 has been misapplied by these officers, it was pointed out yesterday that the alleged misapplication occurred before the present officers were elected.

This statement was made in justice to James William FitzPatrick, international President; Edward Clark, the composer, who is International Vice President, and Harry Mountford, International Secretary-Treasurer.

It is conceded that the alleged diversion of funds occurred in 1911 and 1912, and that when the present officers took charge they were helpless to remedy the condition.

INSURANCE BILL APPROVED.

Adopted by Senate in the Form Proposed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The last important measure on the program for adjournment of Congress tomorrow, the Administration soldiers and sailors' insurance measure, was made ready for President Wilson's signature tonight with the adoption by the Senate of the conference report, already approved by the House.

As finally drafted, the bill is in substantially the form as proposed by the Administration. On the so-called Smoot amendment, increasing to $25 monthly the pension allowances of widows of civil and Spanish war veterans, the conferees limited its operation to widows of officers and enlisted men killed in line of duty or who died subsequently from injuries received in line of duty in those wars.

The slightly reduced disability and family allowances provided by the Senate were retained by the conferees.

MISS GILBERT BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert to Wed Charles M. Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert of 52 East Sixty-fourth Street and Cannon Ball House, Ridgefield, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia S. Gilbert, to Charles Morgan Post, a son of Mrs. Stephen R. Post of 18 West Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Post was graduated from Princeton in 1898 and is a member of the firm of Post Brothers & Co.

Miss Gilbert is a sister of Miss Emily Gilbert and Cass Gilbert, Jr., whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth was announced last August. Her father is a prominent architect and designed the United States Custom House of New York, the Woolworth Building and other important structures and also founded and was President of the Architectural League of New York. She is a granddaughter of the late Brigadier General Samuel Augustus Gilbert, U. S. A. Mr. Post is a brother of Mrs. Arthur L. Frothingham, wife of Prof. Frothingham of Princeton, and of Henry M. and Morgan B. Post. The wedding will probably take place late in November.

MRS. FIELD MARRIES AGAIN.

Author and Prison Reformer Weds Dr. Thomas M. Lloyd.

Announcements were sent out yesterday of the marriage on last Tuesday of Mrs. Anne P. L. Field and Dr. Thomas Mortimer Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd spent a week in Sing Sing when Thomas Mott Osborne was its Warden, and the result was "Canada Blackie," a revelation of prison life, a story of a "lifer" who died of tuberculosis. She has also written much verse and has devoted much time to speaking in aid of prison reform.

Her first husband, Charles M. Field, was a lawyer. He died more than a year ago, leaving her with two children, a boy of 19 and a daughter several years younger.

Dr. Lloyd is a physician of Brooklyn and has one child, a married daughter.

Draz-Loewer Wedding on Oct. 11.

The marriage of Miss Amy Caroline Loewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loewer of 163 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Charles Louis Draz, son of Francis Draz of 515 Park Avenue, will take place on Thursday, Oct. 11, at noon at the Ritz-Carlton, and a breakfast for the immediate relatives will follow. Miss Vera K. Loewer will be her sister's maid of honor, and Edwin W. Cassabcer is to be the best man. The bridegroom's small nephew and niece, Tod and Jeanine Ganterl Draz, will be the page and flower girl.

Miss Robb to Wed Lieut. Powers.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Winifred L. Robb, daughter of Dr. William Lispenard Robb of Troy, N. Y., to William Tibbets Powers, a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, United States Reserves.

Today's Weddings.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Mary Chapman Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Edgar, to Captain Dr. Henry Alsop Riley of the United States Army Medical Corps, in the Brick Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock.

Charles P. Taft, 2d, the youngest son of ex-President Taft, and Miss Eleanor Kellogg Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Chase, are to be married at the Chase home in Waterbury, Conn.

In Brookline, Mass., John K. Hodges, son of Mrs. Amory G. Hodges of this city, and Miss Rosamond Batchelder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Batchelder of Brookline, will be married at the Batchelder residence, Edgemont, and at the same time the bride's sister, Miss Sabra Batchelder, will be married to Bartlett Harwood of Newton, Mass. The brides will have only one attendant, their cousin, Miss Harriet Huntington Smith of Oklahoma. Both bridegrooms have taken apartments at 383 Park Avenue, this city.

Miss Katharine L. Guy, daughter of William E. Guy, and H. S. Fenimore Cooper, a great-grandson of the novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, and a Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, will celebrate their nuptials in the Presbyterian Church at Cooperstown, N. Y.

In Easthampton, L. I., Miss Louise Adams Beardsley, daughter of Judge Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica N. Y., and Robert Keebles Kernan will be married at the Summer home of the bride's father.

Another Long Island wedding will be that of Miss Elmira Van Nostrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Nostrand of Little Neck, and Leroy Kline, a Lieutenant in the United States Army, of Floral Park, which will take place in the old Dutch Reformed Church at Manhasset. Mr. Kline is a son of Colonel John P. Kline of the Tenth Regiment, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kline.

TOWNSMEN PROTEST IN RECTOR'S BEHALF

Kingsbridge Takes Part of Dr. Carstensen in Row with Vestrymen.

PETITION TO BISHOP GREER

Clergyman Resented Attempt to Dictate Length of Service So as to Please Golfers.

Vigorous protests against the causes which led to the resignation of the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen, for fifteen years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Riverdale, were voiced last night at a meeting of the Kingsbridge branch of the Home Defense League, held at the Kingsbridge Police Station. Dr. Carstersen gave up his charge because of the opposition of some vestrymen who objected to some of his policies and to the presence of children from a nearby negro orphan asylum at the church services.

A petition urging Bishop Greer to interest himself in keeping Dr. Carstensen in this vicinity was framed, and it will be circulated among the residents of every denomination in Kingsbridge and Riverdale. A similar protest meeting will be held next Tuesday night by the Riverdale branch of the Home Defense League, and it is expected that all the neighborhood organizations will combine and hold a mass meeting in Riverdale soon.

In a statement last night Dr. Carstensen said that one of the members of his vestry tried to dictate to him the proper length of the service so as "to accommodate golfers," and had interfered in various other ecclesiastical prerogatives.

Dr. Carstensen has received the assurances of George B. Cortelyou and Darwin P. Kingsley, two of the vestrymen, that they will do all in their power to aid him in his difficulties. Among the other vestrymen of the church are Edward C. Delafield, John Ross Delafield, Archibald Douglas, Frank S. Hackett, Nicholas Kelly, Edwin B. Strange, John M. High, and Thomas N. Cuthbert.

Objected to Negro Worshippers.

The resignation of Dr. Carstensen was the climax of a series of trying experiences. The rector had consented to allow the colored children to visit the church at the request of the Superintendent of the orphan asylum. Prominent among those who objected to the presence of the children, according to those conversant with the situation, was Edward C. Delafield, President of the Franklin Trust Company, Treasurer of the church.

Dr. Carstensen is said to have called Mr. Delafield's attention to the inscription over the door of the church, which read, "My house shall called a house of prayer for all people," and the Vestryman is said to have replied that it made no difference, as he did not want to "mingle" with negroes. Mr. Delafield said last night he had not heard of the inscription incident and that he had no statement to make.

Bishop Greer heard of the trouble about the children and wrote to the Vestrymen asking that no action be taken until consultation was had with him. He received a reply saying that the Vestrymen had already decided on action. The Bishop wrote again, and as soon as the letter was received it is said that the orphan asylum Superintendent was notified that his children were no longer welcome at the church, and Bishop Greer was notified that it was too late for an interview.

Bishop Burch yesterday declined to discuss the trouble, as he said it was strictly "a parochial matter." He admitted, however, that both he and Bishop Greer had not hesitated to declare that Dr. Carstensen was correct in allowing the colored children to enter the church.

"Bishop Greer and I upheld Dr. Carstensen in the controversy regarding the orphans," said Bishop Burch. "We believed he was right in permitting the children to enter the church. I know Dr. Carstensen is a loyal and faithful worker, a fine scholar and an unusual preacher."

Tells of Secret Vestry Meeting.

Dr. Carstensen was very reluctant yesterday to discuss his resignation, but he finally consented to make the following statement of his position:

"In October, 1915, a prominent member of the vestry organized a self-constituted committee of himself and two other Vestrymen, who, with their wives, waited on Bishop Greer and petitioned for my removal, a wholly irregular and unprecedented thing to do. They kept their action secret, so I knew nothing of it, until I discovered it in December. Then the leader of the trio attempted to get a meeting of the vestry without my presence, to which his colleagues would not consent. So I attended the vestry meeting and told them that I was willing and ready to resign. They refused to consider my resignation, and rebuked the three persons who had resorted to irregular procedure.

"Another thing that makes it unpleasant for me was that the same member introduced a resolution forbidding the rector to give the congregation the opportunity to contribute to the missionary work of the church. The gentleman has defiantly disregarded the authority of the Bishop. He has made disobedience to the Bishop the test of my loyalty to the vestry, one of his frequent adjurations to me being that I should 'stand by my vestry.'

"He has tried to dictate to me in the matter of the ritual the proper length of the service to accommodate golfers, and has interfered in various other perogatives for which I was under no responsibility to any but my ecclesiastical superior.

"I was obliged to say to the gentleman before the vestry once that I could not fight him, because he could not fight unless he hit below the belt; I could not play with him, because he would not play unless he stacked the cards.

"It came to the point where I might stay in Riverdale and save my livelihood, but I would lose my manhood. I preferred to resign and save my manhood at the risk of losing my livelihood.

"It gives me positive grief to leave Riverdale. It has been the scene of my greatest sorrows, for my wife and only son died there. My greatest joys, however, have been experienced in Riverdale. I have made some enemies, for which I have no apologies to offer, but I have made some of the strongest and dearest friendships any man could have been blessed with. I bear no ill-will to any man, even those who have shown ill-will to me, but there is no church on God's footstool big enough to contain one member of the vestry and me at the same time."

FLOOD IN SUBWAY STATION.

Heavy Rain Causes Considerable Damage in Upper Manhattan.

The heavy rain last night caused some damage in the upper part of the city. The entrance to the subway station at 157th Street and Broadway was inundated and considerable water lodged in the subway at that point.

The water in front of the building at 819-821 Riverside Drive in places was eighteen inches deep, and the overflow ran into the cellar at 821 Riverside Drive, doing considerable damage.

The fire in the oven of a large bakery at 1,735 Amsterdam Avenue was on the verge of being put out, as the water poured into the place so rapidly. The flow was stopped in time to permit the bakery to continue in operation, but the bakers said they would have to wear rubber boots. Other cellars in the vicinity were also flooded.

James A. Farrell is Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 5.—James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who was forced to remain away from his office today because of a bronchial attack that confined him to his bed, is much better tonight, and no serious illness is apprehended.

INDICTS GERMAN PREACHER.

Iowa Grand Jury Charges Him with Treasonable Utterances.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 5.—The Federal Grand Jury today returned an indictment against the Rev. John Reichert, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Lowden, Iowa, charging him with treasonable utterances. Ernest Mier, also of Lowden, was indicted on the same charge.

Charles Louwerse, who confessed he wrote a threatening letter to Colonel W. G. Dows, member of the State Council of Defense, was sentenced to three years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for misuse of the mails.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Thomas Carnell and Arno B. Pallme, Socialists, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today for making disloyal utterances. Carnell was arrested when making a speech. It is alleged Pallme said to a draft board: "We Socialists are opposed to this war and are advising everybody to keep out of it. If they force us to go we will not fight."

WARNS FUTURE CITIZENS.

Court Says Freedom of Speech Is Not License to Incite Disorder.

Justice Tierney of the Supreme Court, in addressing 250 applicants for citizenship yesterday, said that the right of free speech would never be taken away from the people of this country, but that this right did not include the license to stand on street corners and provoke or incite disorder, to blaspheme, or to scold. During the week the court has admitted 1,000 aliens to citizenship, more than ever before in a similar period. The greatest number ever admitted before in one week was 900.

Justice Tierney told yesterday's applicants that if they wanted to accentuate their allegiance to this country no better way could be found than by buying Liberty bonds. He advised those with money to invest to use some of it in helping this democracy of which they were now a part.

"You have been received here," said the Justice, "where every privilege is extended to citizens regardless of race and where men of one religion are recognized by the law as being as good as those of another. I feel sure that you will respond to the sentiments which this country holds for you and that you will respond generously, cordially, and unevasively."

HERRENHAUS IS RE-FORMED.

Deplore Use of Cause of Ireland as Excuse for Sedition.

It was announced last night that at a meeting of Division Seven, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held at 21 East Forty-fifth Street on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted which said, in part:

"Be it resolved, That we request that a thorough investigation be made by this Government to secure evidence either of offenses against neutrality committed in this country before it entered war or treason since war was declared. If any such evidence be found we demand that the guilty parties, if any, receive the fullest punishment known to the law, as we emphatically condemn all efforts to make alleged devotion to the cause of Ireland an excuse for sedition or treason to our adopted country to which we have sworn allegiance.

"Be it further resolved, That owing to the challenge which has been made in the public press to Irish societies to draw the line and show whether they stand on the side of adopted country in this war, we direct that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State and published in the newspapers of this country."

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KILLIAN, for many years with the John T. Orr Company, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 95 Taylor Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years old.

WILLIAM WISDOM WASHINGTON, 35 years old, formerly in the insurance business and a descendant of one of the branches of the family of George Washington, died on Thursday at his home, 104 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

GEORGE MARKS, a commercial traveler and a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, and of the Commercial Travelers' Association, died at his home, 359 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 36 years old.

HENRY MAXFIELD, 69 years old, a merchant tailor in Brooklyn, is dead at the home of his daughter, 525 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Maxfield was a native of England and a member of Court Fort Greene, F. of A., and of Arlington Tent, Knights of the Maccabees.

Mrs. MARY CHARLOTTE KEEGAN, wife of Francis H. Keegan, and a daughter of the late Captain John T. Jennings, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, New York, died on Wednesday at her home, 638 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. Her husband is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and for many years has been with the National Biscuit Company.

ROBERT TOMES, 70 years old, in the advertising business in Manhattan, died of Thursday at his home, 667 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Captain MOSES P. BIGGS, sailing master and yachtsman, died at his home in Greenport, L. I., on Thursday at the age of 74 years. Captain Biggs was born in that village and his early life was spent in coasting vessels. The late Commodore James D. Smith engaged him to sail his racing yachts Estelle and Viking, which won many races.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PALMER JADWIN, who died recently at her home in Glenburn, Penn., was the widow of Orlando H. Jadwin and one of the founders of the Wasson Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. Mrs. Jadwin was born in Wilkes-Barre, Penn. She was a sister of the late Congressman Henry W. Palmer. She is survived by three daughters and three sons, Palmer H., Paul O., and Stanley P. Jadwin, all members of O. H. Jadwin Sons, Inc., wholesale druggists in Manhattan.

Mrs. PENELOPE CECELIA HOPKINS, wife of Elisha R. Hopkins, a retired merchant, died on Wednesday at her home, 99 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old.

Mrs. ADA MATHIAS KALEY, 59 years old, wife of George O. Kaley, Chief Engineer of the Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A., died at her home, 242 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

WILLIAM PATRICK CARROLL, a contracting master plumber and formerly active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 379 Gold Street, Brooklyn. He was 52 years old.

JOHN POYCKE, 53 years old, in the insurance business, and for several years Treasurer of the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, died at his home in Wyoming, L. I., on Thursday.

Mrs. SARAH THOMAS, formerly for forty years Principal of Public School 20, Brooklyn, and the widow of Robert Thomas, is dead at her home in Elmhurst, L. I., aged 79 years.

Major A. E. MACMANUS of the British Army, who left the staff of the Duke of Connaught in Ottawa, Canada, to accompany the first Canadian contingent to France, died recently in the German prison camp, according to a message received by his sister, Mrs. Edward G. Roff of Lindsay Avenue, West Orange, N. J. Major Macmanus was wounded and captured at Vimy Ridge.

DOLLY TESTER, formerly a London music hall artist, died recently at Forfarshire. England. In 1905 she married the grandson and heir of the Marquess of Allesbury, who later succeeded to the title. He died ten years later, and the Marchioness married David Webster, a flax spinner.

CHARLES E. BRIDGE, for the last fifteen years Superintendent of the Poor in Chautauqua County, N. Y., died at his home at Jamestown, N. Y., on Wednesday. He was 65 years old.

EDWARD W. CURTIS, a civil war veteran and for forty years an instructor at the House of Industry, died on Thursday at the New York Hospital. Mr. Curtis was 79 years old.

WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, a retired manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home in Closter, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

Dr. GEORGE WOOD JEWETT, who formerly practiced medicine on the lower east side, died on Thursday at the home of his grandson, the Rev. James Lasher, at Brewster, N. Y., in his eighty-fourth year.

JOHN KINNEY, a retired restaurateur, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been removed from his home, at 72 West Seventy-first Street. He was 55 years old.

MAMIE MILLAGE, who had appeared in Irish comedy sketches, died yesterday at her home, 325 West Forty-fifth Street. In private life she was Mrs. Charles B. Wilson. Her husband is an actor.

ALBERT PICKERING, 67 years old, formerly a locomotive engineer on the old Boston & Providence Railroad, and later a "call" man, employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at New London, Conn., died at New London yesterday following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. CAROLINE SCHUYLER, aged 54 years, widow of Frank D. Schuyler of Plainfield, N. J., died at her home there yesterday.

Dr. CHARLES W. KENT, lecturer and author, died suddenly yesterday at his home, Charlottesville, Va., in his fifty-seventh year. For many years Dr. Kent had been head of the Caroline Kent Memorial School of English Literature at the University of Virginia. He was the editor of Edgar Allan Poe's poems and President of the Poe Memorial Association.

SAYS M'KINLEY SAW OUR WORLD POSITION

Taft, at Dedication of Memorial at Niles, Ohio, Extols Predecessor's Foresight.

DAY OF OUR ISOLATION PAST

No Solution of Present War Crisis Worthy of Our History Except Defeat of Militarism.

NILES, Ohio, Oct. 5.—"We could not keep out of world politics if we would. That which affects the world affects us. The Monroe Doctrine is becoming a more serious limitation upon European action than ever before."

This was the declaration of William H. Taft in the principal address here today at the dedication of the marble memorial building and monument erected to the memory of William McKinley, who was born in this town.

The martyred President was credited by the ex-President with being "the man who saw most clearly, when others were blind to it, the real position of the United States in the world."

"Were McKinley alive today, how his patriotic heart, his broad vision, and his vibrant words would be united in supporting the Government in its constructive measures to carry on the great world struggle to victory," Mr. Taft said.

"With what firmness he would reject all propositions to compromise by proposal of a patched-up peace. He would not fail to see that in the present issue no peace is possible until secured by victory—that no solution is worthy of our history but a defeat of militarism."

War with Germany Inevitable.

Mr. Taft declared that it was better to fight Germany in company with the Allies than to fight her alone later. He insisted that had we been able to stay out of the war we would have found ourselves in continued friction with Germany "until she thought the opportunity had come for her to strike."

"Our present situation is a mere development of the disclosure of our real situation in the world which McKinley recognized and made preparations to meet," Mr. Taft continued.

"McKinley began a new era in the life of the United States. His successors in office followed him in this. When he entered war between the states of the country in Washington's time, when the policy of isolation was adopted, and our present position answers every objection to recognizing the part we must play in the family of nations.

"The day of isolation is past. This is what McKinley saw. This is what has brought us into this war. This is what has made it necessary for us to win the war as an ally of the democracies of the world, to make, in President Wilson's words, 'the world safe for democracy.' We encountered the conquering militaristic spirit of defeated countries in the Philippines, and we found there the English sympathy which prevented a breach of our relations at that time.

"The itching of the military caste for expansion by force has now involved all Europe in a vortex of war and destruction. It has murdered American citizens on the high seas where they had a right to be, in order to secure Germany the unembarrassed use of the submarine as a means of conquering England and France.

"The exigency of Germany and her disregard of decency and honor and international law have entangled and involved us, as might have been anticipated, in the war itself. It is well that it is so. Were Germany successful in this war, had the United States been able to stay out, we would have found ourselves in continued friction with Germany until she thought the opportunity had come for her to strike."

Unveiling by Miss McKinley.

Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the late President, unveiled the twelve-foot statue of McKinley, which is set in the court of the Memorial Building.

Other speakers were Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; George B. Cortelyou, who was private secretary to McKinley and a member of McKinley's second Cabinet; the Rev. C. A. Manchester, who was McKinley's pastor; Joe Mitchell Chapple of Boston, and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., President of the McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association.

Senators Harding, Pomerene, and Philander C. Knox, who had been invited to speak, could not attend because of work incidental to the closing hours of Congress.

The memorial to Ohio's former Governor and President is a building 232½ by 136 feet and is built of Georgia marble. It contains a statue of McKinley twelve feet high, carved by J. Massy Rhind from a solid block of Georgia marble weighing thirty-five tons. The building contains a library and an auditorium which seats 1,000 persons. There are also many tablets and busts of noted men, largely associates of the late President. Among those so recognized are David Tod, Ohio's war Governor; H. C. Frick, Andrew Carnegie, P. C. Knox, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Marcus A. Hanna, Henry W. Oliver, James Ward, J. H. Andrews, William H. Taft, Justice W. L. Day, B. J. Jones, John R. Thomas, and John Hay.

BOSTON PAPERS MERGED.

Herald Absorbs The Journal and Will Use the Joint Title.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The absorption by The Boston Herald of The Boston Journal, which has been a factor in the morning newspaper field in New England for more than three-quarters of a century, was announced tonight. On next Monday morning The Herald will be issued under the title, "The Boston Herald and Boston Journal."

The Herald announces that the transfer included the name, the circulation, mail lists, good-will, and physical property of The Journal.

"The history of The Boston Journal," continues the statement, "is replete with many journalistic achievements, and, while not financially successful in recent years, it still maintains a strong hold on a large family of loyal rooters."

Some employes of the mechanical department have had nearly fifty years of service with The Journal.

THOMPSON STARTS SUITS.

Chicago Mayor Asks $1,000,000 Damages for Alleged Libels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Declarations in damage suits totaling a million dollars against three Chicago newspapers were filed today by Mayor Thompson. Action also was brought against H. H. Merrick, Jacob M. Dickinson and Arnold Joerns, members of the National Security League, for $300,000 each. The Chicago Tribune was sued for $500,000 and The Herald and The Daily News for $250,000 each.

The action is based on articles published by the newspapers on Sept. 24, as given out by members of the National Security League, in which the Mayor was charged with refusing to co-operate with Governor Lowden in preventing a meeting of pacifists.

Husband and Wife Both in the War.

Joseph Klika, who came to the United States from Austria, became a citizen here, and joined the army, was married yesterday in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building to Mary E. Maloney of 1,888 Second Avenue, who works in a munitions factory. Joseph said he would fight against Germany and her allies and that his wife would remain at her work making munitions for the army.

ANNA ROBINSON DIES INSANE

Actress, Once Wife of Lord Rosslyn, Was on Ward's Island.

Anna Robinson, the American actress who became known to the public in "Shenandoah" and married Lord Rosslyn in 1905 and divorced him two years later, died yesterday morning in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. She became insane about two years ago, after she had lost the money she had saved from her success on the stage. She came to New York almost penniless about two years ago and sought to retrench her fortunes by appearing again on the stage, but was unsuccessful, and a few weeks ago friends sent her to the New York Hospital. Two weeks ago she was sent to the psycopathic ward in Bellevue for observation, and after she had been adjudged insane was sent to the Manhattan Hospital on Sept. 21. Se was 47 years old.

Soon after she came to New York from Minneapolis to try to get on the stage Anna Robinson was engaged by Charles Frohman to play the part of an ingénue in "Shenandoah," and her success was so great that she was retained by Frohman in his productions for many years. Then she left to play with William H. Crane. She was noted for her beauty and vivacity, and her engagement to men of wealth had been reported many times before she married the Earl of Rosslyn, who had achieved much notoriety in Europe because of his gambling at Monte Carlo.

Edward Bartlett Nitchie.

Edward Bartlett Nitchie, founder and President of the New York School for the Hard of Hearing, at 156 Fifth Avenue, died in the Post Graduate Hospital yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the chapel of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, this afternoon. Mr. Nichie was born forty years ago in Brooklyn, and after his graduation from Amherst College in 1889 took up the study of lip reading, having been very deaf at the time.

INQUIRIES FOR J. D. WRIGHT.

Friends Telephoned Police They Heard He Was in Auto Accident.

After friends of J. Dunbar Wright of 1 West Sixty-seventh Street had telephoned to Police Headquarters last night asking for particulars of "the automobile accident in which Mr. Wright was killed on Long Island," all stations on Long Island were asked for a report on such an accident. No information was sent in, and the police have sent out an inquiry to nearby Connecticut and New Jersey towns for a report on accidents.

At Mr. Wright's home it was said that he had left early in the morning without telling where he would be if calls came during the day. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, National Arts, New York Yacht, Automobile, Aero, and the Brook Clubs, but no information upon any accident had been received by them.

A report reached this city late last night that Mr. Wright had been killed when his car skidded and struck a telegraph pole on the road between Port Jervis and Middletown, N. Y., but it was impossible to confirm it at his home, and no one had heard of the accident at any of his clubs. According to the report Mr. Wright after making a steep descent in the road had tried to avoid a rut, but in doing so his car skidded and turned over, pinning him beneath it.

Mr. Wright is the son of J. Howard Wright of this city and a member of the Standard Oil Company. He was born in 1862. He resigne dhis connection with the Standard Oil Company in 1898 and since that time he had devoted his time to painting, being the owner of a valuable collection of canvasses.

Chief Justice Richard K. Erwin.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Chief Justice Richard Kenney Erwin of the Indiana Supreme Court died today at a hospital here. Justice Erwin was 57 years old. He had served two terms as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, and had been County Attorney of Adams County, Ind., and Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit of Indiana.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SOGOLOWITZ—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gross announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Samuel Sogolowitz.

Married.

ANDERSON—MONTGOMERY. — On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., by the Rev. Hugh E. Montgomery, Margaret Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, to Mr. Rupert Wentworth Keisail Anderson.

STEARNS—COLEMAN.—On Oct. 3, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Frances Emerson Coleman, daughter of the late John Caldwell and Mrs. Coleman, to Douglas Clark Stearns of Norfolk, Conn., son of the Rev. and Mrs. William Foster Stearns, by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William Foster Stearns.

Died.

BERG.—Oct. 5, Martin Berg of Philadelphia, husband of Betty, father of Flora Laske, Deborah and Benjamin Berg, brother of Julia and Amelia, in his 79th year. The interment, Union Fields Cemetery, Queens, Sunday, Oct. 7, 12:30. Relatives and friends, Aryeas Lodge, No. 6, I. O. F. S., and Standard Lodge, No. 393, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited.

BOWNE.—At Poughkeepsie, Oct. 5, entered into rest Fanny L., daughter of the late James and Olivia Bowne. Funeral private, Monday, 2:30 P. M.

BRANDMAN.—Millie, suddenly, on Oct. 4, beloved wife of Dr. R. E. Brandman (nee Kinsler) and mother of Martha. Funeral private on Sunday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

BROWN

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

War Time Investment Service

As a part of our service to investors we are prepared to furnish full particulars regarding—

1—The U. S. Government Liberty Loan Bonds.

2—The new War Tax Law annotated and indexed.

3—The Income Tax as it affects incomes ranging from $2,000 to $3,000,000.

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The information desired will be furnished promptly upon request.

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National City Bank Building
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When The War Ends

Long term financing, now almost at a standstill, will unquestionably be resumed in bigger volume with the arrival of peace.

Investors in the meantime can avail themselves of excellent security, stability and high yield in well secured short term notes.

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The Hundred Dollar Bond House.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lost Ground Is Recovered by Numerous Issues—Better Sentiment Prevails.

Yesterday's stock market was irregular, and for a time it looked as though the slump which carried prices down so easily on Thursday had lost none of its momentum, but the closing was made under much more favorable conditions, with many prominent issues showing substantial gains for the day. The recovery was based more on the theory that prices had gone too far by way of discounting the new situation created by the enactment of an unscientific tax law than on any new development, although the report from Washington that many members of Congress favored a revision of the law at the December session in the event that the Treasury Department shall construe the provision which apparently inflicts an additional tax of 8 per cent. on individual earnings over $6,000 per annum to apply to all salaries proved helpful as showing that some of the worst features of the new measure may prove short lived.

Expert opinion in brokerage circles holds that the market ought to have a rally simply because the decline has gone too far in a short space of time, but few traders are bullish on stocks even at these prices for a long period. Such opinion is subject to revision, of course, if it shall develop that the additional taxes are not as burdensome as the Street now expects them to be. Bank executives are generally agreed that the new taxes mean a contraction in activity in many lines. With the prices of material and the cost of working it up now at abnormal levels, borrowers operating on a limited amount of collateral are asking for banking accommodations far in excess of their ordinary requirements, and the necessity for providing large amounts to meet the new tax levies aggravates their demands. Facing so many uncertainties, manufacturers have been applying to their banks for loans which are proving, in the aggregate, much greater than the institutions are able to advance, and this situation can only mean sharp curtailment in many industries.

It usually proves that what appear at a distance to be insurmountable difficulties are surmounted or avoided when reached, and it may happily prove that business will be able to readjust itself to this newest complication of war without the distress that now threatens. The kindest thing that bankers can say for the new legislation is that Congress recognized its inability to devise a scientific taxation scheme and accepted the Simmons-Kitchen makeshift, blindly hoping that it would work. It should be possible to obtain amendments curing the most flagrant inequalities of the law after a brief trial.

A drive at United Cigar Stores carried that issue down to 103¾ yesterday, from which level it reacted to 108⅛. Midvale was another object of attack, dropping back to 48⅝. Steel sold again at 103⅜, but recovered to 108⅜ at the close, up 2½ for the day. The Liberty 3½s sold down to 99.76, and the Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles 6s all weakened, the City of Lyons bonds touching 88½, with later sales at 90.

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Latest War News Gives More Strength to the War Loans.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The stock market was more active today. The war news imparted strength to the war loans, colonial bonds, and home rails, in which a large business was transacted. Rubber stocks and East Rand mines were active features, and shipping shares and American Marconi were steadily bought. Brazilian and Chinese issues were the best in the foreign section. Argentine rails and Russian securities were dull and lower.

Government disbursements made money plentiful. Discount rates were easy.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 35 centimes.

Record Deposits in Kansas Banks.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 5.—Walter E. Wilson, State Bank Commissioner, announced today that deposits in the 1,016 State and private banks and trust companies had shattered all records in reports of their financial condition on Sept. 1. The deposits aggregated $211,128,402.84, an increase of $46,000,000 over Sept. 12, 1916.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@6	Sixty days	5¼@6
Ninety days	5¼@6	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¼@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¼@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾
Non-member and private banks eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¾@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼@6
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.7525	$4.7525	$4.7525	.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79¾	5.79¼	5.79¼	..
Cables	5.77⅞	5.77⅞	5.77⅞	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	15.50	15.50	15.50	+0.40
Cables	15.75	15.75	15.75	—0.40

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7525	$4.75⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.79¼	5.77⅞
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	108.50	108.75
Shanghai	101.50	101.75
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	42.62½	42.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	7.73¼	7.73½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
80.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.26
51.80 Russia	44½	44¾
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	37.25	37.50
Copenhagen	31.50	31.75
Christiania	32.00	32.25
10.205 Spain	15.14½	15.15½
South America—		
32.41 Rio	..	..
42.44 Buenos Aires	25.15	25.25
5.1826 Switzerland	4.93	4.93
	4.71½	4.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $578,788,128; balance $38,448,546; Sub-Treasury debt balances, $325,053; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,798,806.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par, Montreal, $1.25.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46⅛, off ⅛d; in New York, 91¼c, off 1; Mexican dollars 69c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$1,964,963	$48,775,736
Ord. internal revenue	5,178,418	141,262,870
Income tax	1,972,081	21,726,629
Miscellaneous	1,808,020	32,190,429
Total receipts	$10,834,487	$243,953,085
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	44,149,383	645,771,112
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	61,677,766	608,462,899
Expenditures	$64,978,840	$890,734,177

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 785,318	1916. 1,367,320	1915. 1,350,104
Year to date	143,112,982	146,420,124	124,524,443

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9	11	100	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	— ⅝
3⅜	4	300	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	4	4	..
2⅞	3	200	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23	24	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
77½	79	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	77	77½	— ⅜
82	84½	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	82	82	81½	82	..
44⅝	45	4,900	Am. Can	42⅝	44⅜	42⅝	44⅜	+ 1⅛
69	70	700	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68¾	68	68	— ⅛
54	56	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
49	50	1,000	Am. International	49	49½	48	48⅝	— ⅜
25¼	25¾	5,200	Am. Linseed	24¼	25⅜	24	25¼	+ ⅛
59½	60	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	58½	59⅝	58⅜	59⅝	..
58⅜	59	2,100	Am. Locomotive	58¼	59	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
99	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅝
16⅞	17	1,400	Am. Malting	15¾	17	15¾	17	+2
67⅜	69	700	Am. Malting 1st pf	67⅜	68	67⅜	68	..
94	95	5,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93½	95¼	93½	95	+1¼
107½	108½	800	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	108¼	107	107	—1⅝
65½	66	300	Am. Steel F'dries	65	65¾	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
109½	110	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref	107⅛	109½	107⅛	109½	+3
57	57½	3,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	56	57¼	55¾	57¼	+1½
115	115¼	3,160	Am. Tel. & Tel	115¼	115¼	114¼	115¼	+ ⅛
188	190	500	Am. Tobacco	186¾	189	186¾	189	+2
98½	100	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	..
44½	45	1,000	Am. Woolen	43¾	45	43¾	44¾	+ ⅜
94	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
20	31	100	Am. Writing P. pf	30	30	30	30	—2
16½	17	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
52	55	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	54	54	54	54	..
70	70¼	12,300	Anaconda Copper	68½	70½	68	70⅛	+1⅞
95	96	800	Associated Oil	90½	96	95½	96	+ ⅜
92½	94	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
104	105½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	105	105	105	105	..
101½	102	2,900	Atlantic Coast Line	98⅝	101¾	98⅜	100	+2⅜
60	61	800	At., Gulf & West I.	60	60	60	60	..
60¾	61	5,800	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	98½	100	98½	100	+2⅜
98	100	200	Baldwin Loco	50½	61¼	58½	60¾	+1⅞
60	60⅜	5,000	Baldwin Loco. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
65	66	300	Baltimore & Ohio	59⅜	60⅜	59½	60⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	38	Baltimore & O. pf	66¼	66¼	66	66	..
98	98½	200	Bank of Commerce	164¼	164½	164	164½	..
89	92	1,100	Barrett Co	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
87	87½	62,600	Bethlehem Steel	87½	87½	86	86	— ½
89	94	400	Bethlehem Steel cl. B	86½	87½	83¾	86	— ½
97	97¼	15,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	88	88	84	84	+1¼
57½	58	800	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. p.	95½	97¼	95	97¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	36½	37	36½	37	+2⅜
97½	100	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23	23½	2,100	Burns Brothers	96¾	99	96¾	99	+2
38	38¾	300	Butte & Superior	23¼	23⅝	23	23¼	..
40½	42	100	California Packing	38	38	38	38	— ⅞
74½	75	100	California Pet. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
149	150	8,800	Calumet & Arizona	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	—2¾
27½	29	100	Canadian Pacific	147	151¼	147	148¾	+2⅝
83½	84	6,000	Central Foundry	28½	28½	28½	28½	+2⅝
103½	104	600	Central Leather Co	82	84	81⅝	84	+1½
240	325	20	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	..
32½	33	1,300	Cent. R. R. of N. J	239	239	239	239	..
72½	74	200	Cerro de Pasco	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
54	54½	2,800	Chandler Motor	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	..
..	85	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1½
9	9¼	100	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	8	..
26	27½	1,000	Chi. Great Western	9	9	9	9	..
51	51¼	11,250	Chi. Great West. pf	26¼	26½	26	26	..
94¼	95½	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	50½	51½	49¾	51	+1
102½	103	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	94½	95¼	94½	94½	— ⅛
25¾	25⅞	3,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	102	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛
61¾	62⅜	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	25	25⅞	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	52	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	17⅛	1,500	Chile Copper	51	51½	51	51¼	+ ¼
49¼	49¾	1,300	Chino Copper	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	48	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¾	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅞
40¼	42	100	Col. & Southern	40¼	42	40¼	42	..
22	23	2,100	Columbia Gas & El	22	23	23	23	+1
37⅞	38	400	Consolidated Gas	37⅞	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
99¼	100	900	Consol. Gas, Balt	99¼	100	99¼	100	..
102	102	100	Continental Can	102	102	102	102	—6
96	96	13,500	Corn Products Ref	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
30½	31⅝	800	Corn Prod. R. pf. x d	29⅝	31⅝	29⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
91	92⅞	100	Crex Carpet	91	92⅞	91	92⅞	+1¼
44⅜	44⅝	22,750	Crucible Steel	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+2⅜
70½	72	9,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	70½	72	69¾	71⅝	+1½
30¾	31	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	30¾	31	27½	28¾	+1½
81	81	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	81	81	81	81	..
140	140	4,800	Delaware & Hud	140	140	140	140	—27½
96⅛	100	100	Del., L. & W. x d	96⅛	100	96½	99⅞	+3⅝
194	196	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	194	194	194	194	+1½
15	15	25,200	Distillers' Secur	15	15	15	15	+1
34	37	500	Dome Mines	34	37	33¾	37	+3½
7⅞	8	3,700	Erie	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	..
20⅝	20¾	900	Erie 1st pf	20⅝	20¾	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
29	30¼	1,100	Erie 2d pf	29	30¼	29	30¼	+1½
21½	22		Gaston, W. & W	21½	22	21½	22	+1½
36¼	38⅛	1,900	General Electric	36¼	38⅛	36¼	36¼	..
137	138¼	6,200	General Motors	137	138¼	136¼	138¼	+1⅜
95	96¼	600	General Motors pf	95	96¼	94	96¼	+2⅝
79	79	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	79	79	78	78½	—1½
43	43	700	Great Northern pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
101⅜	102	3,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+ ⅛
31¾	32¼	200	Greene-Cananea	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
40½	41	300	Gulf States Steel	40½	41	40¼	41	..
95	95		Haskell & Barker	95	95	95	95	..
35	35	500	Illinois Central	35	35	35	35	..
100	100¼	6,700	Inspiration Copper	100	100¼	100	100¼	..
48⅝	49⅜	700	Interboro Consol	48⅝	49⅜	48¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
8½	8½	100	Int. Agricultural	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
12	12	400	Int. Agricultural pf	12	12	12	12	—2¼
41¾	41¾	100	Int. Harvester. N. J	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—2¼
109	109	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅞
112	112	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅞
103¼	103¼	4,400	Int. Mer. Marine	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1⅝
26¾	27¼	6,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	27¼	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
83⅝	85¾	12,700	Int. Nickel	83⅝	85¾	83⅝	85⅝	+2⅝
31⅝	32¼	100	Int. Nickel pf	31⅝	32¼	31¼	32	+ ⅛
98	98	2,000	Int. Paper	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,600	Int. Paper pf. sta. x d	26	26¼	26	26	..
57½	57⅝	55	Jewel Tea	57½	57⅝	55	56½	—2⅜
40	40		Kansas City South	40	40	40	40	+4½
17⅜	17⅜		Kan. City South. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
50¼	50¼	400	Kelly Spring Tire	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
42½	42¾		Kennecott Copper	42½	42¾	42	42	—1
37⅞	38		Kress (S. H.)	37⅞	38	37⅝	38¼	+1
50	50	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	50	50	50	50	+1
79½	81½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	79½	81½	79½	81½	+2
59	60	18,500	Liggett & Myers pf	59	60	58¾	59¾	+ ⅜
103½	103½		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅜
15	15		Louis. & Nash	15	15	15	15	..
118¾	119¼	200	Mackay Cos	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	+ ¼
62	62	100	Maxwell Motors	62	62	62	62	—1⅞
32¾	32¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
64½	64½	400	May Dept. Stores	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
50¼	50¼	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
91¾	93¼	200	Miami Copper	91¾	93¼	90¾	92¾	+1½
33¼	33¼	22,300	Midvale Steel	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
50¼	50¼		Minn. & St. L. new	50¼	50¼	48⅝	50¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—3⅛
4½	4½	4,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
27¼	28⅛	1,000	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	27	28⅛	27	28⅛	+1⅝
49	49¼	800	Montana Power	49	49¼	48½	49¼	+2¼
73	73⅞	2,200	Nat. Biscuit Co	73	73⅞	72	73⅞	+2¼
101	102	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	101	102	101	102	— ⅛
23¼	25¼	3,300	Nat. Enam. & St	23¼	25¼	23¾	24⅞	+1⅝
42½	44	1,300	Nat. Lead	42½	44	42½	44	+1⅝
49¼	49¼	900	Nat. Lead pf	49¼	49¼	48½	48¾	—1⅝
101¼	101¾	400	Nevada Con. Cop	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
19⅞	20	100	N. Y. Air Brake	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
120	120	100	N. Y. Central	120	120	120	120	—2
74	76	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	74	76	73¾	76	+2½
26½	28	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26½	28¾	26½	28½	+1½
20	20	100	Norfolk & Western	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
108¼	108¼	1,000	North American	108¼	108¼	107¾	108	— ⅛
50	50	1,000	Northern Pacific	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
99¼	100¼	9,900	Ohio Cities Gas	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	+1¼
42	43¾	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	43¾	42	43¾	— ⅛
46¾	47	800	Ontario Mining	46¾	47	46¾	47	— ⅛
5¼	5¼	700	Owens Bottle Mach	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
83	83	200	Pacific Mail	83	83	82	83	+ ⅛
26	26	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
93	93	3,100	Penn. R. R	93	93	93	93	..
51¾	52	600	People's Gas, Chi	51¾	52	51¼	52	+ ⅛
61⅜	63	400	Pere Marquette	61⅜	63	61⅜	63	+ ¾
15⅝	16½	200	Pere Marquette pf	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ¾
38	38	300	Philadelphia Co	38	38	38	38	..
33	33	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	33	33	..
50	50¼	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	50	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛
86	86	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	86	86	86	86	..
26¾	27	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	26¾	27	26	27	+ ⅛
59	59¼		Public Service N. J	59	59¼	59	59¾	+ ⅛
114	114	200	Pullman Co	114	114	114	114	—2
134¾	135	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	134¾	135	134¾	135	..
24½	24½	7,500	Reading	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
80¼	82¼	10,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¼	82¼	80¼	82¼	+ ⅛
79	80¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79	80¾	78¼	80¾	+2¼
99⅞	99⅞	500	Royal Dutch t r	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1½
67⅞	68	100	St. Louis-San Fran	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	..
16	16⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
11	11	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
152	153½		Shattuck-Arizona	152	153½	152	153½	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	4,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	..
32	33½		Southern Pacific	32	33½	32	33½	+ ⅛
90¼	91½		So. Porto Rico Sug	90¼	91½	90¼	91½	+ ⅛
155	155	4,900	Southern Railway	155	155	151½	151½	—7½
26	27¼	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	26	27¼	26	27¼	+1¼
80¾	80¾	1,200	Studebaker Co	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
43¾	44¼	700	Superior Steel	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
42	42¼		Super. Steel 1st pf	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
100	100		Tenn. C. & C	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
13⅝	14		Texas Co	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
153	155		Tex.Co. sub rcts f p.	153	155	151½	155	—1½
150	150		Third Avenue	150	150	150	150	— ½
20¾	21¼	19,100	Tobacco Products	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	— ⅛
67	67⅝		Transue & Wms	67	67⅝	64	66	—1½
41	41		Twin City Rap. T	41	41	41	41	..
78	78		Underwood Typew	78	78	78	78	+1½
100	100		Union B. & P. new	100	100	100	100	..
71	71		Union Pacific	71	71	71	71	— ½
123¼	127½		Union Pacific pf	123¼	127½	123¼	127½	+2¼
77¾	77¾		United Alloy Steel	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
42	42		United Cigar Stores	42	42	42	42	— ⅜
111	111		United Drug	111	111	105¾	108⅜	—1⅝
70	70		United Fruit	70	70	70	70	—1
123¼	125¼		United Paper Board	123¼	125¼	123¼	125¼	+ ⅛
22	22		United Rys. Invest	22	22	22	22	—3
8¼	8¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	16¼	2,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
182¾	184	2,800	U. S. Rubber	182¾	184	182¾	184	+2
56	57¼	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	56	57¼	55¼	57¼	+1½
102	102		U.S.S.R. & M. x d	102	102	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
57¼	57¾	242,900	U. S. Steel	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	—1
106¾	108¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	106¾	108¼	106¾	108¼	+2½
115¾	116¾	13,500	Utah Copper	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87¾		Utah Securities	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	+2½
17	17	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17	17	17	+1½
35	35	700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
103	103	1,000	Wabash	103	103	101	101	— ⅛
9¾	10	2,500	Wabash pf. A	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	1,300	Wabash pf. B	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅛
23¾	24	700	Western Maryland	23¾	24	23¾	24	..
17	17	1,200	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	+1
15	15		West. E. & M. x d	15	15	15	15	..
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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Quiet, with No Particular Movement Noticeable in Either Direction.

The cotton market had a comparatively quiet day yesterday, with no particular movement perceptible in either direction. The effects of the poor crop report seemed to have spent themselves entirely, for although there was a brief early advance in the morning, no strength developed in the market and virtually all the gain was lost again, the general list closing somewhat irregular, but fairly steady, from 15 points higher to 14 points lower than Thursday's closing. About the only outside news that had even a momentary effect on the market was the weather report, and this only caused a little nervousness.

October contracts sold off 10 points on the very opening, but short covering and considerable foreign buying started the other active months at slightly higher prices. There had been, it soon developed, considerable selling for a reaction on Thursday, and traders who had taken this position began to show signs of uneasiness. It soon appeared, however, that covering would not be difficult, and although some months went up 30 to 40 points late in the morning, January reaching 25.50, there was no sustaining force, and hedge selling soon drove it back to the 25-cent level.

The weather report showed low temperatures in the Northwest, and there was some discussion around the ring of the possibility that this area would work down into the belt, where it would unquestionably find a large proportion of the crop in no condition to stand frost, owing to the unusual lateness of the season. Immediate weather conditions, however, were considered very favorable.

Southern spot markets were reported irregular yesterday, with prices ¼ cent higher to ¼ cent lower. Exports for the day were 47,534 bales, making 880,675 for the season, against 1,000,810 a year ago. The weekly figures showed an increase of 50,000 bales in the stock of American at Liverpool.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs-day.
Oct.	26.00	26.30	25.88	25.9- Bid	26.10
Nov.	26.05	26.05	25.67	25.67 Bid	25.53
Dec.	25.15	25.60	25.15	25.37@25.40	25.28
Jan.	25.25	25.50	24.99	25.19@25.21	25.10
Feb.				25.25 Bid	25.15
March	25.36	25.57	25.10	25.28@25.30	25.18
April				25.30 Bid	25.21
May	26.38	25.71	25.25	25.39@25.41	25.31
June				25.39 Bid	25.30
July	25.83	25.65	25.32	25.40 Bid	25.32
Aug.				25.25 Bid	25.15
Sept.					

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 26.75 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50c; Houston, 25.35c; New Orleans, 25.63c, Savannah, 25¾c; Augusta, 25.75c; Memphis, 26c.

	Last	Week.	Year.
Port receipts	41,488	31,286	63,136
Exports	47,534	26,709	30,149
Season's exports	880,675	708,787	1,000,810
Port stocks	572,821	582,593	932,425
Interior receipts	26,477	27,794	49,877
Interior shipments	19,434	16,059	37,859
New York arrivals	16,646	5,884	12,218
New York stocks	37,176	28,476	46,710

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 365,779 bales against 290,594 last year; for the season, 1,691,450 bales, against 2,596,413 last season. Visible supply all kinds, 2,829,809 bales, against 3,652,355 last year; visible American, 1,787,809 bales, against 2,908,355 last year; increases in visible, all kinds, 151,254 bales, against 900,627 last year; increase in American, 188,254 bales, against 293,627 last year; spinners takings for the week, 197,525 bales, against 288,008 last year, and for the season, 1,441,757 bales, against 1,820,422 last year.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton easier. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 40,000 bales, including 31,000 American.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per- iod.	Pay- able.	Holders of Rec.
Brown Shoe pf.	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Cerro Gordo Mines.	2½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cerro Gordo Mines.	2	Ex.	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Chevrolet Motor.	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Harb.-Walk. R. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Nash Motors pf.	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Pierce-Arrow	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Do 2d pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 15

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat continues disappointing, and receipts are being eagerly absorbed where available. Reports from milling centres in the Northwest said that the Government was buying flour, and it was also evident that a considerable export business is being done in flour, which adds to the big milling demand for wheat. Weather conditions have been very favorable of late, and The Modern Miller said that plowing and seeding in the Southwest and plowing in the Northwest have, up to the present time, surpassed all previous records. Plowing in Western Canada is on a larger scale than ever before. On the whole, it looks as if farmers are complying with the Government's request to prepare for record crops next season, and this is doubtless partly responsible for the small movement.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was comparatively quiet, but prices were firm, closing at the top with net gains of ⅛c to ¼c. Just how the market is going to act when offers increase is not yet apparent. The apathy on the part of traders was explained in part by a disposition to assist the Government report on Monday and the action of the conference in Chicago on Oct. 11 in regard to the question of changing the maximum price. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.07 and No. 2 mixed $2.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.19⅝	1.18⅜	1.19¼	1.18⅜	.76¼
January	1.16⅛	1.14⅛	1.15¼	1.14⅝	..
May	1.16	1.14⅜	1.16	1.15½	.78

OATS.

There was comparatively little feature to the oats market, but prices were steady. The advance in corn had a sustaining influence, and receipts at primary points were again moderate. Farmers are not selling freely, and there is comparatively little pressure on the market in the way of hedging sales. Export demand was slow, and no business was reported. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 67½c; No. 2, white, 67 to 67¼c; No. 3, white, 66 to 66½c; fancy clipped, white, 68½ to 70½c; ordinary clipped, white, 66½ to 68c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.59¼	.58½	.59¼	.58	.40¼
May	.61¼	.60¼	.61¼	.60⅝	.52¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was dominated to a considerable extent by weakness in lard, which experienced a fair advance on reports of further buying by the Belgian Relief Commission. Price changes were somewhat feverish, however, and the easier tone to hogs served to check bullish operations. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000; estimated for Saturday, 5,000; Kansas City received 1,500, and Omaha, 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
October	24.45	24.05	24.40	24.02	14.77
January	23.75	23.50	23.70	23.55	13.87
Ribs—					
October	27.25	27.00	27.25	27.00	14.07
January	24.65	24.37	24.50	24.55	12.45
Pork—					
October	44.40	44.00	44.25	..	22.75
January	46.25	46.00	46.20	46.20	22.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm and higher, closing with net gains of 15 to 22 points. Commission houses were on the buying side, and the strength in the market was due largely to the sharp upturn in lard and reports that the Belgian Relief Commission was again making purchases of lard in the West. Crude oil in the South was also very firm, and there was an absence of more than very moderate selling, which could be construed as hedging against crude holdings. Total sales for the day were 30,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.07@7.10	7.05
November	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.10
December	7.25	7.22	7.23@7.25	7.22
January	..	..	7.31@7.32	7.30
February	..	..	7.39@7.40	7.38
March	7.47	7.44	7.47@7.48	7.46
April	..	..	7.56@7.57	7.53
May	7.66	7.64	7.66@7.67	7.65
June	..	..	7.75@7.76	7.73
July	7.85	7.82	7.84@7.85	7.81
August	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.86
September	..	..	7.92@7.94	..

SUGAR.

There were no sales in raw sugar, although Thursday's total business was about 10,000 bags of Cuban centrifugals at 5¾c, cost and freight, to local and Philadelphia refiners. Refiners here and also Canadian interests were buyers, the former bidding 5⅝c, cost and freight, while Canada would, it was believed, pay 5⅝c advance. Holders, however, were not offering, and the market was at a standstill. The situation in refined sugar is still very acute, local refiners limiting sales to the most urgent cases only, owing to the fact that their raw supplies are running very light, and already two refineries have closed down, with a prospect that others will shortly follow. Prices remained unchanged at 8.35c@8.50c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has set aside $500,000, to be used next December in retiring bonds. Sinking fund operations have reduced the original $12,000,000 bonds of the company to about $9,000,000.

The members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange have voted to close the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 13, following Columbus Day.

R. F. McLaughlin, President of the Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

The Bankers Trust Company has issued a pamphlet containing the new revenue law and the income tax law of 1916, with amendments.

The Empire Gas and Fuel Company reports the bringing in of a new 20,000-barrel oil well in the Eldorado field in Kansas. This is the second large producer announced in the last three weeks.

Bonbright & Co. have been appointed agents for the exchange of stock of the National Carbon Company for shares of the newly organized Union Carbide and Carbon Company.

A. B. Leach & Co. have prepared a summary of the Federal war revenue law.

PLEASURE NOT AS USUAL.

Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, describes New York in war time, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$6,432,873	$5,380,392	$1,052,482
Net after taxes	128,076	233,104	*105,028
6 mos. gross	36,384,641	29,466,449	6,918,192
Net after taxes	587,540	1,376,131	*788,582

COLORADO POWER COMPANY—

August gross	100,339	99,195	1,144
Net after taxes	59,150	54,741	4,409

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY subsidiaries—

Carolina Power and Light Company:			
August gross	71,800	63,080	8,780
Net after taxes	24,783	18,617	6,166
Total income	24,783	18,617	6,166
Sur. aft. chgs	11,352	4,232	7,120
12 mos. gross	879,394	755,137	124,457
Net after taxes	316,545	288,981	27,864
Total income	426,195	365,231	60,964
Sur. aft. chgs	253,069	199,127	54,542
Asheville Power and Light Company:			
August gross	47,266	38,247	9,019
Net after taxes	23,600	14,067	9,533
Sur. aft. chgs	18,815	9,858	8,957
12 mos. gross	492,273	447,763	44,510
Net after taxes	210,612	196,174	17,438
Sur. aft. chgs	156,682	142,613	14,069
Yadkin River Power Company:			
August gross	38,357	39,762	*1,405
Net after taxes	26,387	29,844	*3,257
Sur. aft. chgs	12,068	14,743	2,737
12 mos. gross	480,925	391,052	50,873
Net aft. chgs	355,539	275,096	80,443
Sur. aft. chgs	179,981	88,514	91,417

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS—

August gross	91,338	79,170	11,368
Net earnings	48,708	42,377	6,521
Sur. aft. chgs	15,915	8,736	7,179
8 mos. gross	682,360	600,999	81,400
Net earnings	351,971	300,356	45,615
Sur. aft. chgs	85,274	42,442	42,832

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
†Total income	1,891,583	1,766,228	1,740,825
Expenses, &c	84,441	78,743	77,787
Charges	1,807,142	1,115,321	1,182,132
Surplus	..	577,162	480,955
Prev. surplus	6,949,015	6,285,518	5,695,997
P. & L. credit	106,700	86,335	99,601
P. & L. sur	7,055,715	6,949,015	6,285,518

*Decrease. †Comprises dividends and interest received on stocks and bonds owned, &c.

DRY GOODS TRADE IS STRONG

Shipments Are Running Far Ahead of Those a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods for the week are running stronger than in the corresponding period of last year. Road sales for immediate delivery equal the very heavy volume of a year ago, while road sales for future delivery are slightly smaller. Fewer customers have been in the market during the week. Collections are in excess of the same period of 1916. The cotton market is strong and advancing."

Government Wants Blankets.

S. M. Kaplan of the Committee on Supplies of the Committee on National Defense, announced yesterday that he would be at his office, 7 Vestry Street, telephone Canal 9066, tomorrow (Sunday) morning from 9 to 12. He wishes offerings of overcoatings, twenty ounces and over, suitable for emergency blankets. Also he will look at offering of field blankets or any other description of woolens suitable for blankets, weighing over three pounds, for spot delivery.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98¼
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98¼
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
5s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
2s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	106⅛	106⅛
4s, coupon, 1925	106⅛	106⅛
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	98⅛
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98⅛
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	98
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	97

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101⅝	101¾	101⅝
4½s June, 1965	101⅞	101¾	101⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97¾
4½s April, 1960	98	98⅛	97¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98⅛	97¾
4½s Mar., 1960	98	98⅛	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	98	98⅛	97¾
4½s Sept., 1960	98	98⅛	97¾
4s May, 1959	94	94⅝	93⅝
4s Nov., 1956	94½	..	93⅝
4s May, 1957	93¾	95	94
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	92¼
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92¼
4s Nov., 1936	94	95	94
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99¼

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954	82	83	82½
3½s Nov., 1952	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.25
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.35
4½s 1921-1922	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 ‡Aetna Expl.	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
200 ‡Air Reduc.	90	86	90
400 Br.-Am.Tob., Ord. B	16	16	16
100 ‡Car L. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Carwen Steel	9½	9½	9½
800 Chev. Motor	79	75	79
530 ‡Cit.Ser.old	.225	221	223
600 Curtiss Aero	.38	36⅜	37¼
200 Inter. Rub	12	11	12
850 Key. T. & R	14¾	13¾	14¼
100 Lofts, Inc	.100	100	100
100 N. A. P. & P	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 ‡Poole E.&M	70	70	70
400 ‡Prud. Pict	7¼	7¼	7¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

11 Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	705	700	700

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600 ‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 ‡Bar. O. & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,820 ‡Beth. O.& G	10½	10½	10½
45,000 ‡†B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	39	35	38
300 ‡Com. M. Oil, (a pros)	40	37	40
600 ‡Cosden Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
3,000 ‡†Crosby P., (a pros)	34	33	33
3,000 Cum. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 ‡Elk B. Pet	8⅝	8½	8⅝
5,500 ‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500 ‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅜	⅜	⅜
500 ‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 ‡Fuse Oil	½	½	½
4,800 ‡Glenrock O.	16	15⅜	16
100 ‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
3,000 ‡K. U. C. Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,200 Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡Kentucky P	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
2,150 ‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000 ‡Mer. O. Cp.	31¾	30¾	31⅝
1,100 ‡†M'matic C.	20	18	19
1,600 ‡Magnate C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ‡†Marsh M.	10	9	10
1,300 Mason Val.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200 ‡Milford Cp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,800 ‡Mon. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,300 ‡†Moth. Lode	33	31	33
1,100 ‡†Nan.Hanks Mortsman	1⅛	1	1
2,000 ††Nat. Leas	10	10	10
7,500 ††Nat.Z.& L	38	35	37
600 Nicklas Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 Nip. Mines	8⅝	7⅞	8
100 ‡Red War.M	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700 ‡Roch. Min	51	49	50
2,500 Sil.K.of Ariz	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 ‡Silver Pick	12	12	12
16,000 ‡St. Nich.Z	9	7	8
800 Std. Sil.-Ld	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡Success M.	18	17	17
400 Super. Cop., (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 ‡Ton. Belm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,800 Ton. Exten.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000 ††Troy-Ariz.	16	16	16
500 Un. Eastern	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800 ††U.S.Tung.	21	21	21
400 Unity G. M.	3¾	3	3¼
3,500 ‡Utah N. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700 ††Utica Min.	21	19	20
700 ††W. E. Con.	69	67	68
2,900 W. Caps M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,500 ††Wilbert M.	26	25½	25½
3,000 ‡Yer. Mt. C.	19½	18½	19

BONDS.

$1,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98	98	98
20,000 ‡Can.Gov.5s.	95¾	95½	95½
11,000 ‡C. El.6s.nts.	101¼	101⅛	101¼
10,000 ‡Gt.Nor.3-yr. 5% nts.w.i.	98⅝	98¼	98¼
$1,000 ‡N.Y.C.2-yr. 5% nts.w.i.	97	97	97
25,000 ‡N.Y.C.4½s	..	101⅝	101⅝
25,000 ‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	..	77	76½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Thursday, low in Merritt Oil was 30½.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5	6	5	6
Am. B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	80	85	80	85
Am. Drug.	5	10	10	15
Am. Stores	27	33	28	34
Do 1st pf	90	98	90	98
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Am. Writ. P.	2¼	3¼	2½	3½
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Brit. Am. Tob. Ord	15	18	15	18
B'worth Jud.	57	60	57	60
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Carbon Steel	70	72	70	72
Chalm. Mot.	4	8	4	8
Do pf	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	82	78	82
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Ev't-Heaney	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾
Fall Motors	6	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C	5	10	5	10
Free. Texas	42½	44	43½	44½
Grant M. C.	4½	5⅛	4½	5⅛
Hall Sig. pf.	10	15	10	15
Havana Tob.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Hav. Tob. pf	4	5	4	5
Hendee Mfg.	..	27	..	27
Holly Sugar	50	60	50	60
Do pf	100	100	100	102
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Key.T.& R.pf.	14	15	14	15
Kresge	84	90	84	90
Kath. E. pf.	⅞	2	⅞	2
Lake Tor Bt.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Do 1st pf	5½	7	6	7
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
L. Val. C. S.	70	76	73	78
Lukens Steel	40	44	40	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marconi of A.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Marlin Arms	104	109	108	112
Maxim Mun.	¾	1	¾	1
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Ship'g.	33	35	34	35
N. Y. Trans.	14½	16½	14½	15½
Pocahontas-L. Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Peerless T. M.	10	12	10	12
Pyrene Mfg.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	55	58	53	55
Rep. T'k pf.	92	94	92	94
S. & T. T. pf.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Smith (A. O.)	30	..	30	..
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Stand. Motors	9	10	9	10
St. L., R. M. Fac	32	35	32	35
Todd Shipyd.	33	37	32	35
United E. A.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Wright-M. pf.	40	50	40	50
Zinc Concen.	1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼
World Film.	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N. E.	44	43	44	43
Cos. Oil pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Houston Oil	15	16	15	16
Hender. Farm.	⅜	1⅛	⅜	1⅛
Keystone Con.	8	8	8	8
K.-Wyo. Oil	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Do pf	9	10	9	10
N. Y.-Okla. Oil	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
N.Y.& Tex. Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Okla. Oil pf	30	35	30	40
Pan Am. Pet.	48	52	48	52
Penn Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
People's Oil	⅜	1	⅜	1
Fa. Gasoline	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pierce Oil	9½	10¼	9½	10
Savoy Oil	9	10½	9	10½
Sinclair G. C.	19	20	19	20
United Pet'm.	45	50	45	50
Vac. O. & G.	..	..	..	..
W. E. O. & G. pf	10	..	10	..
Wyom'g Oil	46	50	46	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Aris.-Corn'a	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅛
Big Jim	½	¾	½	¾
Bull Peak	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Booth	5	7	5	7
Canada Cop.	1½	2	1⅞	2
Cerro Gordo	½	1⅛	½	1⅛
Davis-Daly	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Dun. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Eagle & B. B	2	2¼	2	2¼
Hargrave. M.	14	15	14	15
Inter. Mines	10	18	10	18
Jumbo M. of New Mexico	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Kerr Lake	6	6½	6	6½
Kasma Chief	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mines of Am.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Mckin.-Dar.	54	58	54	58
Mogul Mining	62	67	62	67
Rich. M. & M.	50	58	50	58
San Toy	⅛	1	⅛	1
White C. E.	19	20	19	20
BOND. Pierce O. 6, 24	80	83	80	83

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	18
Atlantic Refining	430	440	430
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95	90
Cheesebrough Mfg.	340	365	350
Colonial Oil	60	70	60
Continental Oil	525	550	525
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	33
Cumberland P. L.	145	155	150
Eureka Pipe Line	310	315	310
Galena Signal	94½	100	94½
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	130	140	130
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	18¼	13
National Transit	12	14	13
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	335	340	338
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	35	39	36
Prairie Oil & Gas	490	500	490
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	260
Solar Refining	315	330	315
Southern Pipe L.	175	200	185
South. Penn. Oil	280	310	290
S. W. Penn. Pipe	102	107	105
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	235	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	700	715	700
Stand. Oil of Kan.	515	530	515
Stand. Oil of Ky.	475	490	475
Stand. Oil of Neb.	490	510	490
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	505	510	520
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	255
Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	465	450
Swan & Finch	100	120	100
Union Tank	90	95	90
Vacuum Oil	845	853	848
Washington Oil	30	35	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Astna pf.	40	44	40
American Brass	268	278	278
Atlas Powder	163	167	160
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	115	118	115
Bliss	167	172	168
Do pf.	75	83	75
Can. Explosives	290	300	300
Do pf.	104	110	104

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Can. Found's F.	155	170	158
Colt's Arms	83	86	86
Du Pont	255	264	257
Hercules Powder	260	266	260
Do pf.	115	117	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	135	140	140
Scovill Mfg.	350	375	360
Winchester Arms	760	800	760

To obtain sound views on the great commercial problems of the day, The Annalist is consulted by thousands of earnest thinkers. A magazine of wide influence. Every Monday, 10

AIMS AT GERMANS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Washington Plans to Cut Off Coal for Those Operating Public Utilities.

DEPENDENT ON OUR SUPPLY

Industries Would Have to be Run by Governments—Law Gives Full Embargo Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Public utilities in several of the South American republics which are controlled by German interests may find it impossible soon to obtain coal with which to continue operations, if the United States decides to adopt a step now under consideration in connection with the world embargo plan to "quarantine" the Central Powers from all other nations.

Under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act recently adopted by Congress the Administration has power to refuse coal shipments to these pro-German interests, and none is being supplied now except under license. The State Department and Exports Administrative Board, it is understood, has before it the proposition to exercise the law to the full and deny further supplies unless the public utilities involved are taken over by the Governments of the South American countries and the large profits of the pro-German interests cut off.

Ambassador Naon, representing Argentina, which would be seriously affected by such a step, held a hurried conference at the State Department yesterday, and it was reported that the fate of the German-owned public utilities was one of the important matters under discussion. These public utilities are entirely dependent upon American coal, and once the supply is cut off electric lighting systems would go out of business and electric railway cars would be stalled in the majority of South American communities.

Law Covers the Situation.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, one of the framers of the Trading With the Enemy act, said tonight that it covered the situation in full and made it possible for the Administration, while strictly adhering to the letter of the law to shut off coal supplies to the concerns in which Germans had an interest, if it was shown that they were in any way contributing to the cause of Germany or her allies. The Senator, however, is in no way involved in any of the international phases of the situation.

It is understood that the United States Government has plenty of evidence to show that the earnings of German capital in public utilities and factories of South America—and it is said that no less than $500,000,000 is invested in Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—have not only contributed to the spreading of pro-German propaganda in South America, Mexico, and the United States, but placed large sums to the credit of Germany in some of the northern neutral countries of Europe. Moneys thus earned, it is said, also have been used for the purchase of South American supplies, with the hope in view of getting them to Germany.

The problem now under consideration in diplomatic negotiations is this: "Why should the United States give coal to such German-owned concerns when its laws provide for an absolute check, unless it is demonstrated beyond a doubt by the nations that these investments are located that Germany is not profiting and shall not profit?"

By forbidding the shipments of coal the United States can force the German-owned lighting and railway companies to fail in carrying out franchise provisions, and thus make it possible for the Governments to take over the concerns in order to obtain the service essential to their normal existence. Adjustments later might be made in the courts, but these would take a long time and the steady flow of money to Germany and the funds necessary for spreading pro-German propaganda would be cut off.

Bunker Coal Ruling Effective.

The decision of the Exports Administrative Board yesterday refusing to give bunker coal to tonnage carrying supplies from South America to the northern neutral countries unless they were passed upon favorably by United States agents, have effectively ended the hope of Germany of obtaining further aid in the shape of foods or minerals from South America. The shutting down on the ability of Germany to earn money in South America with which to foment trouble by propaganda and establish credits for the Central Powers is looked upon by some officials as the next logical step in isolating Germany and all who represent its interests.

It is probable that a decision will soon be reached in the negotiations now in progress. South American countries, several of which already have been outraged by Germany, will be called upon to give assurances that German activities shall stop, it is said tonight, or the United States will take drastic action.

Neutrals' Case Up to Wilson.

The diplomatic situation developed because of the position which the Government is reported to have taken in regard to a concerted embargo against shipments to the northern neutral nations of Europe which will not abandon their trade agreements with Germany reached an acute stage today, and it was said that all of the facts had been placed before President Wilson by Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Exports Administrative Board.

Representatives of the Dutch Government descended upon the offices of the Exports Administrative Board today for long conferences concerning eighty or more vessels loaded with grains and fodder which are tied up in American ports. It is understood that a lively protest was made that Holland was placed in a false light. There has been no denial of the general terms of the agreement published in last Sunday's TIMES showing that Germany received by far the greater percentage of fats, vegetables and most of the other essentials of Holland.

As far as could be learned the Dutch received no assurances that any of their cargo ships would be released, and the negotiations today, it was said, had to deal largely with the disposal of these vessels. The ruling probably will affect all of the Northern European neutral tonnage which has been held in check. The Dutch, according to one report, are unwilling to turn their ships into other channels of trade which would benefit the United States and its allies, because of the belligerent attitude which Germany might assume in such an emergency.

The most serious problem, it is said, is whether the Government is prepared to follow out so drastic a procedure as the seizure of neutral tonnage unless every other course is closed.

The Dutch are seeking a quick agreement of some kind because the valuable cargoes are rotting in the ships. They are asking now only for wheat for human consumption, it is understood, and endeavoring to justify their requests. As far as could be learned, there has been no statement that the Netherlands was prepared to break the trade agreement with Germany.

Reported threats by some Dutch and Swedish interests that cattle will be slaughtered in great numbers and shipped into Germany and other commodities released in larger quantities unless the embargo restrictions are withdrawn are falling on deaf ears here, it is said.

GOLDWATER FOR GARY PLAN.

Former Health Commissioner Sees in It Proper Child Development.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Director of Mount Sinai Hospital and former Health Commissioner, gave out an interview yesterday supporting the Gary school plan. He said he had formed a sort of Gary system for his own children when they reached school age, because he thought the regular course in the public schools was not healthful.

"Scientific medicine and plain common sense are both on the side of work, study, play," he said. "I approve the plan because it gives children opportunity for a full, free, and properly balanced life, wholesome for body and mind. The old plan meant fatigue at work, and danger afterward. A growing child, bending over books and writing pad hour after hour, overstrains his eye muscles, wearies his brain, fails to expand his lungs fully, and is unable to give his abdominal muscles free play; in consequence, his digestion is impaired and his vitality diminished.

"It is absurd to refer to the work-study-play plan as a fad or even as a novelty. It may be new to the local public school system, but it provides precisely such a well-ordered life as most intelligent and well-to-do parents have long aimed to provide for their children.

"The problem of providing a normal or nearly normal environment for the New York child is insoluble except through the adaptation of the public schools. The recognition of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health show how widespread is the condition of malnutrition. Watch the children pouring out of any big, old-fashioned public school at the end of any school day and see how exceptional is the child in exuberant health. The normal, round-faced, rosy-cheeked child is the exception and not the rule. No doubt there is insufficient food in the homes of many of these children, but this is all the more reason for bettering a system of study which favors indigestion, malnutrition, and anaemia.

"The opponents of the Gary plan make much of details of the system which are not to their liking, and which have not been perfectly worked out perhaps in all of the work-study-play schools of New York. Dissatisfaction over such details should not be permitted to cloud the main issue, which is nothing less than the development of a system of leisure and living during childhood and adolescence which will permit every child to develop all of its faculties in the safest and most natural way."

PERFECTS NEW LIGHT AUTO.

Willys Overland Company to Sell It for About $500.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 5.—The Willys Overland Company has completed a new light car, according to Clarence Earl, Vice President of the company, that will cost about $500.

Mr. Earl says the company has experimented for nine months on this type of car, and he calls it a success. It will be exhibited at the automobile show at Madison Square Garden.

EIGHTEEN INTERESTING ARTICLES TAKEN AT RANDOM FROM RECENT ISSUES OF THE ANNALIST:

Bond Issues vs. Taxation for War Purposes
Germany as a Competitor After the War
Make the Draft Law Truly Selective
Signal Service Enlists John J. Carty
Picturing Statistics in Ratio Charts
Public's Stake in the Railways
Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor
Dutch East Indies Want American Goods
Railway Costs Meet Record Revenues
A. Barton Hepburn Again Moves Up
Motor Trucks as Railroad Aids
Government and Labor Wartime Pacts
Declining Railway Prosperity Denied
From Wall Street to Company Row
Russia, the Paradox of Nations
Making Steel Enough to Win the War
Spanish Regaining Lost Leadership
The New Liberty Loan

The above articles show conclusively the comprehensive character of The Annalist. Besides the above there appeared, and are appearing weekly, articles, charts and quotations, which are indispensable to the business man.

THE ANNALIST

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CENTRALIZED CONTROL FAVORED BY WILSON

Advocates One House Committee to Oversee Appropriations, But Action Is Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee made public today the following letter from President Wilson:

"My Dear Mr. Fitzgerald: Thank you for your kindness in sending me House Roll 157, to centre the control of all appropriations in a single committee in the present emergency. The proposed action has my hearty approval. Indeed, I feel that there is no other means by which we can prevent very serious mistakes in the matter of appropriations during this very critical period where coordination is above all things else imperatively necessary."

The House Rules Committee, after hearing Mr. Fitzgerald in two long sessions, declined to submit the proposal to the House for a vote. Apparently, the deciding factor in the decision was the argument of Majority Leader Kitchin that the session had gone too far to take up so revolutionary a measure.

Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out, as an instance of present looseness in appropriating, that Congress had authorized expenditures of $2,600,000,000 in excess of the Government's income. He declared he had no personal interest in the matter, and offered to resign his present post rather than bear such an imputation.

Mr. Kitchin said he believed that pressing the matter would lead to bad feeling by the Chairmen of the various committees whose principal work and prerogatives would thus be taken from them.

"I do not believe it would pass the House," he said, "and in my judgment it would be dangerous to report it now."

Representative Padgett, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said he thought the plan was "fundamentally wrong," in that it placed too great a responsibility on one committee. He declared that it might easily lead to extravagance rather than economy.

Chairman Dent of the Military Committee argued against "snap judgment" on the matter. Chairman Small of the Rivers and Harbors Committee was impassioned in his opposition. He declared the true principle of appropriating money called for expenditures on a "representative rather than a centralized plan." He saw in the proposal a means by which the executive department of the Government might gain an undue influence over Congress. He argued that such influence could much more easily be imposed on a single committee than on several. Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee opposed action on "so short consideration."

The only Chairman of the so-called "pork-barrel committees" who failed to appear was Representative Clark, head of the Public Buildings Committee.

While Mr. Fitzgerald had no comment on the committee's action, his publication of the correspondence between himself and the President was generally taken to mean that he would reopen the fight at the beginning of the December session. His letter to the President follows:

"Dear Mr. President: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a resolution which I introduced on the 29th ultimo to centre control of appropriations in a single committee during the present emergency.

"This proposition is in line with the declaration of the Democratic platform, and is particularly important at this time in view of the extraordinary sums which are required for the maintenance of the public service.

"Knowing your many years of careful study of procedure in the House, as well as your knowledge of governmental method in other countries, together with the fact that the country looks to you as the leader of the party in control of the Government, and for a commanding part in all movements designed to improve the public service, and to safeguard the public funds, I should be very glad if you would favor me with a full expression of opinion as to the feasibility and the desirability of such a reform as is proposed within the resolution, with the understanding that it might be used in such a manner as would be deemed proper."

Marking Time in Children's Wear.

The recent rise in temperature has had the effect of checking quite noticeably the demand for infants' and small children's wear in the local market. The early buying was liberal enough from all accounts and, when the September cold snap was on, the duplicate business placed was not bad. Now, however, buyers appear to be marking time. One reason for their willingness to wait for the conners, it is believed, is that 104 Lenox Avenue, by Nettie Rothleder, $200; Abraham Glassberg, $138; Jacob Wangarsky, $83, and Isidore Groschelka, $94. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,200.

Women Buying Better Shoes.

According to local shoe manufacturers' agents, there has been a decided tendency this season toward the better grade shoes for women. The big feature of the Fall trade in the staple lines is said to be the high topped shoes with buttons, those of the lacing type playing second fiddle. Military heels are becoming more popular, it seems, though, of course, the high French heels still occupy first place. In models for afternoon wear, the season has produced a number of novelty features, the most favored of which is said to be strap fastenings and ribbon bows. For evening, pumps of satin and of contrasting materials, with lacing and strap arrangements over the instep, are the most in demand.

Bank Grants Extra Compensation.

The National Bank of Commerce announced yesterday that it had decided to pay its employes an extra compensation "in recognition of the prevailing high cost of living and loyal services rendered." This additional payment will amount to 20 per cent. of the annual salaries of employes receiving less than $2,000 a year and 15 per cent. for employes receiving up to $4,000 per annum. The first payment will be made on Nov. 5, the distribution being completed in six equal installments. About 900 employes will share in the bonus. Several other large banks, among them the National City, the Central Trust Company, and the Bankers Trust Company, have been helping their employes to meet the high cost of living by extra disbursements.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.30
Caledonia	.10	Ophir	.06
Challenge Con	.01	Overman	.04
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.60	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.15	Union Con	.08
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.01
Jacket	.08	Mexican dollars	.70

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Fraction	.02
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Cons	.35
Jim Butler	.88	Goldfield Merger	.04
McNamara	.19	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.10	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.08	Silver Pick	.12
Monarch Pitts	.10	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.18	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.08	Consolidated	.28
Rescue	.17	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah Extension	2.30	Red Top	.07
Tonopah Nev	2.30	Union Amalg	.74
West End	.67	White Caps	1.55
West Tonopah	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.12
Atlanta	.05	Packard	.04
Booth	.03	Rochester	.48
Daisy	.02	Round Mountain	.27
Florence	.13	United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¾	6¾	Granite	40	50
Dr. g'pot	3¼	3½	Isabella	8	9¼
Elkton	4	5	McKinsey	5	6¼
El Paso	20	25	Portland	143	149
Fanny R	3¼	5	Vindicator	52	60
Golden C	195	199	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Gov	5¾	5¾			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Hoffman botany 315, all colors. L 108 Times.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen No. 373 brown. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

BURELLA.—Pekin 09057. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, all shades. S. Rosenman & Co., 16 West 21st.

DUVET DE LANE F. & H. 7575 colors 604, 662, black, for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th St.

PLAID Wilson and Lawrence, style No. 538. Charmay & Freeze, 158 West 27th St. Chelsea 4077.

POM POMS—Amethyst, plum, navy, and Pekin. Farr. 2616.

POPLIN, American, for cash. N. Y. Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

SERGES.—French, open to buy 104 Whitman, cash. Simon, 135 W. 27th.

VELOUR.—Garfield 5060; will exchange taupe, army brown, and green for burgundy. Hyman & Binder, 138 West 25th St.

VELOURS—13046, K 544, 11050, 15002, and 11050 Kersey, spot cash. Farragut 4215.

VELOUR.—Clark & Dana 5420, taupe. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

VOILES, Organdies, Batistes, and other sheer goods; open for large quantities. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

YOSEMITE—Bochman No. 2665, all colors, wanted at a price. Mad. Sq. 4152.

Offerings to Buyers

APRONS.—500 dozen organdie aprons, lace trimmed, hemstitched, and with bretelle, $2.25 and $2.75; terms net 30 days. The W. H. Dean Company, 45 East 17th St.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloths; low prices, latest styles; call will convince you. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—Wimpheimer's imported 21-22 inch; their price, $1; will close out 500 yards black, 400 navies, 600 yards brown, 20 yards Copens, at 70c net. Madison Sq. 3240.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor, botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our showroom and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silk, and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., Inc., 40-42 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 satin, taffeta, and serge (not junk, but good stuff) to close out at $8 net. Washington Dress, 150 West 25th St.

DRESS FORMS.—100 Palmenberg dress forms, 1913-1915, at $1 each. Federal Costume Co., 1 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Importer to dispose of large lot of French, near-seal, coney, moline, &c., cut up in trimmings. Apply 50 Union Sq., Room 1,703; 'Phone Stuyvesant 3356.

GINGHAMS.—25 cases Linwoods, 10 cases Amoskeag, striped and chambrays; under market price. Z 314 Times Annex.

KERSEY.—Lightweights Buckley & Cohen style 140, Stevens 6094, assorted colors. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES.—Peco, Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES to sell, Esquimette. Chelsea 3742.

POPLIN.—Dobson's 508, brown, green, taupe, burgundy, at $1.65 net. Mr. Schweitzer, 4582 Greeley.

SERGES.—87 in., 67½c; 7002, $1; V. S. L., $1.10; 5500, $1.17½; 7301, $1.20; 7683, $1.30; all net, 60 days. D. & S. Woolen Exchange, Mad. Sq. 1872.

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1307 Williamsburg.

TRIMMING.—Chase's three and five inch crushed mole trimming at $4.50 per yard. M. Levy & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J.

VELOUR.—Parker-Wilder, style W 900, brown and green, also Fred'k Lausser's brown and green; opening price. Call 6278 Spring.

VELOURS.—13046, 13045, 11050, 15020, Harris & Stern style 21; Reidell 5250. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS DU NORD.—Salts. Madison Square 3121.

WORSTED.—Garfield Worsted Mills, style 5002, assorted colors, 10 pieces, $1.97½ net. The Epstein Bros. Garment Co., Power Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6¼@6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5½@6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Suggests Standard Wool Mixture.

"If all-wool fabrics are to go," said a local manufacturer of clothes for men, "and manipulated stock is to be used instead, it should be accomplished by Presidential decree. It should be stipulated by official authority just how much wool as a maximum should be allowed in fabrics, and there should be a severe penalty by law for exceeding it. Thus every one in the trade would have a uniform standard to go by, and no unfairness or uncertainty would result.

Look for Record Prices.

In spite of the fact that certain gray cloths in the local market have been selling practically on the basis of 30-cent cotton for several days, opinions were heard in the market yesterday that, barring an unexpected reversal in cotton, an era of record prices has commenced. In one instance, in fact, the prediction was made that 38½-inch 60-48s would sell as high as 10 cents before the rise was ended. As this means the tacking on of at least a cent a yard to the present figure, this view was not fully concurred in. However, it was made clear that not the slightest disappointment would be felt by the mills if the prediction were fulfilled.

Silk Stocking Sales Doubled.

Reports from a number of the department stores of the city disclose the fact that, since the opening of the Fall season, the demand for silk stockings has almost doubled over other years. It is said that though the short and tight skirts, which are the mode of the hour, might be responsible in part for this increased demand, they could not account for it all. The opinion is held in most quarters that the explanation is to be found in the greatly increased number of women in business and their greater purchasing power. Furthermore, the silk hosiery situation is pointed to as an indication of what may be expected to follow later in other items of women's wearing apparel.

Hosiery Mills Can't Catch Up.

In the hosiery market the delivery situation continues extremely poor with no indications of relief in the near future. Orders are being accepted by the mills for delivery late in Spring, but for sooner than that they cannot and will not promise. They point to merchandise coming through now which was ordered in many instances as long as ten or twelve months ago. Due to these conditions, trade is necessarily restricted, and there is said to be no reason to expect a revival until some of the mills see their way clear to fill the orders they already have on their books.

Skirt Demand Keeping Up Well.

Local skirt manufacturers report the season to be progressing very favorably to their business. Demand has been general, covering a wide variety of styles and fabrics, and retailers stocks are said to be moving very rapidly. Brocaded satins and fallle silks in the higher priced garments are said to be attracting a good deal of favorable comment, and to be resulting in an increasing number of sales. The observation is frequently heard among the trade these days that side pockets are not as popular as they once were. In colors, plaids and stripes and solid bright shades are still well sought, though the darker shades predominate.

They Like Conservatism.

Paradoxically enough, the statement was made yesterday that individuals and firms which make a business of collecting bad accounts are just as anxious as credit men are that credit be given conservatively. While the other view naturally would be taken by the average person, due to the possibility of more work being given the collector by carelessness on the part of the credit office, one of the best-known collectors in the city says this is not the right one. More work is given, he admits, but as results are either to be had only in part or not at all, his efforts are wasted more or less in cases of this kind. And, working on commission, the wasting of time and effort on a very bad account means reduced earnings.

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

Buying had a fair amount of snap in the local gray goods market yesterday, and higher prices were established on several varieties of goods. For 1917 deliveries of 39-inch 56-44s, 8½ cents was paid, with the same construction sold into early 1918 at an eighth less. Some further business was done for this year on 38½-inch 64-60s at 10¼ cents, though this trade was held back by the unwillingness of some mills to sell at that level. The same thing was true of 39-inch 68-72s at 11¾ cents. For 27-inch 64-60s several mills are firm in their demands for 7⅝ cents. Ten cents was paid for 38½-inch 64-56s for shipment in the nearby months, while at 7 cents 44-40s in the same width sold for similar delivery. The call for sheetings was none too heavy, but prices were firm on a basis of 13 cents for four-yard 56-60s. Liberal business was reported on 40-inch drills at full prices. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s.. 14½c; 38½-inch, 64-60s..10¼c
39-inch, 72-76s.. 13½c; 38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s.. 11¾c; 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s.. 8¼c; 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s. 10¼c; 27-inch, 64-60s....*7¾c
*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Rosenbloom & Levy; S. Levy, manufacturers shirts; New Stand.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear, knit goods, shirts; 11 E. 31st.
BOSTON—Rosen Bros.; A. Rosen, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Crescent Manufacturing Co.; A. Cantor, manufacturers skirts; Navarre.
BOSTON—Taylor & Co.; J. H. Taylor, hats, caps, furs; Continental.
BOSTON—Shattuck & Green Co.; C. Green, clothing; Park Av.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. J. Bradshaw, wash dress goods; 2 W. 37th.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Syndicate Clothing Co.; H. L. Levin, clothing, furnishing goods; Sherman Square.
CHICAGO—Western Garment Co.; J. Spitzer, manufacturers' petticoats; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. Gottlieb, coats, dresses, basement; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; L. Weltzenfeld, coats; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Ohio Hat Works Co.; W. J. Weinberger, women's hats, millinery; Hermitage.
CLINTON, S. C.—M. S. Bailey & Sons; W. J. Bailey, general merchandise, carpets; Albemarle.
DEROIT—I. Haitman, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—Chamberlain-Huntress Co.; J. M. Hubbard, fancy goods; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; R. Mann, jobs leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—Scheer Merchandise Co.; M. Mark, toys, underpriced departments; 108 Worth; Union Square.
LOUISVILLE—Bon Ton Coat and Suit Co.; M. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. Rosenblum & Sons; H. Rosenblum, job Fall coats; 1,133 B'way, Room 1123.
MIAMI, Fla.—Burdine & Quarterman; R. B. Burdine, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss J. Ryan, women's, misses' dresses; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard, Fitzpatrick & Co.; C. B. Kaiser, ready-to-wear; 25 E. 26th, Room 1109.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. J. Aldrige, notions, jewelry, art goods; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Maxwell & Polin; W. J. Maxwell, manufacturers' waists, dresses; 212 5th Av.; Breslin.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Lynch, Agnes—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....12,778.70
Maldman, Barnet, and National Umbrella Handle & Walking Canes Manufacturing Co., Inc.—Luxenberg-Ander Co., Inc.....9,917.50
Miner, Dorothy—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....121.76
McCormick, Cornelia E.—C. G. Story et al.....13,508.10
Sanford, D. Storey.....13,508.00
Marcus, Jacob—E. A. Foster.....180.20
Manicone, Michele—L. Diamond.....215.19
Merritt, Charles, Jr.—H. O'Brien.....728.29
Myers, Jesse—National Surety Co.....822.00
Meskin, Abraham, and Julius Cassileth —I. Bix.....641.50
P. S. Farner Co. and Phil S. Farner—Max Lachman & Son.....167.26
Posner, Harry—L. Salter et al.....262.67
Ryan, Frank—G. M. Roden & Son.....152.61
Rockwood, Sprague S.—B. Altman & Co.....713.18
Rubin, William & Jacob Strongin—S. Worls.....106.65
Stapleton & Burdick, Inc.—Hartwell, Lester & Clitter Co.....1,910.80
Schwab, Alexander—Gimbel Brothers, New York.....632.90
Sherri, Andre & Antoinette—Variety, Inc.....132.34
Sondheimer, Gus L.—Gould Embroidery Works.....1,427.49
Sofransky, Newman—F. H. Kilpatrick.127.44
Sherman, Robert G.—J. Sherman.....1,128.40
Shorts, Warren—H. R. Hansen.....180.92
Stafford Subscription Agency, Inc.—Isaac, Goldman Co.....116.85
Shorine, Phillip M.—L. Brisbane, et al.....656.66
Taylor, Roy E.—National Surety Co...1,595.95
Teti, Frank—S. Coraci.....8,555.31
Waterbury, Cleveland L.—G. Borger....281.64
United States Junior Naval Reserve, Inc.—Flat Repair Co.....101.71
Wagner, Leon—J. Weinberg.....847.56
Wisser, Chaim P.—W. R. Wisser.....545.22
Wilson, Bryant Co., Inc., and Samuel Horowitz—Germania Bank of City of New York.....230.30
White, Joseph J.—Same.....480.41
Wiener, Simon & Jacob, (Wiener Bros.) —L. Siff.....118.32
Zimmer, Isidore—L. E. Fisher et al. 2,261.10

In Bronx County.

Blaystein, Morris, as gdn.—Trojan Bldg. Co.....$77.94
Bracker, John—Nat. Cash Register Co.224.02
Cooper, Herbert—P. Komarovsky.....1,032.32
Cardillo, Joseph—O. Striznese et al.....70.02
DeCoo, George F.—J. S. DeCoo.....34.40
Envil Hld. Co. and Harry Turek—Indelil & Confort Co.....1,116.84
Greenberg, Daniel—M. S. Hopper.....30.00
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—A. Mc-Kenzie.....299.82
Mcdoff, Aaron—Melba Mfg. Co.....59.45
Meslot, Ada—W. J. White.....65.72
Marisch, Jack and Walter—Simplex Rubber Co. of America.....116.68
Morris Heights Realty Co., Bernard H. Buge, and Philippina C. Buge—German Exchange Bank.....4,913.85
Masur, Max E.—S. H. Peli.....45.52
Morris Heights Realty Co., Bernard Closet Co., Bernard H. Buge, and Philippina C. Buge—German Exchange Bank.....5,260.15
Passman, Alexander—F. F. French.....521.91
Starr, Minnie and Nathan—Cosmopolitan Bank.....115.27
Tannenbaum, Elias—same.....319.02

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Allen, Franklin W.—L. M. Allen, Jan. 30, 1917.....$500.00
Bieber, William S.—L. J. Kaplan, March 27, 1917.....151.33
Duncan, Henry S.—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., May 18, 1917.....282.22
Kellogg, Clara L.—M. Miller, April 24, 1916.....138.67
Schermerhorn, Nathaniel E.—M. C. Knobe, Sept. 18, 1916.....5,778.97
Lebost, Julius and Joseph—M. Chandigian, April 10, 1917, canceled.....11,224.78
Schwartz, Anderson & Co., Inc.—Singer Schwartz, Ladies' Hats, Inc., June 15, 1917.....2,536.05
Cells, August, and William H. Lobe—People, &c., April 20, 1915, vacated..5,000.00
Scharlin, Barney—O. Wiltschek, Aug. 20, 1912.....157.51
Friedman, William H.—H. K. Mulford Co., April 25, 1917.....120.23
Aarons, Alfred E.—Penn. R. R. Co., Jan. 29, 1913, canceled.....802.12
Same—E. M. Levyn, Jan. 20, 1913, canceled.....1,023.58
Same—Century Holding Co., June 28, 1915, canceled.....656.78
Same—A. Schoelvnick, Oct. 23, 1909, canceled.....1,066.65
Same—J. Glockner, July 28, 1911, canceled.....898.98

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Louis—A. Fox, Nov. 2, 1916..$888.36
Seagrave, James S.—J. E. L. Beals, May 24, 1916.....3,381.27

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WAH TAI COMPANY.—Lee Yat Chee, a partner, dealer in Chinese and Japanese goods at 233 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to bring in the fifty-seven other partners, many of whom reside in China, Japan, New York, and other American cities. The liabilities are $25,998 and assets $12,004, consisting of stock $10,000, furniture and fixtures $500, accounts $1,340, cash on hand $150, and cash in bank $14. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rosenbaugh receiver, and she was authorized to continue the business until the election of a trustee.

GENERAL DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION of 2 Rector Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frederick Hildebrandt, $161 for filter cloth; Johns-Manville Company, $2,461 for asbestos materials, and Hardinge Chemical Mills Company, $953 for machinery. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, made preferential transfers of property, and, on Dec. 20, consented to the appointment of receivers in the suit of the Central Foundry Company.

WILLIAM CAHILL, residing at 650 West 172d Street, who kept a saloon at 301 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,845 and no assets. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $4,619; Metropolitan Bank, $1,918, and Joseph M. Fishel, $3,143.

WEINRIEB'S WAIST SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman and Abraham Weinrieb, who are at 104 Lenox Avenue, by Nettie Rothleder, $200; Abraham Glassberg, $138; Jacob Wangarsky, $83, and Isidore Groschelka, $94. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,200.

FLOWER AND FEATHER COMPANY of 179 Wooster Street has made an assignment to Louis Jacobson. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by M. J. Frank & Co., $500; J. Elbert Saper, $100, and Morris Goldberg's Sons, $60. Joseph Dryer is President and Treasurer.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, manufacturer of tin cans at 281 Pearl Street, petition of bankruptcy filed against him by Dickerson, Van Dusen Co., creditors, for $1,468. Liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

DORA LIEBERMAN, grocer, at 22 East 115th Street, has made an assignment to Harry Berlin.

LOUIS LEVY, a butcher, of 41-43 Marion Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,770; no assets.

WILHELMINE RENARD, a housewife, 169 Cedar Avenue, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,962; assets, $52.

GEORGE A. WIGGINS, JR., New Hyde Park, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,187; assets, $100.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 194 business failures during the week in the United States, against 238 in the week before, and 236, 308, 332, and 314 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 61; New England, 24; Southern, 28; Western, 45; Northwestern, 14, and Far Western, 22. Canada had 26, against 22 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 11 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—George Martin, a farmer and stock dealer of Lincoln, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $40,474 and assets totaling $2,948.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 5.—G. D. Wallwork, a merchant of Avon Park, has filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,670 and assets of $3,475. C. B. Rouse of New York is his largest creditor.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Ontario Iron Company of Syracuse filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $160,639 and assets of $36,517.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County

Amounts $100 and over.

Ashburn, Addison A.—Simpson, Spence & Young.....$106,619.86
American Veterinary Medicine Co., Lexington Auto Supply Co.....109.35
Binns, Gertrude A., Admx.—S. Lachman.....1,547.21
Berkowich, Louis I.—National Cash Register Co.....201.60
Bradley, John J.—Saranac Realty Co....560.65
Brown, Alexander J.—R. E. Phelan..1,218.85
Beinich, Max—N. Cohen.....302.65
Bauer, Raymond C.—T. Wallace.....119.20
City of New York—J. B. Malatesta....6,500.00
Cohen, Bertha—N. McTiernan.....398.34
Clark, Raymond S.—A. Hopkins.....961.47
Bennington & Co.—Strong & Trowbridge Co.....2,257.72
Enwill Holding Co. and Harry Turek—Indelil & Confort Co., S. O. Bed Co.234.73
Eastern Bedding Co.—Same.....1,114.84
Fennimore, James—H. Farmer.....835.89
Friedberg, Herman, and Morris Nasin, (Nostrand Lighting Fixture Co.)—Syracuse Smelting Works.....109.49
Feldman, George, and Samuel Kerach—B. Davis.....1,344.41
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—S. Ullman.....1,141.58
Fortgang, Bernard—N. Y. Preparatory School.....244.91
Friedman, David—R. Ullman, costs.....107.84
Flanagan, De Witt C.—Hannis Distilling Co.....97,981.59

URGES TAXPAYERS TO AID GOVERNMENT

Commissioner Roper Appeals to People to Help Him in Enforcing the War Revenue Law.

CONFRONTS A GREAT TASK

Persons Affected Must Find Out What Their Liabilities Are and File Returns—Penalty for Slackers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The new war tax law is straining the resources of the Internal Revenue Bureau to the limit. Daniel C. Roper, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is confronted with what is said to be the largest and most intricate revenue measure ever conceived in the history of the world. Many new clerks will be needed in the offices of Internal Revenue Collectors throughout the country in order to keep pace with the vast amount of business that will attend the collection of the many new taxes.

The new law puts the taxpayer at once on notice that he must go to the revenue collector and find out what his liabilities are for the purpose of taxation. Failure to perform this duty involves liability to severe penalties.

All liquor and tobacco dealers have had due notice of the increased tax on liquor and tobacco, and have been advised to make inventories promptly, so that they may not be caught with the new heavy tax while they continue to sell at old prices.

The large force in the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office began today working overtime to prepare for the collection of the new taxes. From soda water to floor taxes, which appear in the new law, the Government officials are confronted with great prospect of trouble. Commissioner Roper gave out a statement tonight in which he rests the new law, with all its manifold burdens for the people, squarely on the necessity of winning the war against Germany. He says:

"Upon every citizen rests the responsibility of contributing to the utmost of his ability toward the successful termination of the war. The War Revenue act represents the judgment of the United States Congress as to what is the proper share for each citizen to contribute. This share is based upon the ability of the citizen to contribute. It is the unquestioned duty, therefor, of every true American citizen not only to pay the full tax the law requires of him, but to remove every possible obstacle to the successful administration of the law by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Under the circumstances, it is a high privilege for every citizen to comply strictly with the terms of the law and to make it a part of his duty to see that every other citizen does likewise.

"The new law affects all individuals receiving incomes of more than $1,000 a year; all corporations, joint stock companies, and associations, all distillers, rectifiers, wholesalers and retailers, holders of distilled spirits intended for sale or to be used for manufacturing purposes; all dealers in fermented liquors or malt liquors, wines, cordials, liqueurs, domestic and imported; all dealers in soft drinks, table waters, and carbonic acid gas; all manufacturers of and dealers in cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, snuff, and cigar and cigarette papers; all carriers of freight, express or passengers, and operators of pipe lines; all dealers in life, marine, inland, fire, and casualty insurance; all manufacturers and wholesale dealers in motor vehicles of every kind, music instruments, motion picture films, jewelry, boats, sporting goods, perfumes, cosmetics, medicinal preparations, chewing gum, cameras; all proprietors of amusement places, including cabarets; all persons executing legal documents of any type; all traders on produce or stock exchanges and boards of trade; all importers of merchandise, and all manufacturers or importers of playing cards.

"In addition to original and additional taxes that will apply to articles or commodities manufactured, imported or produced on and after October 4, 1917, the law provides for a floor tax' on certain articles. This is a tax upon articles or commodities held in stock or in storage by manufacturers, dealers and holders. The floor tax is in the nature of an additional tax on taxpaid articles or commodities, and is an original tax upon articles or commodities that have not heretofore been subject to the internal revenue tax.

"In some instances the floor taxes are at different rates than the rates prescribed for the same kind of articles manufactured or produced on and after October 4, 1917. Collectors of internal revenue have been fully instructed as to the requirements of the law and the procedure to be followed in assessing and collecting taxes. All persons affected by the law should communicate with the nearest Internal Revenue officer and ascertain specifically how they are affected and what they must do to comply with the law.

"The law makes it the duty of every person, firm, or corporation whose possessions or incomes are taxable to make true and correct returns upon which the tax may be assessed and collected. Severe penalties are provided for failure upon the part of any person, firm, or corporation to make the correct inventories and returns required.

"In the collection of the tax that will apply to articles or commodities in stock on Oct. 4, 1917, it is the purpose of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to make, through its field force, preliminary inquiries of every person liable to tax, to ascertain his possessions in the way of taxable goods and the amount of tax he is liable to pay. This preliminary inquiry will be conducted over a period of probably a week.

"Within thirty days from the date of enactment of the new law every person, firm, or corporation, liable to floor tax, must file with the Collector of Internal Revenue a true and correct inventory, under oath, of goods in his possession subject to this tax. Attached to the inventory must be a synopsis of the inventory and a statement of the amount of tax to be paid on the goods covered by the inventory.

"This is known as a taxpayer's return. Upon the basis of this return, and on a number of the duplicates filed by the preliminary inquiry and the taxpayer's inventory, the proper amount of tax will be determined. Payment of the tax must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue at the time of filing the return, but payment may be extended to date not exceeding seven months from the passage of the act, upon the filing of a bond for payment. This bond must be given with an approved corporate surety company in a penal sum of not less than double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than $1,000.

"The penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of the law are for slackers."

EASY MONEY WOMAN GUILTY

Mrs. Hyman Offered 50 Per Cent. a Month and Got $500,000.

Mrs. Rae Hyman, proprietor of a so-called "money factory" at 300 East Fifty-sixth Street, was convicted yesterday of grand larceny in General Sessions. It was alleged that her victims numbered more than a thousand and that she had taken in more than $500,000.

Reuben Hein, a skirtmaker, of 615 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, one of the chief witnesses, said he had met Mrs. Hyman last January and that she had said she represented a number of Wall Street operators.

"She said the men she represented had many munition contracts with foreign Government and that the profits were so great that they were paying 50 cents a month on every dollar invested," the witness testified. "She said she would accept an investment from me and give me interest at that rate, and I gave her $250.

"A month later I went to her house and she gave me $125 as my first month's interest, and said it was a shame I did not have more money to invest, because such profits could not be made for long. I gave her back the $125 and told her to invest that and to invest my interest every month as it came due. The next time I went to look for her was in June. I wanted to get a little money to pay some expenses, but she was gone and so was my money."

Mrs. Hyman put in no defense. She was remanded to the Tombs for one week for sentence.

NEW DEAN AT CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins to Preach First Sermon Tomorrow.

The Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, formerly of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach his first sermon as Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine at the 11 o'clock morning service tomorrow.

Dr. Robbins formally entered upon his new duties last Monday. There was no service of induction, but Bishop Greer will introduce the new Dean to the Diocesan Convention meeting in November.

Dean Robbins takes the place of the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, who died last Fall.

Good progress has been made in the construction work on the Cathedral during the last Summer. The chapel of Saint Ansgarius, the final unit of the Seven Chapels of Tongues, has been completed. This chapel, soon to be consecrated, was erected in memory of William Reed Huntington, rector of Grace Church from 1884 to 1909.

'ORDERED OUT,' WALDE SAYS

Husband Quotes Mother-in-law in Breach of Promise Trial.

Prof. Raymond Walde, teacher of science in the Scarsdale High School, was a witness yesterday in the suit brought by his wife, Mrs. Gladys Teed Walde, against Dr. Francis D. Griffin, a dentist, for $50,000 damages for breach of promise. He told a jury before Justice Giegerich that the reason he left his wife the day before the suit went to trial was because his mother-in-law "ordered him out."

Prof. Walde, who was called as a witness for the defendant, said that Mrs. Teed asked him whether he intended to testify for or against his wife and he said he told her he would tell the absolute truth. He alleges that Mrs. Teed replied: "Under those circumstances I will keep no traitor in my house. Your board is up tomorrow night and you must get out."

The witness said he then went to the chapter house of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at Columbia, of which he is a member. His examination will be continued on Monday.

Petitions Against Dyestuff Company

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Coporation by the H. H. Johns-Manville Company, a creditor to the amount of $2,401; the Hardinge Conical Mill Company, $953, and Frederick Hildebrandt, $161. The Federal Corporation is the defendant in several equity receivership suits.

Private View of Arctic Pictures.

A private view of the photographs and specimens brought back by the MacMillan Crocker Land expedition will be given at the American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10. There will also be a reception for the members of the expedition.

ENGINES FOR FRANCE TURNED OUT ALREADY

First American Rolling Stock Made Within Twenty Days After Design Is Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—American manufacturing enterprise again has demonstrated its ability to meet the extraordinary demands of war. It was disclosed today that within twenty days after the War Department delivered designs for special locomotives and cars for the troops in France, the first of 680 engines and the first of 6,000 cars were ready for shipment.

French railroads will not stand the weight and length of standard American rolling stock. The special engines weigh 166,500 pounds, and the new cars are only thirty-six feet long, owing to the short curves of French roads. They are equipped with French couplings, and the French cars can be used in trains with the American equipment. The engines are eight-wheel-drive type, giving them great traction for the heavy loads they will haul to the American front.

The railway equipment sent from the United States will be painted battleship gray to make it inconspicuous as possible. The first engine bearing the marking "U. S. A. No. 1" soon will be in operation on the French lines.

It is understood that five engineer regiments, composed largely of railway men, will handle the new equipment. Flanged wheel rims have been provided for many American motor trucks and trailers so that they can be used on the line. This scheme was tried by Pershing's forces in Mexico with good results.

At the main American army base, among other equipment, will be a complete railway repair ship for all classes of rolling stock, fitted for work on both American and French engines and cars. Trained railway mechanics of long experience on American roads will do the work. Construction of the shops is said to be well advanced.

CALL FOR DOCK CLERKS.

Government Has Work for Men at Ports in France.

Speaking for the Government, Captain M. A. Kerwin said yesterday at the Army Building in Whitehall Street that there was immediate need of dock clerks, checkers and time keepers, familiar with cargo work, to go to France at once to manage the discharging of transports and supply ships.

The rate of pay will be according to grade, from private to sergeant of the regular army, and those who show themselves efficient will be eligible for commissions. The applicants who are accepted will be enlisted for the war and be attached to what is called the Stevedores Regiment. In addition to their pay the men will receive their uniforms, equipment, and board and lodging from the Government.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Original—State of Tenn., complainant, v. State of Ark. and Board of Directors of St. Francis Levee District.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

599—Ball Engineering Co., petitioner, v. J. G. White Co.—Leave granted to file reply brief on motion of counsel for petitioner.

110—Lee Wilson & Co., appellant, v. U. S.—Argument continued for appellant and for appellee and concluded for appellant.

306—Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co., appellant, v. City of Lincoln et al.—Argument commenced for appellant and continued for appellees.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday: Nos. 300, 416, 4, original, 26, 426, 427, and 428, 429, 430, 450, and 481,) 461, 192, 199, 340, 424, 359, and 490.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Van Dyck Estate<Elo Realty Co.—Arthur N. Giegerich. Hix<Campbell—Edward C. Parish, U. S. Trust Co.<Vanderpoel James Dunne, Honigman<Loretta Corp.—Robert M. Miller, N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Martin—Phoenix Ingraham, American Mtg. Co.<Wilt—John J. Sullivan. Morgan<Gordon—John G. Saxe, Carman<Smith—Schuyler E. Day.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Augusta Parkin<Isaac Goodstein—Wm. Peters, Mary G. Aldrich<Chrystie Realty Co.—Abraham L. Katlin. Lincoln Trust Co.<Ferdinand G. Bamman—John C. Hertle.

SPECIAL TERM—Whitaker, J.—Alma H. Kingsley<Walter J. Kingsley—Edmund P. Holahan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Fine<Clinton Realty Co.—Charles H. Friedrich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Joseph Kraker and ano.<Maria Kahrs et al.—Ernest J. Cuozzo. City Real Estate Co.<Sarah E. Martin et al.—Isidor Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department decisions:

H. L. Bradlet et al., respt., v. Degnon Contracting Co. and another, appits.—Motion denied.

C. Chiaramonte, respt., v. G. Hornstein and another, appits.—Motion granted and appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

J. J. Crozier et al., appits., v. J. F. Richardson et al., respts.—Motion denied.

The Cupples Cordage Co. appit., v. City of New York and another, respts.—Motion denied.

R. C. De Normandie respt., v. Bay View Heights Land Co., appit.—Motion for rearrangement denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

P. Dwyer, respt., v. New York and Queens County Railroad, appit.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

O. Geier, appit., v. Greater New York Meat Co., Inc., et al., defts., and O. Dommasch, respt.—Motion of defendants appeal denied on condition that plaintiff perfect the appeal, place case on the November calendar and be ready when reached. Otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. M. Haffen Brewing Co., respts., v. City of Yonkers, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that defendants perfect appeal, place case on November calendar and be ready when reached. Otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

Imperator Realty Co., Inc., applt., v. Tesemeos Realty Corp. et al., defts., E. F. McCarthy, respt.—Motion denied upon condition that plaintiff perfect the appeal, place case on November calendar and be ready when reached.

Re judicial settlement of the account of C. M. Crum as sole surviving executor of J. W. Schuler, deceased, &c.—Motion denied.

Re probate of last will of H. R. Howell, deceased.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re application of A. Hughes for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

In re application of F. Pennell for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

In re Rufus L. Perry, in attorney.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted and respondent disbarred.

In re application of C. Ries and Anna M. H. Ries, as creditors of Catherine A. C. G. Rehfeldt, for the sale, mortgage, or lease of the real property of Catherine A. C. G. Rehfeldt, deceased, for the payment of debts.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In re B. Taishoff and another, respts., on an application to adjust the liens of A. B. Schlemeyer and another, attorneys, v. Max Schlemeyer, appit.—Motion granted to the extent of $2,300 and conditional upon the prompt prosecution of the case.

G. G. Maxwell, &c., appits., v. S. C. Hoge et al., respts.—Motion for a reargument denied, with $10 costs, and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

I. Meier, as admx., &c., of J. H. Meyer, deceased, respt., v. J. Glasser, appit.—Motion for a reargument denied, with $10 costs.

M. Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., appit.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. C. Overton et al., respts., v. City of New York, appit.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., ex rel. T. Faggello, appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., ex rel. G. A. Hazel, appit., v. Department of Health of City of New York, respt.—Motion denied, both to resettle the order of this court and for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

The People, &c., ex rel. R. M. Judson, relator, v. F. D. Breithack and others, as Assessors of the City of Yonkers, respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., ex rel. D. J. Legget, applt., v. J. T. Fetherston, as Commissioner, &c., respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

S. Sawicl, respt., v. The Prudence Co., applt.—Motion granted, without costs.

H. G. Thompson, an infant, &c., applt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., respt.—The order may be resettled by showing that no reversal was on question of law and showing that the complaint was dismissed.

S. Untermeyer, respt., v. City of Yonkers, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that defendant perfect the appeal, place the case on the November calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

I. Birnbaum and H. Kramer, applts., v. Dovrefjeld Sailing Ship Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. S. Chamberlain, respt., v. H. L. Crawford, indiv. and as admr. &c., of J. G. Crawford, deceased, and G. Robertson and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Connor, respt., v. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed.

M. Crystal et al., as exrs., &c., of C. M. Silverman, decd., applts., v. Aerodrome Park Amusement Co. et al., respts.—Judgment dismissing complaint and admitting relief on the counterclaim affirmed, with costs.

J. P. and R. M. Curry, co-partners, &c., respts., v. J. and M. Zitelli, appits.—Appeal from the judgment entered upon return dismissed and orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. J. Delehanty, respt., v. M. Barr, deft., and A. Barr, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. J. Dougherty, respt., v. T. S. Hoy, appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

L. Gross, respt., v. same, appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Orange Co. affirmed, with costs.

T. Hansen, respt., v. Turner & Blanchard, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. P. Hyne, respt., v. Hageville Realty Co. and A. A. Hageman, appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed.

In re judicial settlement of the account of W. H. Brown as exr., &c., of P. A. Hackley, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

In re supplementary proceedings, R. Reisenberger and ano., v. Aitkrug, respts., v. I. Corsun, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re the last will of W. Titus, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Nassau Co. affirmed by default, with costs.

A. and F. Keith, respt., v. Snare & Triest Co., applt., Acts 1 and 2.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. S. Lewis et al., respts., v. D. F. Butcher and A. J. Powell, indiv. and as trustees, &c., and F. G. Smith, respt., acts 1 and 2.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

T. A. Peterson, an infant, by P. Peterson, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. E. M. Vaughey, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, Act 1.

P. Peterson, respt., v. E. M. Vaughey, applt., Act. 2.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, unless within twenty days plff. reduce the amount of verdict, in which event the order as modified is affirmed, without costs.

T. A. Peterson, an infant, by P. Peterson, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. E. M. Vaughey, rspt., Act. 3.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. G. Rose, appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed by default.

Same v. Ziolkowski, appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., ex rel. H. Hirschberg, as District Attorney of Orange County, respt., v. A. H. F. Seeger, &c., and ano., defts., and S. L. Hawks, applt.—Final order affirmed.

The People, &c., ex rel. E. C. Moore, Jr., applt., v. R. H. Neville, et al., Assessors of the City of Yonkers, respts.—Order of dismissal of writ reversed, without costs, and second finding modified and as so modified affirmed.

M. Schuls, as admx. &c. of E. Schuls, decd., applt. v. A. D. D. and M. Johnston, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

W. Sherwood, respt., v. H. Scofield, decd., and T. A. Armstrong, appit.—Order of the County Court of Westchester Co. affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. M. Silverman, et al., as exrs., &c., of C. M. Silverman, decd., applts., v. E. C. Althause, rspt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co., respt., v. J. N. Dillard, as admr., &c., of J. H. Wood, Jr., decd., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Town of North Hempstead, respt., v. L. H. Leeds, applt.—Judgment modified and as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs in this court.

E. Ugovitch and H. J. Young, respts., v. Ohio Farmers' Ins. Co. et al., Le Roy, Ohio, appit.—The order of July 17 is affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and stay vacated.

Decisions by the presiding Justice. On application to appeal from the Appellate Term. J. Milton Hagy Waste Works, respt., v. R. Rochester, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Hemmerdinger and ano., doing business under the firm name, &c., of J. H. Hemmerdinger's Sons, applt., v. J. Weiss and Sons, Inc., rspt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

U S<Nochim Rochlin. Same<Yoron. Same<McCormack. Same<Phillips, Hall & Newman.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal just below the Times Square section, involving one of the largest transactions in connection with the trade paper publishing business, was closed yesterday in the purchase by the United Publishers Corporation, Horace M. Swetland President, of the ten-story McGraw Building at 281 to 249 West Thirty-ninth Street. The building covers a plot fronting 198 feet by 90, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The new owners are publishers of about twenty trade and technical papers, including The Iron Age, Dry Goods Economist, Motor Age, and American Architect. This purchase was consummated through the acquisition by the United Publishers Corporation of a majority of the stock ownership of the building. The deal was based on a valuation of the property of more than $1,300,000.

The building is within easy access to both the New York Central and Pennsylvania stations, and only three blocks from Times Square. The first floor is occupied by the Times Square Station of the New York Post Office; three floors and basement are occupied by the Federal Printing Company, the printing department of the United Publishers Corporation; the four other floors are occupied by the publishing offices of the United Publishers Corporation.

Investor Makes $115,000 Washington Heights Purchase.

The Alva, a five-story apartment house at 556 West 180th Street, has been sold by the Russeley Company, Inc., Alexander McDowell President, to an investing client of Charles S. Kohler. The structure occupies a plot 75 by 100, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. It was held at $115,000.

Buy East Side Garage Site.

Edward Sternlicht, President of the Atlas Company, has purchased as a site for a public garage the old tenement at 310 to 314 East Fifty-third Street. The buildings cover a plot 58 by 100.5, and a one-story garage, estimated to cost $20,000, will be erected at once.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

H. S. Manning sold to a client of Frank B. Wynn 3 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 81 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The buyer will alter the premises. Solomon Kalvin purchased the adjoining property, No. 5 last week from Miss Edith H. Crews.

Mary T. Dunn sold to John Haydock 37 West 138th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, purchased from Mabel H. Flinn the five-story flat occupying a plot 100 by 40 on the northeast corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street. Porter & Co. negotiated the sale.

Angelo L. Piumeto sold for Carrie Stonebridge 2380 and 2382 Hoffman Street two two-story frame buildings on a lot 50 by 119.

$100,000 Bronx Garage Lease.

J. Clarence Davies has leased the garage about to be erected on the east side of Alexander Avenue between 142d and 143d Streets, for Henry Lewis Morris to Max L. Balene, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000.

John Alvino has sold to Aniello Celentano and Maria G. Celentano the southeast corner of 187th Street and Crotona Avenue, two five-story apartments with stores, 100 by 70, and also 2363-2367 Prospect Avenue, seventy feet south of 187th Street, 125 by 45, occupied by two five-story apartments, acquired about a year ago by the seller. The properties were held at $200,000. Charles M. Villone and Charles A. Pecora were the brokers in the sale.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Postrel Construction Company to Stanley Miller for occupancy the one family detached brick house 1317 Avenue U.

I. Salzberg sold for K. Cohen to A. Landau the one family cottage on a plot 80 by 100 ft. on the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Fourteenth Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

Jacob Weiss sold a plot 100 by 100 on Seventh Avenue near Washington Avenue to the F. L. Bradbury Cruller Company, which intends to improve same with a garage in connection with its present factory. Also sold for E. L. Bayliss, at Corona, L. I., a plot corner of Hayes Avenue and Steenwyck Street, Louona Park section, to A. Fagnant, who will build six two-story family brick dwellings.

The L. W. F. Engineering Company, airplane manufacturers, have again added to their property at College Point by purchasing the property 50 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Fulton and Fifth Streets.

H. Mehrtens has purchased the dwelling on the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Lathrop Street, Long Island City, from L. Willen.

E. Y. Brand & Son sold for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company a house on the east side of Greenwood Avenue near Fulton Street, Richmond Hill to a client in Flatbush.

Long Island.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased through Ducey & Gaffney a two story frame private dwelling on a plot 60 by 100, situated on Beach 134th Street, Belle Harbor, L. I.

New Million Dollar Chemical Company Buys New Jersey Plant.

The Reade Manufacturing Company of Hoboken, N. J., has purchased through J. I. Kisiak a modern chemical plant at New Market, N. J., consisting of a building 310 by 125, and about eleven acres of ground.

This purchase is the result of an agreement between the company and Dr. C. J. Richardson, metallurgical chemist, to refine cobalt, nickel, and arsenical ore.

At the present time there is no establishment in the United States refining this ore, nor producing cobalt from the ore. The only other countries in which cobalt is being produced are Saxony and Canada.

The plant just purchased was erected about two years ago for the manufacture of barium salts and contains the most modern chemical apparatus. The advantage the Reade people perceived in securing this property was in the fact that much of the apparatus contained in this plant is impossible to secure at the present time, and by purchasing it they will be able to produce their new products thirty days after taking possession.

Cobalt is one of the rare metals which is coming into extensive use, and finds use in the dye industry as well as in the hardening of various steel-cutting alloys.

The new company will incorporate for a quarter of a million of dollars, and proposes to start operations at once.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold to a client for William T. Clark the store and apartment building located on the corner of Hillside Avenue and Runyon Street, Newark, J. The property was held at $25,000.

Westchester County.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold to a New York lawyer a tract of over sixty acres situated in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on the northwest corner of and with large frontages on Harrison and Lincoln Avenues. The present sellers acquired the property from the Stewart estate in 1910. The asking price was $60,000.

Jewelry Lease on Fifth Avenue.

Cartier, jeweler, who recently acquired the Morton F. Plant mansion at the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, has sublet his former quarters at 712 Fifth Avenue for ten years to Forth & Powell, jewelers, successors to Ralph Dewey of New York and Paris. George R. Read & Co. were the brokers.

Baltimore Firm Leases Additional Space.

Henry Sonneborn & Co. of Baltimore, Md., who recently leased through M. & L. Hess the building 321 to 327 Sixth Avenue, formerly occupied by the O'Neill-Adams Company, for the manufacture of army uniforms, under a Government contract, have secured additional space.

Through the same brokers the firm has rented the adjoining building at 113 to 121 West Twentieth Street from the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which also owns the former property.

The two buildings have a floor area of 170,000 square feet, all of which will be used by the lessees to complete a Government contract for uniforms.

Realty Notes.

The Water-Pine Corporation is the buyer of 81 Pine Street, 128 Water Street, and 502 and 504 West Broadway, sold recently by the Hasco Building Company.

Richard Collins was the broker in the recent sale of 7 East 130th Street for the Kiddle estate, as well as for the sale of 8 West 131st Street for Jennie E. Sampter to the New York Colored Mission.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 424, e s, 38 ft s of 25th St, 18x62, three-story tenement and stores; Florence Lockwood against Isaac Steigerwald et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $6,551.11; taxes, &c., $15.90; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

AT 3,268 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tiffany St, 937, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 85x105, four-story flat; J. B. Baum against Amelia Haas et al.; A. L. Strasser, attorney; due, $19,111.38; taxes, &c., $480; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

36th St, 140 West, for a five-story building, 25x86.9; B. C. Faulkner et al., 256 Broadway, owners; J. Jeaume, 37 Sullivan St, architect; cost, $32,000.

Jumel Place, 21 and 23, for a two-story garage, 74.11x80; Brumxbar Co., Inc., 2,804 3d Av, owner; Moore & Landstedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St, 128 West, to a four-story dwelling; F. Hirsch, 890 Broadway, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,808, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x100; Barbara Bruckner to Nicholas Bruckner, 536 West 153d St, Oct. 4; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St $100

PINE ST, 81, s s, 67.4 ft w of Water St, 80.9x40; Water St, 128, w s, 40.7 ft s of Pine St, 23.2x65.3x23x69.9; Hasco Building Co. to Water-Pine Corp., 128 Broadway, mtg $50,000, Oct. 3; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

RIDGE ST, 132, e s, 67 ft s of Stanton St, 27x100, foreclosure Sept. 5, 1917; Louis Macomson, referee, to E. A. Morrison, 49 West 47th St; Alfred E. Marling, 35 West 47th St, and Frederick D. Philips, Lawrence, L. I., trustees for Harriet W. Marling, Oct. 4; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St $10,000

WEST BROADWAY, 502, w s, 25x75; Wes' Broadway, 504, w s, 175 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x75; Hasco Building Co. to Water-Pine Co., 128 Broadway, mtg $25,000, Oct. 3; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

2D AV, 2,070, e s, 75.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Title Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Adriatic Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, all title, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

3D ST, 127 and 129 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 44.4x100, foreclosure July 17, 1917; A. Walker Otis, referee, to Courtney Development Co., 156 Broadway, Oct. 5; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $17,500

13TH ST, 222 East, s s, 363.6 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x103.3; 13th St, 220 East, s s, 385 ft w of 2d Av, 15.6x103.3; George Hennessey to Dorothy Hennessey, 2,844 Decatur Av; Bronx, correction deed, all liens, Oct. 4; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St $1

23D ST, 240 East, s s, 141.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20.10x98.9; Mark Owens to Mary R., his wife, 2452 Hancock St, Brooklyn .....Gift

26TH ST, 153 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, with all title to alley; Irving Grometstein to John Kirkwood, 394 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $80,000, all liens, Oct. 4; attorney, Samuel J. Siegel, 38 Park Row $50

53D ST, 421 to 427, West, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 100.9x147.4x100.4x189.8; William Laus to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 118 West 88th St, $80,000, b. and s., Oct. 1; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 32 Cedar St $1

64TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 35x100.5; William H. Richter to City Real Estate Co., 1 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

64TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 35x100.5; United Securities Corporation to William H. Richter, 90 64th St, Corona, Borough of Queens, all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

69TH ST, 213 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.5; Michael & Pauline Maier to Lina Maier, 133 West 113th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, all title, Aug. 13; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $100

115TH ST, 167-167½ East, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, foreclosure June 28, 1917; James M. Guedalla, referee, to Emmanuel Alexander, on the premises, mtg $9,000, all liens, Oct. 4; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $100

115TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Sadie Frank to Susan Rubenstein, 985 Aldus St, Bronx, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 4; attorney, Harry Samuels, 46 Cedar St $1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Lion Realty Co. to 4 East 115th Street Corporation, 656 West 185th St, all liens, Oct. 3; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $1

121ST, 506 East, n s, 81 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x84.3; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Nicolangelo Ferrara, 7 Old Broadway, mtg $2,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

128TH ST, 87 West, n s, 885 ft w of 5th Av, 189x99.11; Marie T. Dunn to John Haydock, at Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St, this deed in satisfaction of mtg of March 3, 1911, Oct. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $50

180TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11 x w 135.5 and again w to point 101.4 e Old Broadway x n 73.4 and — to s s 180th St at point 101.1 e Old Broadway x e 144.8 to beginning, foreclosure; George W. Simpson, referee, to William R. Peters, 33 West 49th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 48 Cedar St $25,000

142D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 20x99.11; Amelia E. Mohr to Isidor Blank, 535 West 142d St, Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

156TH ST, 625-627 West, n s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 65x99.11, foreclosure Oct. 2, 1917; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Oct. 5; attorneys, Butcher, Taner & Foster, 1 Madison Av $150,000

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, w s, 95.6 ft n e of 182d St, 56.8x71.11x55.10x61.9; Alpha Investing Co., Inc., to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, mtg $3,000, Sept. 19; attorney, E. J. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 18.8x100; Philip Schlein to Louise Krahmer, 844 Trinity Av, mtg $5,000, Oct. 4; attorney, Louise Krahmer, 844 Trinity Av $1

CROTONA AV, 2,888-70, s e corner of 187th St, 70x100; John F. Albino to Amello Celentano, 2,360 Prospect Av, mtg $52,000, Oct. 1; attorney, C. M. Villone, 4,554 Park Av $100

DALY AV, n e corner of 178th St, 117.1x 26.8x irr.x irr.; Charles A. Breidenbach to Herbst Realty Co., 2,908 Daly Av, correction of deed, mtg $12,000, Sept. 26; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 East Tremont Av $1

HOFFMAN ST, e s,

ATTRACTIVE ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Picken Court
706 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 148th Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
6-7 All Outside Rooms.
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

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615-17 West 113th Street,
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
8th Floor Apartment; exceptionally Large, Light Rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath.
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High Class Corner Apt.
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12 ROOMS—5 BATHS
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Newest Large Apartment Hotel on Upper West Side.
Hotel Alexandria
250 West 103d St.,
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Ready for Occupancy.
1 and 2 rooms with bath.
3 rooms with two baths.
ALSO LARGER APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY.
High Class Restaurant.
Exceptional accessibility; subway express station at corner, "L" station within two blocks; surface cars within half a block.
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420 W. 121st St. Corner Amst. Av.
One 7-Room Apartment, $930
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7 Rooms, Non-Elevator, Electric Lights.
First and Top Floors, $40-$45.
408 Manhattan Ave. Bet. 117th and 118th
Two 6-Room Apts., $55
One 3-Room Apt., $35
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THE NORTHERN
Cor. Northern Ave. Overlooking Hudson.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1,000
45 Pinehurst Ave., Cor. 179th.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $456-$900
Apply Supts., or
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140 St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 117th.
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Two Rooms and Bath.
TO LEASE—Two apartments, (non-housekeeping), rent $45 and $50 monthly, all improvements and in a convenient neighborhood.
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Breakfast and Room service if desired.

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660 W. 180th St., S. E. Cor. B'way.
Very high-class elevator apartments, extra large and light rooms.
5 Rooms $44
6 Rooms.....$55 to $57.50
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25 FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE
Southwest Corner of 160th St.
6 and 7 rooms, high class elevator Apartment. CHARLES CAMPBELL, 149 Broadway. Tel. Cort.—4863.

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S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
Contains Novel Devices Throughout.
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also a Few
1, 3 & 4 Room Apartments
On Main Floor, $750 to $1800
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42 East 66th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,500
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Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath, $340 to $900
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2 Rooms and Bath, $780
Parlor Floor Store $1,030
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Choice Elevator Apartments.
1261 Mad. Ave., 8 & 9 Rooms
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Cor. 94th Street
120 E. 85th St. 7 Rooms, $780
138 E. 94th St. 6 Rooms, $760
16-20 E. 97th St. 7 Rooms, $660
Duff & Conger Inc., Agts., Mad. Ave. & 58th St.

944 PARK AV.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400
Excellent service. Owner on premises.
1186 MADISON AVE. S. W. Cor. 87th St.
Attractive Apartments, 7 large rooms, $960 & $1100.
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7 or 8 unusually bright rooms, $780 & $900.
PAPAIN & CO., 1180 Madison Ave., 87th St.

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3 Rooms & Kitchenette
210 EAST 17TH ST.
A beautiful apartment with every improvement; telephone, electricity, etc. Apply on premises.

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ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST., 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
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4 and 5 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rent $480 to $960
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
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1775 to 1795 Bedford Ave.
All Modern Improvements.
Electric Light, Hardwood Floors.
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Open To Inspection At All Times.
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47 Pierrepont Street
Most exclusive 7 room and bath, housekeeping, elevator apartments, on Brooklyn Heights; all modern improvements, liberal house attendance; rents $800; excellent restaurant on top floor; use of same optional; rates moderate.
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Subway to Wall Street 8 Minutes
Apartments to Let
Housekeeping, $35 to $100
Studio Apts., one, two, three rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; maid service.
$25 to $65
Phone, write or call for unequalled list. J. H. Pennock & Co., Inc., 189 Remsen St. Telephone 8371 Main.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

OWNERS, ATTENTION.
We will manage your loft or office building free of any charge whatever, unless we show you marked improvement in the returns; long experience; best references. Manager, N 44 Times.

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For sale or exchange at sacrifice, 2½ lots, corner Southern Boulevard and 140th St.; new subway; no reasonable offer refused. Grossmann, 338 East 143d.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE.
Five minutes from the Station.
New, attractive, seven-room bungalow; hot water heat, electric lights, enamel bath; thoroughly modern; every convenience.
An exceptional opportunity at $5,000.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1516, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT AT WHITE PLAINS,
Top of a Hill.
English style, seven-room cottage, very artistic; exceptional view; $60 per month; worth $75.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1516, White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

At Great Neck.—Nine rooms, two baths; solarium, garage; 1-4 acre; 5 minutes station; great sacrifice; might rent. J. Wilson Dayton, Bayside, L. I. Telephone Bayside 2641.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida orange and truck lands; improved town property. Chas. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Fla.

Oklahoma—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—5,000 acres selected Oklahoma coal, oil, and mineral land, purchased first sales, adjacent towns, railroads; needing capital. For particulars write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent thirty to forty thousand feet manufacturing space, with automobile elevator, in Metropolitan district. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av., N. Y. City.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy two-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 279 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COMMUTING FARM, 29 miles out, 90 acres, 700 fruit trees, 10-room house, 5 outbuildings, 2 mules, 2 horses, 5 cattle, 8 pigs, machinery of all descriptions; $12,500, part cash. 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Two new stores, best of stands for clothing or dry goods business in best city in New England; rent, $50 per month. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Will sublet part of large office, furnished, 610 square feet, in Vanderbilt Avenue Building. LEWIS, 51 East 42d St.

FURNISHED office, short lease, very reasonable; Times Square district. Phone Rector—5594.

Part of beautiful drug store on Broadway for high-class stationery. H 64 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Responsible manufacturing concern (woodworking) wants some 25,000-30,000 sq. ft. floor space on one or two floors; also 5,000-10,000 sq. ft. yard space; location, Manhattan, Long Island, or Brooklyn; low insurance rate; attention. Address full particulars, Z 201 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Cozy, small home, with two full acres of fine, tillable farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting ½ place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,400, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once for further details and tickets, B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT in Beechhurst, L. I.—House of 6 large rooms, bath, pantry, open fireplace, steam heat, electricity, gas; large plot and garage; private beach. 27th St. and Woodlawn Terrace, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing.

California bungalow, 7 rooms, all improvements, shower bath, hot water heat, garage, attractive grounds; one block from bathing beach; 40 minutes from Penn. Station. C. M., Box 13, Baldwin, L. I.

Westchester.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS.
1¼ acres, old fashion house; barn; State road; shade; good neighborhood. A rare bargain at $2,500.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., Inc.,
Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

OWNER GOING TO BOSTON.
Will sacrifice 7-room cottage; high ground; large shade trees; flowers and shrubbery; view of Sound; the best all-year home in Larchmont for the price—$5,500; do not delay. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house, sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace; model kitchen, gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 28 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Only 2 left of our 9 beautiful houses at Plainfield; choice location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, and everything else. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

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53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
5 Stories and Basement.
Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 2 baths; 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

78 EAST 92D ST.—Four story; electricity; white wood, parquet floors. Caretaker.

54 EAST 87TH ST.—Three story; electricity; white wood; caretaker; furnished or unfurnished. Markwin Realty Corp., 29 W. 42d.

Queens.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; Underwood Road; large garden; sale, $16,000; rent, $125. Telephone owner, Hale, Cortlandt 300. Forest Hills 6320.

Long Island.

Until May—Large furnished cottage; big grounds; garage. Inquire Box 47 Woodmere.

Westchester.

Mount Vernon.—Nine-room house on Chester Hill, handsomely furnished and decorated; near high school, grammar school, ten minutes' walk to New Haven Station; will also rent unfurnished if desired. Telephone 3187 Mount Vernon or call at 141 Overlook St.

NEAR GEDNEY FARMS HOTEL.
Attractive, nearly new, Colonial cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large living room, fireplace, delightful grounds; fruit and flowers. Unfurnished, $1,200 per annum; furnished, $1,500 per annum. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Rent.—Cottage; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; 20 miles out; $50. T. F. J. Carroll, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Delightful San Antonio!
Wanted, an elderly man, or couple, to finance home; party advertising agrees to run successfully and make homelike for owners; climate very mild and dry. Address Z 333 Times Annex.

Eleven-room residence, beautifully furnished; two baths, steam heat; linen and silver; garage; $200 monthly. Garden City. Phone 1822 J.

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For Rent.—Montclair, N. J., 427 Grove St., cosy home, 9 rooms and bathroom, all improvements; lots 75x190; garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees; garage 12x16; near golf grounds; unfurnished, $40; furnished, $70. Address Owner, at above.

For Rent,
Very comfortable house; 8 rooms, all improvements, open fireplaces; large plot; three minutes from station. Apply 124 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.; Erie R. R.

Long Island.

For Rent.—Unfurnished, brand new, 10-room house; two sun parlors, three baths; garage; twenty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. H. Gant, Douglas Manor, Long Island. 'Phone, Bayside 2540W.

Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM HOME, large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

To sublet at once, furnished, reasonable rental, new house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, large living room and sun porch, with open fireplaces; 32 minutes from New York, Lackawanna express service; convenient station, trolley. Apply by phone, Roselle 4020. References.

Twelve-room house, two baths; rent, $50 monthly; beautiful grounds; 28 minutes. Address Room 20, 16 Beaver St., New York.

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Furnished—East Side.

68TH ST., Between Madison and 5th.—Furnished suite, three rooms and bath; third floor, private house; $125; service and breakfast optional. Address Room 1627, 165 Broadway.

56TH ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath; sublet for two months.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchenette; piano, Victrola, library; seen appreciated. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two, three large rooms and bath; permanent.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.
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ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ELEGANT housekeeping apartment, consisting of entire floor in private residence; two enormous rooms, bath, and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 45 East 60th St.

PARK AV., 80s.—Six rooms, 2 baths, exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

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SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
EVERY MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC.,
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12TH, (near 5th Av.)—2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; open fireplaces; beautiful new furniture; ideal apartment; aristocratic neighborhood; convenient all transportation; lease. Call Mad. Sq. 7390.

28 WEST 27TH ST.
Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

85TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44TH ST., 12 WEST, (adjoining Sherry's.)—Bachelor apartments; complete club service; high class; leases being made.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, 2 rooms, bath; also unfurnished; $45 to $65 monthly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST.—A step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH ST., WEST.—Beautifully furnished studio, bedroom, kitchenette, two baths; suitable one or two bachelors. Tel. Bryant 4614.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Large, handsome, sunny two rooms, bath; elevators, telephone, hall service.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished four-room apt., two bedrooms, livingly; bath.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, to lease.

57TH, 20 WEST.—Part time rental, unusual studio apartment, for entire day; entirely furnished; piano and Victrola.

57TH, 260 WEST.—2 large rooms, suitable for bedroom and kitchenette; electric light and elevator; fifth floor.

59TH ST., 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, and bath.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex Apartment 315, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Supt., on premises. Owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

72D, 344 WEST.—6 rooms, handsomely furnished; season $175; year $160. Mrs. Black.

73D ST., 46 WEST.—A most attractive and tastefully furnished apartment; ten large, light rooms, three baths; rugs, hangings, silver, and linens; all in excellent appointment; unusual closet room; to sublet for eight or twelve months; $500 per month. Apply Superintendent.

74TH, 184 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite; improvements; owner's supervision; maid service; breakfast.

74TH, 25 WEST.—High-class superbly furnished apartments, two-four rooms; service.

75TH ST., 259 WEST.—Handsome corner suite three beautiful connecting rooms, private bath, open grate fire heat, best service; ideal for gentlemen or studio.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—6-room outside apartment; piano, victrola, linen, silverware; $165 per month. 2540 Schuyler.

83D, 324 WEST.—Attractive 7 rooms, June 1 or longer, $155. Stevens, Apt. 6 West.

84TH, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished, 7-room apartment; $75; call evenings. Hunt.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Artistic, exquisite five rooms; view river; long lease; 7 West.

90S, (West End.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; charmingly furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

93D, 309 WEST.—Immaculate sunny apartment, five rooms; artistically, substantially furnished, refined neighborhood; adjacent Riverside; elevator building; subway.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Floor or separate; high-class private house; private baths. Phone Riverside 8098.

101ST., 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL. 3 doors from B'way, Phone 9575 River. High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6, 7 large sunny rooms and bath, $125 and $150; electricity.

Maid service included; all night telephone, elevator.

113TH, 562 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Light, beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment to responsible adults; 7 rooms, 2 baths, 8th floor. Apply Superintendent.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; ninth floor; all front south windows; immediate possession; opposite Columbia. Hilliard, 9 E.

123D, 530 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, western outlook, running water, electricity. Wells.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside southern exposure; six rooms, bath, $70.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Corner; south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson; large, outside rooms; baths.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonomous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES centrally located on her books.
16 West 47th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

BELOW 59TH.—4 rooms, housekeeping; new building; exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

BEST LOCATION IN CITY,
New building, 72d St.; beautifully furnished one, two rooms, bath; maid service, restaurant. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 113 West 72d.

FOR BUSINESS women, 2 rooms and bath, nicely furnished, steam heat; sunshine all day; quiet; near 34th; 9th Av. "L" station. Call Greeley 3379.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

GRANT COURT.
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; piano, Victrola; immediate possession. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—8 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished; linen, silver, piano; will divide and rent 5 rooms for small family; beautifully located. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Sublet large three-room apartment; or sell beautiful furniture.

SIX ROOMS front; 96th express; elevator; electricity; southern exposure. Riverside 4174.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 49, (Corner 130th St., St. Cecelia.)—To let for month, 7 rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished; splendid colored cook; references; $125. Mrs. Willis Rice. Phone Morn. 8500.

Studio north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GRAY, Furnished Apartment Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END.—6 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

3-4 LARGE, light rooms; clean, quiet private house, to adults; electricity, gas, showers; convenient transportation; references. Call Audubon 3858.

Brooklyn.

High-class modern apartment, handsomely furnished, thoroughly steam heated, in restricted section, near Prospect Park. Roomy porch. Quick transportation to New York—5c. Perfect quietude and cleanliness. Practically house to yourself. $65. Adults only. Owner, Elton, 135 Ocean Parkway. Phone 5268. Flatbush.

Montauk Arms, 904 Union St., Brooklyn, entrance Prospect Park and subways; suites 2 rooms, bath, furnished, $40, with maid service; also unfurnished; select tenants only. Phone 1436 Prospect.

Unfurnished—East Side.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

28TH, 82 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; modern; rent $50.

81ST ST., 130 EAST.—Corner six rooms, bath, all outside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 113 EAST.—Apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms; large bathroom; kitchenette, steam heat; very desirable; rent $85. Folsom, 127 East 34th.

57TH, 18 EAST (Between 5th and Madison Avs.).—Large studio; two bedrooms and kitchen, $1,200. Apply Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, $55 and $60; lease. Apply Superintendent.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautifully furnished two connecting or single rooms; homelike; conveniences.

MADISON AV., 602, (58th St.)—Skylight studio, 2 rooms and bath, $660.

Unfurnished—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone; newly renovated; $35 up. Agent on premises.

10TH, 48 WEST.—Beautiful, 3 rooms, bath, all improvements.

11TH, 33 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen; immediate possession; high-class apartment house. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th.

37TH ST., 55 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, open fireplace, bath; one or two young women; references. Apply Moore, 476 Fifth Av.

48TH, 49 WEST.—Small apartments; private baths; latest improvements. Inquire on premises.

53D, 56 WEST.—Handsome, 3 rooms, bath, single floors, all improvements; high class.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in private house; rent, $70.

57TH, 329 WEST.—3 front rms., large bath-room, exclusive house; near Carnegie; exceptional apartment for couple; $60. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite, improvements; owner's supervision; maid service, breakfast.

83D, 204 WEST.—Third, single, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $42. Belknap.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; $82; with electric light, $85.

93D ST., 300 WEST., (Cor. West End Av.)—One, two and three rooms and bath; maid service; $40 to $45 month.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elegant elevator apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; newly renovated; telephone; $35. Agent on premises.

117TH STREET, 368 WEST.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Corner apartments, facing Morningside Park.

123D, 449 WEST, (Benmore elevator apartments.)—Opposite Morningside Park; southern exposure; park view; 4 and 5 rooms, $38 to $50; day and night service. Inquire Superintendent.

150TH, 569 WEST, (Broadway.)—4, 6 outside rooms; modern elevator; $40-$65.

188TH, 520 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Sublet 4 beautiful, large, light room apartment, all improvements, reasonable. Inquire superintendent.

AT 245 WEST 135TH ST.
Close by "L" station, 8-room apartment; rent, $45. Apply to Owner, W. L. Briden, 17 Battery Place.

Desirable light four-room apartment in modern house; 1 block 116th elevated, near subway, surface, bus line; present occupant must move; will sublease to tenant's advantage. Call after 3 P. M., Crahan, 4E, 370 Manhattan Av.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $50.—Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 W. 112th St.

HIGH CLASS.
41 Convent Av., elevator apts., 6 rooms, $50 to $60; 8 rooms, $75; 2 baths; select neighborhood.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452. — To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms.

STUDIO, 210 WEST 14TH ST.
Ring Jump's bell, on premises.

THE MARBLE HILL APARTMENTS,
MARBLE HILL AV., COR 225TH ST., N. Y.
One block from New York Central, Broadway subway, Broadway cars, Fordham cars.
Elegant large 6-room corner apartment to sublet, $60; first-class day and night elevator, telephone service, plenty of fresh air, plenty of steam heat. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 775-776 Marble.

UNFURNISHED apartment, 5 outside rooms; southeasterly exposure; immediate occupancy. Audubon 9762.

WEST END AV, 708.—Single apartment; 8 rooms, bath, improvements; rent $65. Janitor.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV., 3064.—(West 231st St.) Savoy Court; high class 5-room apartment.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

ADULT family wants furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, near subway, between 34th and 96th Sts., west of 5th Av., from Nov. 1 or 16 to May 1 next; reasonable rent. H. C., Room 1, 1,441 Broadway.

WE HAVE several high-class tenants looking for furnished apartments; send us full particulars promptly. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Telephone 6010 Columbus.

Wanted, furnished, Nov. 1 to April, 6-room apartment, 3 master bedrooms, west side, 72d to 115th St.; will pay $115 month. Reply to Box 244, Central Valley, N. Y.

Wanted by the month by family of 3 adults beautifully furnished apartment; at least 3 bedrooms; hot water west side; rent not to exceed $300 per month. L 102 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted by married couple; living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; 65th to 95th; answer particulars. N 96 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments, immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED, unfurnished apartment; good location; state price. Write Proctor, 51 East 42d St.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, an artistic apartment; rent not to exceed $25 or $35. Answers to be sent to Mr. Albert E. B. Clay, Boston Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.) — Furnished large, smaller rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; park privileges; board optional; reference.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Several large, furnished, unfurnished rooms with private baths; homelike.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5; another, $2.50; gentlemen.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Two large rooms; one flight; single, en suite; gentlemen.

38TH and Park Av.—At 70 Park Av.; large room, bath; gentlemen.

38TH and PARK AV., at 70 Park Av.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home; large, well furnished room; bath; references.

58D, 32 EAST.—Large room with or without private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Rooms, running water, electric light, adjoining bath; phone; references.

65TH, 17 EAST. — Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

76TH, 87 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room with, without kitchenette; every convenience.

91ST, 63 EAST.—Elegant large, sunny room; twin beds; dressing room; breakfast optional; quiet, private residence; gentleman.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable rooms in private house; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 174.—Vandebilt Studios, rooms, large and small, elevator; most distinctive atmosphere; special advantages.

West Side.

8TH ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; gentleman; references. Cody.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with steam heat, electric lights, telephone, reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

44TH, 249 WEST. — Exceedingly attractive, high-class rooms, singly or en suite; references.

48TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable single room for business woman; all conveniences.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; $4; business woman; trained nurse. Doane.

58D, 46 WEST. — Suites, singles, private baths; instantaneous hot water in all rooms; elevator, steam heat, electricity, telephone; restricted neighborhood; references required; gentlemen.

65TH, 103 WEST.—Furnished large, light room with private family; hot water, steam, telephone, and bath. Quinn, Apt. 2.

85TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath, gentleman, references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, suitable two; electricity; elevator; telephone. Starr.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Single and double rooms; elevator apartment; electric light; 5th floor.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms, elevator, and elevator; references. Thompson.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room, running water; board optional; 'phone.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Extra large room, fine furniture, private bath; also smaller, $7.

69TH, 148 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting; $6-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually light studio room; private bath; electricity; also other rooms.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, electricity, phone, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Front rooms, with breakfast, in exclusive house, for men; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private bath.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Large room in magnificently furnished bachelor's home, owner's residence.

71ST, 271 WEST.—Large main and second floor; private bath; desirable; strictly private.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; other rooms; all car lines.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; electric light; steam heat.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Sunny room, dressing room, near bath; electricity, phone; reasonable.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsom

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE. Gentlemen will sacrifice at your own price; car been used in private two seasons; electric self starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE 1917. 38 H. P. MILEAGE ABOUT 4,000. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE roadster, 1915 model; excellent condition; very little mileage. Z 336 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 four passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MOON car, 1916 model, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder, 34 horse power, slightly used; sell cheap. S. C. Gurcina, 2,121 Foster Av., Brooklyn. Kenmore 140.

OLDSMOBILE touring, 1917, five-passenger; run 8,000 miles; absolutely perfect condition; J. M. shock absorbers, slip covers, two extra new shoes; price $850, cash; no offers considered. Telephone Frank, Gramercy 6820.

OVERLAND, FOUR-PASSENGER, COUPE. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Beautifully painted and upholstered, mechanically O. K.; shoe equipment very good; ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND 1916 special limousine; A1 condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWENS MAGNETIC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

PACKARD 2-35 limousine, equipped with special Holbrook body, in excellent condition; delivered in June; owner will accept big sacrifice for immediate sale. Inquire of S. A. Miner, 294 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PACKARD 18, limousine, in beautiful condition, for sale. Donohoe, 224 West 57th.

REO THREE-PASSENGER ROADSTER. EXCEPTIONAL.

Mechanically O K; beautifully painted; shoe equipment very good; is open to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SALE
LOW PRICED USE DCARS.

1915 Chandler touring.
1915 Cole limousine.
1915 Saxon 6 cylinder touring.
1915 Chevrolet touring.
1914 Buick touring.
1916 Maxwell touring.
1914 Hupmobile runabout.
1916 Ford touring and runabout.
1914 Reo touring.

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. 4004 Decatur.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 limousine; 2 disappearing seats facing forward; upholstered with imported whipcord; reinickeled, repainted, overhauled and with new top guarantee; will be sold at mid-season price T. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STUTZ roadster, 1915, with special coupe top; mechanically perfect. Albes, Main 6066.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster, also Bulldog; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,690 Broadway.

S. G. V. cabriolet,—6 wire wheels, full electric equipment; up to date; good working order; green leather upholstery; wedge shaped windshield. H. Roberts, 118 West 66th St. Telephone Circle 1514.

USED CAR SALE
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1917 CHALMERS LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM.
1916 CADILLAC 8 TOURING.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG.
SEVERAL OTHERS.
LOBELL-ARORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST., 2 DOORS FROM B'WAY.

WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.

Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON 6-48 limousine; exceptionally good condition; many extras; very reasonable. K 886 Times Downtown.

WINTON six, 1913; owner drafted; highest bid takes it. Bath Beach 5363-W.

A 1917 STEARNS TOURING.

Beautiful five-passenger, four-cylinder, practically brand-new; every equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Locomobile, seven passenger, 6 cylinder; lowest rates; owner drives. Melrose 8560.

CADILLAC limousine; brand new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly, season; very, very cheap. Mulenthal, 6890 Audubon.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. R. Simpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage, Columbus 9890.

CADILLAC limousine, brand new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly, season; very, very cheap. Mulenthal, 6,890 Audubon.

CADILLAC limousine; uniformed chauffeur; shopping, driving, monthly; reasonable. D. Graaf, Columbus 701, Riverside 7639.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger private limousine; season, month. Frankman. Schuyler 3910.

CADILLAC limousine; like new; owner drives; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. Circle 2094.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Bautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 8616 Riverside.

PACKARD for hire; 7 passenger; hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 8363.

PACKARD limousine touring; special rate calling, $75; weekly desirable party. Circle 447.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 per hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new limousine; month, season, reasonable. Collins, B'way Garage, Schuyler 6600.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL BUY CARS for cash or sell on consignment; deal with owners only; references furnished. Mansfield, 33 West 44th. Vanderbilt 4674.

Will pay cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 236 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Prosperity on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 285 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipments or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

COMPANION.—Educated young lady as companion, chaperon or secretary; knows English, French, Spanish; will travel; references. Box 16, Cheltenham, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER.—Young lady, 21, 5 years' experience, desires position; $15. B 212 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Respectable; middle-aged widow. Write R. M., 90 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS would like position as lady's attendant, city or country. Write B. C., 69 West 82d.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — College woman; American; ten years' experience in law office; knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, filing, office management; $25-$30 a week. W 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; competent, refined American young woman; executive ability; reliable; initiative; references; $18. R. C., 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Normal, high school graduate; five years' experience; bookkeeping assistant; excellent references; salary $18. J. Weissberg, 654 West 161st St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — By experienced, competent, reliable woman; business people preferred; first-class cook, baker; no laundry; best references. O. N., 2,960 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A1—MAN.

Experienced salesman, closer, sales manager, and trainer of salesmen; competent executive and correspondent; college graduate; look me over, may be the man you need. Apartment 45, 600 West 183d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

AGGRESSIVE hustler, 32, seeks sales connection with established house; refined, convincing talker. Mahrer, 655 West 177th. St. Nicholas 2886.

AUDITOR, manager, American, age 38, married, 18 years' experience, employed, open for engagement; speaks, writes Spanish; superficial knowledge French, Portuguese, Italian; can arrange interview New York. Address Apartment 4, 248 Elgin, Ottawa, Canada.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 3 years' experience; $14. E. Wolf, 3,671 Broadway, Apt. 52.

BUTLER.—Japanese wants position as butler in small family or bachelor; no cooking. Park, 24 East 59th St.

BUTLER.—Swedish-American, aged 36; competent; country preferred. H 58 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CARETAKERS.—Wanted, by an educated and refined couple, the care of an estate within a radius of 100 miles of New York City; Long Island preferred; highest credentials. W. D. A., P. O. Box 278, Johnstown, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic, 24, married; exempted; eight years' experience; drive any make of car; best reference; city or country. Anthony La Sota, 334 West 29th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Would place trustworthy chauffeur; employed for 9 months and thoroughly reliable in every way. T. L. Harrington, 41 Union Square.

CHAUFFEUR of ability; ten years' shop, driving experience; advancement; reference. Carl Lagerqreen, 179 West 85th. Phone Schuyler 5634.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic, 4 years' experience; careful, competent; good habits; reference. B 80 Times.

CLERK. — Young man, (20,) energetic, desires clerical position; experienced; references; $15. B 256 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, experienced, economical, good manager, wishes position private family or entire charge bachelor's apartment; best references and highest recommendation from last employer. P. S., 148 East 55th St.

COPYWRITER employed temporarily seeks permanent connection; creative ability and power to express it; reference; salary in proportion to responsibility assumed. F 212 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, merchant tailor, open for position with following. B 317 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER with broad manufacturing and construction experience. Z 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, secretary, experienced finance, securities, real estate, industrial corporations, stenographer, accountant. S. J., Room 908, 51 East 42d St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent designer, supervisor of construction, and sales experience. Z 266 Times Annex.

PRACTICAL executive with 25 years' experience inside and outside steel construction work, handling 100 men, seeks position. H 87 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, several years' experience, wants position with A1 concern. N 40 Times.

SALESMAN.—Auto accessories; following among jobbers throughout United States; eleven years' successful record; commission. W 287 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, (24,) 8 years' law experience; can take dictation at 200; thoroughly reliable; advancement if proven satisfactory. Call Bulro, after 10 A. M., 34 floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION IN ADVERTISING OFFICE. M. ANSBACHER, 415 WEST 88TH.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Transportation, commercial, employed, desires opportunity for development. N 98 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, general contracting, wants position; can furnish upward 100 men. H 15 Times.

TEACHER.—University graduate; experienced; expert in English and tutoring children; will consider pupils during hours 10 to 4. H 41 Times.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 23, business experience, desires position with advancement opportunity. N 102 Times.

VALET, visiting, good presser and cleaner, open for position. H 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 33, now office manager and salesman, wishes similar position in New York City; salary $30. P. Hoenack, 72 Columbia St., Hempstead, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well educated, experienced, wishes position where advancement will be reward of honest endeavor. B 311 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, five years' manufacturing experience, office executive, and sales ability, desires position. H 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, energetic, conscientious, well recommended, seeks permanent position. B 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (17) wishes position in office; 2 years high school. B 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) capable, well educated, desires position mercantile concern. H 88 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ART WORKERS at Batiks. Cockcroft Studios, 29 West 14th St.

ATTENDANT NURSES. — $25 per month; only those having good references need apply; state experience. L 118 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young lady, about 23, as bill clerk; must be typist, accurate at figures, with business experience; state references and salary expected. L 112 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Knowledge of filing and switchboard necessary, experienced; salary to start, $12. L 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced manufacturing line, understanding controlling materials. Halgren Overgaitter Co., 55 West 17th St.

COUPLE WANTED.—Butler (one as chauffeur if possible,) and wife as cook; no children. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

DICTAPHONE operator; several years' experience; rapid, accurate; $18; particulars, B. R., 267 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for neat hand sewing; no sweatshop work. Cockcroft Studios, 29 West 14th St.

NURSE or nursery governess wanted for 4½-year-old girl; must speak either French or English fluently; state religion. Address H 42 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

PLAIN COOK wanted; private family; bring references; permanent place. Apply 57 East 92d St. Call Saturday between 9 and 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER - Secretary - Bookkeeper.—Must be good grammarian, correct speller, efficient bookkeeper, rapid stenographer; preferably with advertising agency experience; salary to start $17, with opportunity for increase; no beginners or employment agencies need apply. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, with office experience, wanted in downtown export and commission office; permanent position; must be export stenographer; state last references and present salary; also reason for changing position. Address B 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Beginner, in insurance office; must write clear longhand; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary wanted. D. M., 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright, as assistant to secretary of medical specialist; references and good personality essential; moderate salary. Address in own handwriting. Specialist, 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in advertising agency; must be experienced; permanent position; state salary and age. L 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have 3 years' experience; $13 to start; state full particulars, nearest telephone. B 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience; salary, $10 to start; good chance for advancement; 10-12. Room 305, 119 W. 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; familiar with law work; $12 to $15. Call Mediator Publishing Co., 233 Broadway, Room 529.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position. Apply to Rainwear Co., 19 West 34th St.

TEACHER of Gregg shorthand wanted; young woman; only experienced and competent teacher need apply. Address by mail at once or call in person, Peirce School, Pine Street, West of Broad, Philadelphia, Penn.

TYPIST.—Young lady for typewriting and clerical work; experience not essential; business school graduate preferred; state full particulars. W 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in real estate office to attend switchboard and mail; no experience necessary; state salary and references. L 101 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN between the ages of 18 and 30, without previous training, who wish to learn to care for chronic invalids in institution; good references required; comfortable room and good home furnished. L 114 Times.

Instruction.

FILE CLERK.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw Walker Co., 69 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to desirable situations; ask for catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

SPANISH and FRENCH for men and women in business; classes at close of business hours; groups now forming. Send for Booklet 92. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 34 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Over 25 years of age, for temporary position; seven days a week; 10 hours a day; salary depends upon proficiency. Call, (do not write or phone,) on J. Pryse Goodwin, Camp Upton, L. I.

AUTO MECHANIC.—First-class auto mechanic to work on high price cars in New York City; high salary; 6 hours a day; half day Saturday all year around; must furnish references for last three years. H 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced for temporary position, seven days a week, 10 hours a day; salary depends upon proficiency. Call, (do not write or phone,) on J. Pryse Goodwin, Camp Upton, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted by wholesale stationery house; must be accurate and able to get trial balances on sales ledgers; state age, salary expected, and references. E 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER on accounts receivable ledgers for a large corporation; write a full account of yourself, giving nationality, religion, age, education, experience, and salary. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; to take complete charge; accustomed to handling large number of accounts; state age, experience, salary, and references. K 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, for general ledger; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience and salary. L 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Of executive ability; state salary expected, religion and references. L 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; salary to start about $18; give references. K 399 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, to take charge of department. L 73 Times.

BOYS.

SEVERAL STORE AND OFFICE POSITIONS OPEN FOR INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE BOYS, WHO CAN PERSEVERE AND WIN PROMOTION ON MERIT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WHO ARE IN EARNEST.

PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

BOY TO DELIVER PACKAGES AND ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BOY WITH AMBITION FOR PROMOTION. DETMER WOOLEN, 315 4TH AV., 8TH FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. HANSEN.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright boy, high school graduate, age 17 to 19 years, for general office work in an import and export corporation office; must reside with parents, salary $12 per week. Address, giving full particulars, No. 111 Times Downtown.

BOY for office and messenger service; one with ambition, to start in publishing concern; $7 weekly; hours 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; must be bright and willing; advancement if proven satisfactory. Call Bulro, after 10 A. M., 34 floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOY for office and messenger service; one with ambition, to start in publishing concern; $7 weekly; hours, 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; must be bright and willing; excellent chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 3d floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOY wanted in Cotton Exchange firm, to start at bottom, with good chances for future; must be intelligent, good family, and well educated; starting salary, $6. Apply, with full details, Diligent, W 296 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—INTELLIGENT, 16 OR OVER, RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL IN LARGE PRINTING HOUSE; $8 START. CAREY PRINTING, 10TH AV. AND 36TH.

BOY.—Wanted, well-educated young boy by large manufacturing concern for general office work; apply, stating age and salary expectations. R. B., 209 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted in laboratory of large Brooklyn chemical company; one who has knowledge of chemistry preferred. B 357 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, about 17 years of age, as a beginner in large insurance office; salary, $8 week; mention religion, and education. B 379 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for export dept.; large manufacturer; advancement to right boy. Address Export Dept., 118 5th Av., New York.

BOY, about 16, good at figures, for office work, manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity. Box 284 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY, 16 years or over, to learn wood trade; excellent opportunity for right boy. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright, neat-appearing office boy in a downtown law office. W 215 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office. Address own handwriting, stating salary expected. W 278 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted (young) for broker's office. B 377 Times Downtown.

CANVASSER.—Canvasser for fraternal insurance wanted by a solvent organization prepared to pay a very liberal commission to a competent man. Address W 272 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted.—White; must be expert mechanic and careful driver; honest, clean; careful of appearance of self and car; first-class references required; $25 per week. Address Chauffeur, P. O. Box 50, Times Square Station.

CLERK, with experience in foreign shipping, acquainted with general office work, wanted by downtown export and commission house; state last references, present salary; also reason for changing position. Address B 340 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house, steady position, salary $12 week. Address, giving age and references. Box 33, 3,011 3d Av.

COUPLE WANTED.—Butler (one as chauffeur if possible) and wife as cook; no children. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

DRAFTSMEN wanted by reliable firm manufacturing the highest grade in its line; experience on small automatic machinery required; advancement for those that are good. Call between 12 and 1 Saturday at S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 5-7-9 Union Square West.

DRAFTSMAN.—AN A1 MILL MACHINERY DRAFTSMAN OF WHO IS CAPABLER OF MAKING DETAIL PLANS FOR MILLWRIGHTS TO WORK FROM. JAMES H. RHODES & CO., 50TH ST. AND 1ST AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS, CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

POSITION IN MODERN, UP-TO-DATE SHOE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEW ENGLAND IS OPEN TO LIVE-WIRE, HIGH-GRADE MAN OR WOMAN WITH PRACTICAL EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE; THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW LINED UP AND HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED IN A PRACTICAL WAY FOR THREE YEARS ON THE LATEST LINES OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE WORK. Z 328 TIMES ANNEX.

FRENCH TEACHER.—Frenchman of good education wanted as French teacher in a school of languages; knowledge of English not required. Apply in French, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., to "Professeur," 1,864 Broadway.

LAYEROUTS ON PLATE AND STRUCTURAL WORK. APPLY THE PORCUPINE CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR. — Wanted, expert linotype operator in open shop; steady work, permanent position, and good wages for right man; only thoroughly competent operators need apply. Address, giving age, experience, and references, Daily Record Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MAN to take charge of manufacturing processes in a large wholesale grocery business, to develop eventually into a superintendent of a branch factory; partial knowledge of the making of food products and grocers' sundries desired, but not an essential qualification. Apply C. S. D., P. O. Box 229.

MAN.—Wanted, immediately man of experience for silk and dress goods; also one for domestics; salary; New York State position. Call for interview 10 A. M., Saturday, or Monday, 10 A. M., Walter Floeckher, Room 514, 206 5th Av.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men who have had military training preferred; between ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from past employers; salary $75 per month to start. Z 276 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, about 14-16 years of age, in the office of a large importing and manufacturing house; experience not necessary; excellent chance for future advancement. W 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MEN, experienced, and junior clerks not subject to draft desired by large corporation; good prospects. B 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; well recommended, neat appearance. Edward Korn Co., 430 Broome St.

OPENING FOR JAPANESE STUDENT.

Large Canadian life insurance company, with head office in Toronto, Canada, has a splendid opening for young Japanese as translator; applicant must possess good English education, a university graduate preferred. Apply, stating full particulars as to education, business experience, age, salary expected, and when services available; give full particulars as advertiser may wish personal interview. Z 326 Times Annex.

PACKERS.—Experienced men to pack fancy goods; steady work, good pay. Apply, with references, Langsdorf, Spring St., cor. Crosby.

PRINTING ROOM ASSISTANT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY RAINWEAR CO., FIFTH FLOOR, 19 WEST 34TH.

PRINTERS wanted; one job compositor, one stoneman, linotype operators; open shop, out of town. Call Monday only, Room 2011, 220 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Leasing specialist in dry goods section wanted; permanent position; state experience, age and salary expected in your application, which will be treated confidentially. Apply by letter only. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REMINGTON ARMS CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TOOL DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.
Excellent openings for first-class men experienced in design of interchangeable parts.
DROP FORGERS.
Finest equipped shop in the country; no better wages anywhere.
TOOL, GAUGE, AND DIE MAKERS.
Men experienced on jigs and fixtures; best wages to first-class men.
ADJUSTERS.
First-class men, experienced on milling machines.
TOOLROOM MACHINE HANDS.
Men for milling, shaper hands, &c.; experienced men only.
FILERS.
A large number of A1 filers and bench hands.
GRIDLEY AND TURRET LATHE HANDS.
Experienced men only.
CLERKS.
Time and production clerks; clean-cut, young men desired; high school men preferred.
Apply
THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.
APPLICANTS TO BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

REPORTER wanted on semi-weekly paper in live Connecticut town; one not afraid to hustle; wages $17 to start. Address Semi-Weekly, Z 321 Times Annex.

REPORTER wanted, to go out of town. Z 301 Times Annex.

SALES ASSISTANT.

Assistant in marketing department of national advertiser; young man about 20, interested in sales and advertising, with executive ability and some college training preferred; experience not essential; good opportunity; state fully age, nationality, training and all qualifications; give phone number. L 123 Times.

SALESMAN.

We are in the market for an ambitious, capable salesman, with executive ability. This is a fine opportunity for a conscientious man to advance to the position of district manager. Applicants must positively now be employed; they must have been in their present positions for at least one year; they must be between 25 and 45 years of age; they must be willing to furnish fidelity bond; they must be willing to prove their worth for the position of manager by first operating as a salesman on a strictly commission basis. The earnings while operating as salesman will be between $3,000 and $8,000. An officer of the company is now in the city and will interview applicants. If you are an excellent salesman and have the confidence to make good for the position of district manager, phone for an appointment. Toledo Scale Company, 1,358 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN
FOR
MEN'S CLOTHING.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF COMPETENT MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN; LIBERAL SALARY AND STEADY POSITIONS TO THE RIGHT MEN. APPLY BY MAIL OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT.

SALESMEN wanted for New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey territories by manufacturer of a nationally known and advertised high-class office device used by business houses and professional men; big possibilities for live, aggressive men capable of approaching real business men; previous specialty selling experience not as essential as a knowledge of office records and a willingness to learn our method of selling under proper training; commission basis. Apply in person Monday, 12 to 2 P. M., Mr. Sharpe, 2d floor, 304 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman, preferably with wholesale motor truck experience; salary and commission; we want the class of man who has been earning $5,000 and been worth more to his employers. Z 302 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced with cut edge ribbons, to call on millinery trade as a side line with an A1 item; only those having trade need apply; no others considered; commission. T. H., 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Several years' experience in Latin-American countries; dry goods, notions, etc.; unless first-class in every respect don't apply; salary, commission; references. B 328 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Dyeing concern wants experienced salesmen acquainted with cotton converters and large manufacturers; good opportunity for energetic workers; state references; commission. N. 106 Times.

SALESMAN to sell stock in a dividend-paying oil property; liberal commission; man with clientele can do well. Townsend & Sears, 30 Broad St. Suite 1544.

SALESMEN.—To sell the best electric cleaner made; liberal commission and advancement to the right men for district managers. Frantz Premier, 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Expert toilet goods salesmen who are acquainted with trade in Brooklyn and Pennsylvania territory. For interview address Z 286 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Several good men on a rapid selling article; commission only. Mr. Weiss, care Soapitor Co., 154 West 14th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced retail hardware salesman; state experience and salary. L 98 Times.

SALESMAN on ladies' and children's coats for city; commission only. N 92 Times.

SCIENCE TEACHER, small country boarding school; good salary, home and advancement; write with full particulars immediately to Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Penn.

SILK BUYER.

Large Baltimore wholesale house requires the services of a buyer thoroughly capable of managing the department. Address, stating references, Z 294 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR, experienced, for Brooklyn commercial school; salary; references. M 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advancement for bright young man; $12 to start; will consider beginner. Call 10 to 10:30 A. M., Modern Lighting Co., 2,104 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; salary depends on ability; give references. N 70 Times.

TEACHER of Gregg shorthand wanted; young man; only experienced and competent teacher need apply. Address by mail at once or call in person. Peirce School, Pine St., west of Broad, Philadelphia, Penn.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST-CLASS, MILLING MACHINE, LATHE, GRINDER, AND VERTICAL SHAPER OPERATORS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK. WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,385 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 208 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Company.

TYPIST.—Young man, over 18 years of age, quick and accurate, salary to start $10 to $12. Apply Nathan Mfg. Co., 416 East 166th.

WANTED—

TOOLMAKERS ON JIGS AND FIXTURES,

TOOLMAKERS ON GAUGES,

MACHINISTS AND LINEMEN,

TO SET UP MILLING MACHINES,

CUTTER GRINDERS.

GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND WAGES EXPECTED, IN FIRST LETTER.

CALL OR WRITE TO THE N. E. WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, WALNUT STREET, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

YOUNG MAN.—WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR STOCK ROOM FOR A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURNISH SUITABLE REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., 385 4TH AV.

YOUNG MAN for insurance office; no experience necessary; about 18 years of age; salary, $9 week; state age, religion, and education. B 378 Times Downtown.

The Civil Service.

City.

An examination has been ordered for stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2, male and female. The subjects and weights are: Transcribing, 5; spelling, 1; tabulation, 1; facility, 1, and letter, 2. In rating accuracy, neatness, smartness, correctness of form, freedom from interlineation, alteration, &c., will be considered. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary ranges from $600 to $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 16 an open competitive examination for Inspector of Clothing, for men only. Vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps of the army at $960 a year will be filled from this examination. The department states that if the appointee's probationary service of six months is satisfactory he will be promoted to 1,080 a year. The appointee will be required to inspect finished garments, underwear, and other articles of men's wearing apparel and also to inspect garments in the process of manufacture in the factory. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

The Board of Superintendents has nominated Miss Kate E. Turner, Vice Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, as Principal of the Bay Ridge High School. This is the first time that a woman has been named for the principalship of a high school in this city. The Board has transferred Irving A. Hazen, Principal of the New Utrecht High School to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Principal Isaac N. Fuller. Harry A. Toll, Principal of the Bay Ridge High School, has been transferred to the New Utrecht High School. The nomination and transfers will be acted upon by the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday next.

The Murray Hill Evening Trade School is open for the sixth year at 237 East 37th Street, Manhattan. Men employed in various trades as apprentices, helpers, or journeymen are offered here an opportunity to learn their work thoroughly so that they can occupy higher positions and increase their earning capacity. The school is open only to those already engaged in the trades. The school is open from 7:30 to 9:30 for some classes Monday and Wednesday, and for others Tuesday and Wednesday.

To meet the demand for especially trained teachers in occupation therapy for the reeducation of soldiers and sailors crippled by the war, and the further demand for skilled workers in the neuro-psychopathic units which are being formed under the direction of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for the treatment of "shell shock," the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College is organizing classes for the instruction of teachers, supervising nurses, social workers and others desiring to enter this field of war service.

The Board of Superintendents has postponed the nomination of any one to fill the vacancy among the District Superintendents caused by the retirement of Dr. John Griffin.

The class in proofreading and copy editing, recently organized in the Brooklyn Evening Trade School, is attended by men and women employed in the printing trade or in some trade closely allied thereto. Instruction is given on Monday and Wednesday evenings by a Harvard graduate who has had a wide experience in the publishing field.

Estates Appraised.

BOYD, MATTIE F., (April 1, 1917;) total assets, $137,779. The whole estate goes to her husband, Robert E. Boyd. Assets: Cash, $3,785; personal, $5,856; stocks and bonds, $128,158.

DEVINE, JOHN, (Feb. 9, 1917;) total assets, $160,786; beneficiaries: Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, $10,000; Home for Aged Little Sisters of the Poor, $2,500; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, $2,000; St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, $2,000; nephews James A., $24,279; Patrick F., $20,518; Hugh Devine, $10,218; Brother, Patrick Devine, $22,500; Sisters, Bridget Malloy, $9,000; Maria Walpole, $22,000. There are several other small legacies to distant relatives. Assets: Real estate, $85,250; cash, $72,673; stocks and bonds, $2,150.

LOOMIS, Dr. HORACE A., dentist, (Dec. 12, 1916;) total assets, $26,055. His mother, Harriet A. Loomis, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, receives $12,287, and his sister, Louise A. Dunham, of Pittsfield, Mass., $11,168. Assets: Cash, $7,097; personal, $9,759; stocks and bonds, $9,196.

MASON, CHARLES F., retired several years before his death from the P. Lorillard Co., April 4, 1917; total assets, $206,112. His wife, Ida V. Mason, of 1 West 81st St., receives $192,410, and his daughter, Ida M. Ayer, of 251 West 81st St., $64,136. Assets: Personal, $10,040; stocks and bonds, $233,112. The largest items of stock being: American Tobacco Co., $69,597; British-American Tobacco Co., $49,612; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., $45,645; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., $30,250.

HELP, WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN as general assistant in office of philanthropic society with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; Oliver operator preferred; permanent position; state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. N 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted under 21 years of age as salesman in high-class retail store; salary $15 per week to start, with splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, references, W 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19 years, to generally assist cotton goods converter and operate typewriter; splendid opportunity; experience not necessary, but desirable; address full particulars, salary, &c. Z 298 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, about 23, exempt from draft, with good knowledge of general bookkeeping and typewriting; state experience, references, religion, and salary expected. B 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, who has had some experience in fire insurance office; salary $50 month. State age, religion and experience to Opportunity, W 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, to start as runner in Wall St. bank; advancement assured. K 819 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in shipping department. Morris Wolgel & Co., 14 West 26th St

SENATOR HALE WARNS AGAINST GERMAN PEACE

Must Shatter War Machine, He Declares—Deplores Talk of Split in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Senator Hale of Maine, warning the Senate today against any peace until the German war machine was shattered, deplored impressions that Congress was aligned into two camps sparring for political advantages.

Some people, he said, seem to have the impression that the new revenue law is a victory for the conservative element in Congress, that the progressive or radical wing has been turned down, and that the old "stand-pat element" in both parties is in control; "in other words, that the great business interests have won a victory at the expense of the people."

That idea, he said, generated by speeches while the bill was pending, is wholly unfair. America, he said, had been told that it was in the war for world democracy, and had been insufficiently told that "our own democracy is at stake."

"Unless Germany is brought to the most condign punishment," he said, "her great military machine will not be given up, and her military prestige will be such that no country will care or dare to enter into conflict with her unless with the backing of the rest of the world. She will inevitably clash with South America and Mexico and would not be content until she has overrun us as she overran Belgium and Poland and tried to overrun France."

ANTI-DRAFT MEN CONVICTED

Eight of the Eleven on Trial in Oklahoma Found Guilty.

ENID, Okla., Oct. 5.—Eight men charged with conspiracy in connection with the Working Class Union and other alleged anti-draft organizations were convicted and three acquitted in the Federal Court here today. The convicted men will be sentenced tomorrow.

The maximum penalty for the offense is six years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 or both.

Cotton Bales to be Smaller.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Cotton growers and men representing every phase of the cotton industry met here today to devise means for more economical packing and more speedy transportation of the crop. Resolutions were passed favoring a standard size bale. The standard 500-pound bale is now packed 22½ pounds of cotton to the cubic foot, and the conference approved a compression of 32 to 35 pounds per cubic foot.

GONZALES STARTS REVOLT IN MEXICO

Former Carranza Commander Has 800 Men—Matamoras Train Service Abandoned.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 5.—A revolt against the Mexican Government has been started by General Porfirio Gonzales, former Carranza commander, who has mobilized 800 followers at Aldamas, near the Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas line, 150 miles west of Matamoros, according to reports reaching here. Aldamas is 100 miles south of Roma, Texas.

All trains out of Matamoros, according to advices received here today, have been cancelled. Mexican officials say this is because of high water in the Rio Grande and San Juan. A report received late this afternoon said that military trains are beginning to move.

Few troops are stationed in Matamoros, but some are scattered along the frontier on the Mexican railway. The Mexican Consulate here said there was no confirmation of the reports of the revolt of General Gonzales.

CONTRADICTS UNTERMYER.

Former Owner of Warheit Gives Version of Sale of Publication.

L. E. Miller, former President of the Warheit Company, whose interest was bought with money furnished by Samuel Untermyer, in a letter made public yesterday flatly contradicts many details of the statement made by Mr. Untermyer explaining the Warheit transaction. Mr. Miller asserts in the letter that the Warheit was pro-ally up to the time that control of the paper was purchased with Mr. Untermyer's money, and that it thereupon became pro-German.

Another detail in Mr. Untermyer's reply to Mayor Mitchel which is questioned by Mr. Miller is that the move to purchase The Leader took place before the war. Mr. Miller said he rejected the offer of Mr. Untermyer for an interest in The Leader on the ground that he considered it an attempt to control his pen. Mr. Untermyer in his statement said these negotiations took place "before the European war or any other war." On this point Mr. Miller said:

"If you will be kind enough to read over the letter quoted by yourself, in which I turned down your proposition to control the editorial policies of my publication, you will find out that it was dated Aug. 10, 1915, which was two days after we met for the first time in our lives and which was a year and seventeen days after the beginning of the war."

Regarding the statement of Mr. Untermyer that he took no interest in the Warheit himself, but only lent a "small sum" out of friendship to Judge Aaron J. Levy to enable him to buy the stock in the paper, Mr. Miller asserts that he received the personal check of Mr. Untermyer for the stock in the Warheit and that the check was for $50,000.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Driver of Car That Hit Elevated Pillar Held for Homicide.

Julius Becker, 23 years old, of 501 West 167th Street, a Public Service Inspector, and John Hardy, 21 years old, of 75 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx, were killed yesterday morning at 2 o'clock when the automobile in which they were riding struck an elevated railway pillar at Jerome Avenue and 200th Street, the Bronx.

Samuel R. Douglas, 30 years old, of 103 West Eighty-ninth Street, who was driving the car, was taken to Fordham Hospital with a compound fracture of the left leg. Emil Mosbacher, 20 years old, a stock broker, of 590 West 172d Street, was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from shock. After an investigation the police made a charge of intoxication and homicide against Douglas. It was learned that he was driving the car of George S. Ward of 155 Riverside Drive, President of the Ward Baking Company. Mr. Ward told the police that the chauffeur had taken the machine without permission.

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By Mary Webb, author of "The Golden Arrow"

The New York Evening Post says:—"Fidelity to nature that marks the early character description of Gone to Earth and the mingling of humor and beauty in the novel is rarely well done. The picture of the half gypsy girl with tawny hair and the feet of a born dancer, with her pet fox and her kindness to all things; the sketch of the abstracted, callous old harper with whom she has no tie but one of blood will not be forgotten easily.

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An examination, searching and merciless, of Germany's medieval, dynastic, and political system by the author of "Because I am a German," and a demand for reforms which all civilized countries of the world have enjoyed for decades.

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"A most remarkable book, an incisive summary of the entire Teuton's situation, a book whose conclusions are identical with President Wilson's reply to the Pope."—*Newark Evening Call.* *Net* $2.00

What the Gallant French are suffering, yet without losing heart or hope.

Under Fire (Le Feu) The Story of a Squad

By HENRI BARBUSSE,

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"This book deserves a place beside Rupert Brooke's sonnets and 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through.' It is one of the few documents that reveal the spirit of England in a terrible crisis."—*The New York Churchman.*

"Wherever there are men at war, this is a book not only for those who fight but for those who must remain at home—perhaps more for the latter than the former."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The author is interested in the great democratic experiment of the war and its lasting and beneficial results after the war is over. He writes with mixed humor and seriousness and always with a warm kindliness. . . . It is wholesome and fine and human."—*New York Globe.* *Net* $1.50

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Brown cloth coat, raccoon collar and cuffs, dark blue lining, red figures, en route by auto between Atlantic City and Summit on Sunday, Sept. 30; liberal reward. Phone 455M Summit, reverse charges, H. H. Thomas, 38 Hawthorne Av., Summit, N. J.

LOST.—Oct. 1, ring containing two diamonds and one turquoise in or about Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Large dinner ring, ladies' room, Vanderbilt Hotel, Oct. 4; platinum setting; gold guard; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Masonic pin; owner's name, "Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Dallas, Texas," inscribed. Reward returned Mrs. Johnston, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST. — In New York or Hudson Tube to Erie, small brown purse containing $28, 2 Erie tickets to Tenafly, calling card; liberal reward. Miss Ferens, Tenafly, N. J.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum bracelet, on Monday, probably at the Biltmore. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. A. C. Vandiver, 1 West 64th St.

LOST.—Oct. 3, diamond ear-ring, between 5th Av. and 52d St. and 14 East 60th St.; liberal reward if returned to A. Bruck, 14 East 60th St., Apt. 82.

LOST.—Patent leather purse, 10:30 A. M., Friday, containing $9, between Grand Central and 40th St. and Lexington Av.; reward. Return to 149 East 40th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob, Friday, between 120 Broadway and Childs restaurant, Cortlandt St. Return to 1215, 120 Broadway.

LOST.Thursday, Oct. 4, diamond sunburst brooch pendant, with safety catch; liberal reward. Daly, 542 West 148th St. Audubon 7536.

LOST.—Theta Phi fraternity pin, set with pearls and 3 small diamonds, in neighborhood of 5th Av. and 34th St.; reward. Z 343 Times Annex.

LOST.—Thursday night, Fort George bus, umbrella, long sterling handle marked L. A. B. Phone St. Nicholas 9212, Apt. 5A. Reward.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 71668, Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST.—Safety belt, with money, jewelry, and check; liberal reward. J. Dentz, 2,834 Broadway.

LOST.—Black grip on 5th Av. Riverside bus; no questions asked; liberal reward. N. Seidel, 364 5th Av., 7th floor.

LOST.—Thursday evening, Bliou Theatre or 45th, red fox neckpiece. Reward if returned to 1,010 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, platinum chain; reward. L. Glover, 25 Beaver St.

LOST.—Tan bag, insurance books. Ten dollars if returned to Deutsch, 334 East 128d.

$100 REWARD.—Diamond heart, 1 large diamond and 39 small ones, between 155th St. and Amsterdam Av. and 164th St. and Ogden Av., or thereabout, Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock. No questions asked if finder will return to Taylor, care of Mrs. Schreiner, Apt. 4G, 800 Riverside Drive. Precious because of association.

HUNDRED DOLLARS reward ($100.)—Lost, diamond and platinum little finger ring, Wednesday afternoon or early Wednesday evening, between 8 East 46th St. and Vanderbilt Hotel and 132 West Houston St. Return to John A. Drake, Vanderbilt Hotel.

REWARD.—Black crocheted handbag containing $25, keys, &c., Thursday evening, Flatbush Av. car. George Spateth, 170 Nassau St.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and platinum engagement ring left on washstand in Altman's on Thursday. T. L. Elesse, 505 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's neck chain; will be restored upon proper identification. F 210 Times Downtown.

FOUND—A sum of money on train; owner may have by proving ownership. H 71 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—$15 reward for return of white bull terrier, answering to name of "Jack," with Capt. A. Van Cortlandt and regiment on collar; lost, strayed, or stolen from Travis, 9th St., Garden City, L. I., Oct. 1st.

Tea Rooms.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEA POT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea, with Waffles, 45c.
Saturday night Special—
Roast Turkey and Waffles.
THE BEST BY PROOF.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
A la carte lunch for business people. Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Old-time cooking. Rooms, floors, furnished or unfurnished. Service.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street Nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 40c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Re-opens for dinner Monday. With chicken, 60c. BASEMENT FOR BUSINESS TO RENT.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

The OAK KOUM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting)

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET, 9 to 5, Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

SAVORY TEA SHOP, Luncheon 40c 35 E. 30th St.
Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat., 60c
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at 21 E. 47th St.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.
Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

The Atelier Tea Room.
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner. Delicious home cooking.
33 WEST 67TH STREET.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 59th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-45c; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 65c.

Heather Tea Shop 15 E. 8th St.
Open Sunday.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

A SERIES OF SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS by JOHN HERMAN RANDALL On Recent Significant Books on War and Religion at the MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 120th and 127th Sts. AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Oct. 7—"The Soul of a Bishop." By H. G. WELLS.
Oct. 14—"A Student in Arms." By DONALD HANKEY.
Oct. 21—"A French Soldier to His Mother," ANON.
Oct. 28—"The Coming." By J. C. SNAITH.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11, "A Sure Anchor." 8, "The Evidence." A jury will hear evidence and render verdict. Jewish people especially invited. The Messiah Has Come.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., President of Brown University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH. 11—Sermon, Henry M. Sanders, D. D. 8—Dr. Goodchild will preach. Baptism at night.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 32d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. 10:45 A. M.—"UNSHAKEN THINGS." 7:45 P. M.—"THE SKY AGE."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Hermert Dutton, DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Rally Day. Young Men's Bible Class, 9:40 o'clock. Young Women's Bible Class, 10 o'clock. Ministers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

DR. HALDEMAN WILL OCCUPY HIS PULPIT. He will PREACH MORNING and EVENING.

11 A. M., "THE CRY OF AN UNCARED FOR SOUL AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHURCH TO HEAR THAT CRY."

IN THE EVENING DR. HALDEMAN will take up the popular slogan, "Making the world safe for Democracy." He will test this slogan by the Word of God and inquire whether Democracy will make the world safe; or, whether the coming Democracy will make the world more unsafe than it ever has been. He will raise and answer this question, "Whether the safety of the world is to be found finally in a great world AUTOCRACY." Dr. HALDEMAN'S forecasts of events as based on the Word of God have so far been greatly fulfilled. It will be well to hear this sermon.

8 P. M., "CAN THE WORLD BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY; OR, WILL THE COMING DEMOCRACY MAKE THE WORLD UNSAFE?"

Friday Evening, October 12th, 8 o'clock, Dr. HALDEMAN will take up his talks so popular last year on "How to Study the Bible." The subject will be "Leviticus, The Book of The Blood."

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, Wadsworth Av., bet. 179th and 180th Sts. Rev. N. A. MERRITT, Jr., of Newton Seminary, preaches. 11 A. M.—"The Limitations of Prayer." 8 P. M.—"The War of Ideals."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. F. W. LAWSON, Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Ministers. Preaching service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. CORNER 31ST ST. C. EATON, D. D. PASTOR. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—A COMMUNION MEDIATION." 8 P. M.—"THE ETERNAL QUESTION." Women's Bible Class 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Av., Between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"IN TIMES LIKE THESE." 8 P. M.—"THE SOUL OF A BISHOP," by H. G. Wells.

WASHINGTON H'TS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"I Am the Way." 8 P. M.—"The Man Who Shook Himself."

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 187 W. 4th St. Rev. SHERIDAN W. BELL, Pastor. 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School. 11:00 A. M.—Communion Service and Sermon. 7:30 P. M.—Italian Service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. and Fort Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject "ANOTHER VIEW."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. Dr. Henry Neumann: "Mr. Britling Sees It Through; or, The World in Search of a Religion."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45, HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU WILL SPEAK ON "A MESSAGE FROM THE WAR FRONTS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Sockman will preach. 8 P. M., "Conventional Religion." 6 P. M., Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors welcomed.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 76th Street, near Columbus Avenue. 11 A. M.—Hon. FRANK MOSS. 8 P. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian. SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11—Holy Communion—Sermon by Pastor. 8—Christian Work in Training Camps. ALL HAVING FRIENDS IN NATIONAL CAMPS ARE INVITED. 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School RALLY DAY. 7 P. M.—Epworth League.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Rev. PAUL SPERRY of Washington, D. C., will preach Sunday, 11 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.—Silent Meeting, 10:45. Regular Service, 11:15. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Speaker. Subject: "From Limitation to Abundance." Wednesday Evening Meeting, Mrs. Barker, Speaker.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Grace B. Nieman. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cannon. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Eugene Bel Mar. Healing service Thursday, 3 o'clock, Mrs. Clara Barton. Noon, daily, Mrs. Viola Mizell Kimmell.

Opening Lecture of the SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. At Cort Theatre, 48th St., East of Broadway, Sunday Afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.

Mrs. Behrend (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India—the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science) will open the School by telling you how to prove for yourself that YOUR MIND IS THE SON OF GOD, the knowledge of which puts you in possession of all that life has to give.

Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1,110. All classes and private instruction given by Mrs. Behrend.

ALL ARE INVITED.

Each person will be presented with a copy of Judge Troward's letter giving instruction how to study.

REOPENING. Mrs. Chapin at The Biltmore Tomorrow, Sunday, at 11:15. Subject: "DOING OUR BIT." "The Part of New Thought in the Present World Conflict and in the Life of the World at All Times." Miss Laurie Merrill, Soloist. All are invited. Interviews and classes Saturdays, Mondays, Tuesdays, at The Biltmore.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. 8 P. M., Dr. Helen Ewer Marsden. Subject, "HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR ABILITY."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILLIAM MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Communion Service.

DR. JONATHAN C. DAY will speak at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, on "Labor and the War."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Celebration of the Lord's Supper. 8 P. M.—"The Pulpit's View Point."

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall, D. D., Moderator of N. Y. Presbytery, and Moderator of Synod of N. Y., preacher at 11; Rev. C. F. Fraser, 8 P. M.

HUGH BLACK preaches At PATRIOTIC SERVICE, 8 P. M., FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 91st St. Rally Day. Dr. WORK preaches, 11.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 523 West 155th St. Dr. MACKAY preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor, 5th Av. at 11th St. Morning Service at 11. Dr. Duffield: New Season Messages. 11 A. M.—"The King of Love." 8 P. M.—" Big Things."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at eleven o'clock, Preacher, the Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited. Professor Fagnani's class for the study of The Bible from the Modern Point of View (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room A. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: George Alexander. Dr. Alexander will preach at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th St. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8—Subject, "The Conscientious Objector."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector), 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M. STRANGERS WELCOME.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 43d St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av. Sunday Night Forum at EIGHT. TEMPERANCE VS. PROHIBITION. QUESTIONS INVITED. Albert J. Nock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8. Preacher—The Rector.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Spanish.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (West 208th.) 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9:45 Sunday School. Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 P. M., Archdeacon W. H. POTT.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. Harold A. Lynch. 8 P. M.—Choral Evensong, Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., Near Madison Av., Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. Communion Service in E.....Parker Anthem—"O How Amiable".....Surette Postlude—"Meditation".....Bach-Gounod 4 P. M. POPULAR VESPERS. Harp Solo—"Priere".....Hasselmann Contralto Solo—"O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out".....Gilchrist Trio—"Prelude in F".....Whelpley Anthem—"Unto Thee, O Lord".....Henrich Address by Rector. 8 P. M. EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach. 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M. 'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN.

FORUM MEN'S CLUB, Church of the Beloved Disciple. Speakers for Thursday, October 11th: WILLIAM C. AMOS, "Progress of the American Negro." MRS. FLORENCE KELLY, General Secretary National Consumers' League, "The National Consumers' League, Its History, Purpose, and Recent Gains." Men and Women Cordially Invited. ALL SEATS FREE.

Parish House, 67 East 89th St., 8:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev.